Pembrokeshire Parishes, Places & People
Castlemartin Hundred

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Angle,

Angle (Nangle)

A single street village near sea level at western end of the Castlemartin peninsular
There is evidence of pre Norman strip fields still existing behind each freehold as they have since approx. 800 AD village. Flat topped houses and colonnaded Globe Hotel reflected, it is alleged the participation of Colonel Richard Myerhouse in the South African Wars. The last remains of five old sailing vessels are slowly rotting away on the beach one of which was the schooner Progress reputedly the fastest ship in her day on the cod run to Newfoundland another the 45ft two masted ketch Mary Jane the last ship to be built in Jacob's Pill.
First records using the name date from 12 century and it was sometimes recorded as Nangle.

Earthworks and Monuments according to The Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments (RCAM)

The Devil's Quoit, or Newton Cromlech:

This structure stands on the stretch of sand known as Newton or Broom Burrows; at high tides the sea reaches the stones. One, possibly two, of the supporters has fallen so that the fine capstone, 12 feet in length, is borne one end by a single stone. Fenton (Tour, 405) speaks of the structure as having probably been covered, but there is now no trace of a possible mound. About forty paces to the East is a prostrate monolith which may have had some connection with the cromlech.

Castles Bay or Skomer Neck Camp:

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 SE. lat. 510 40 22 ", long 50 70)
What must have been an unusually interesting earthwork has in recent years been much disturbed through various causes, military, agricultural and natural. Fortunately it was examined at the end of the 19th century by Lieut. Colonel W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., an ex-Commissioner, who has written of it: A bank and ditch, 200 feet long from cliff to cliff, cuts off an area of about half an acre from the mainland opposite to Sheep Island. The width from cliff to cliff is afterwards reduced to 100 feet and a deep natural gully, 60 feet wide, cuts off the rest of the promontory, about two acres in extent (defended by steep cliffs) from the first-named area. The smaller area might either have been the bailey of the larger enclosure, or possibly the gully was used as a ditch to protect it from the sea. Probably the first is the correct solution, as Fenton (*Tour, 404*), quoting from *George Owen's (1602)* that the remnant of a tower stood in this further enclosure in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and that the tradition is that this was a place of retreat for the new Norman settlers to save themselves from the natives. The rampart mentioned above is 6 feet high (or rather was, for it has mostly been destroyed by the erection of a War Office building) across the tongue, with 8 feet fall to a ditch 5 feet wide, the ground rising to the front. The entrance is near the east end.
The surface of the larger area or promontory is dotted with depressions, which, in the absence of spade examination, have every appearance of hut circles. Some of these might profitably be excavated.

West Pickard Camp:

(This name does not appear on any map or document till the 1842 tithe assessments). (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 SE.; lat. 510 40 0 ", long. 50 5 2).
This promontory camp is situated midway between West and East Pickard Bays. Although much damaged from exposure enough remains to show it to have been of horse-shoe shape, and to have measured 220 feet by 160 feet. To the west the defence is formed by the naturally steep cliffs; to the north and east a bank rises some 8 feet from the enclosed area, falling externally l5 feet to a ditch of an average depth of 3 feet. The entrance was at the south-east angle. Any footpath which may have led down to the sea has disappeared through falls of the cliff. Visited, 8th June, 1922.

Roman finds – Nov. -94 -

At Angle - Roman silver coin (value £12) AD79 on Mirehouse land - understand it was given to Mirehouse.
Note: Finders Grandfather found 6 Roman coins West Angle beach many years ago.
Also 4 hammered coins between Angle and Freshwater West.

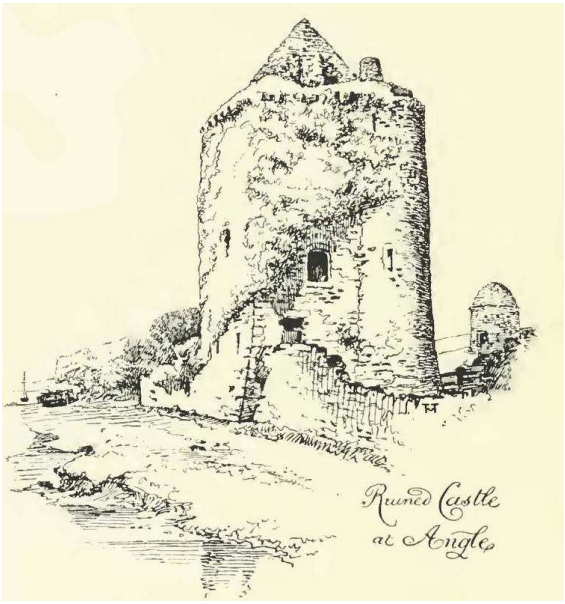
Historic Buildings.

Castle:

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 38 NE.; lat. 510 41 5 ", long. 50 5 l6 ").
Separated at high tide from the church and churchyard are the remains of a moated dwelling which has been frequently termed a "Fortified Rectory" upon part of the ruins a Small house has been built which is called "Castle Farm," (first recorded in 1729) and by this name the site is locally known.
On plan the site gives a square enclosure, protected on its north and west sides by a well-preserved wet moat, on the south by an inlet of the sea, and on the east originally by the third side of the moat, which, however, has been here filled-in to form a road At the south-west corner stands the shell of a tower of the "peel " type l5 feet square, and some 80 feet high. This is the part of the structure which is illustrated and described in *Arch. Camb. (1868, ITI, xiv, 77)* as a "Fortified Rectory."

The north-east angle was protected by another and possibly similar tower, of which the vaulted under-croft still survives in use as a cart-shed. The south-west tower is of four stories, the lowest vaulted; all the floors have fallen, as has also the saddle-back roof. The first floor was reached by a flight of forty-seven steps.
The three upper storeys have fireplaces, that in the middle chamber being placed across an angle. In the ground floor chamber is an opening, probably intended provide access to the cellar beneath; in the wall outside are corbels which may have carried a hoisting arrangement; all of which point to smuggling activities at possibly a late date. A prominent feature on the four sides of the exterior is a row of large corbels which possible supported a wooden galleys entered by a doorway still traceable at the head of the stair. The moat is stone-faced and in good preservation, the water being supplied by a small stream.
Immediately adjoining the filled-in side of the moat are the remains of an outbuilding with oven and circular chimney on square base, probably an addition, when about the end of the 17th century an inn called the "Castle Inn" occupied the enclosure. Over the entrance to this ruined dwelling is a stone bearing a human face in high relief. This is known locally as the Gerald stone (Gerald de Barri Giraldus Cambrensis, vicar of Angle c. AD 1200). The stone is probably the terminal of a hood-moulding from an earlier house on the site.
A Jacobean glass bottle found in the moat is preserved in the Museum of Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society.
In the adjoining field is a fine columbarium, with domed roof and several rows of nest holes. Visited, 8th June, 1922.

Timmins



East Block-house:

On the cliff overlooking Rat Island, about three-quarters of a mile west North Studdock farm-house, are the poor ruins of a Block House which, according to George Owen, was erected temp. Henry VIII.* The term East distinguish it from a somewhat similar building (now destroyed) which was known as the West Block House, in Dale parish. It is described in the *Pem. Arch. Survey (p. 88)* "24 feet from north to south by 13 feet from east to west. It was divided into two unequal chambers, each lighted by two windows looking east and west. The walls seem originally to have been about 15 feet high, but much has fallen, some recently. There seems to have been an enclosure on the north side, and a second building little distance off to the south-east, which was 22 feet by 9." Since this report the remains have deteriorated considerably. - Visited 8th June 1922

Ruined Almshouse:

To the immediate south of houses in the village of Angle, are the remains of a building marked "Castle" on the 6 in. Ordnance survey sheet. Of this once massive structure all now standing are three sides of a square walled enclosure heavily overgrown with ivy. It seems but little changed since the year 1868, when it was described and illustrated in *Archaeologia Cambrensis (III, xiv, 76)*. It appears to have been a building, 90 feet by 13 feet, of two storeys in height. The west side, containing the entrance, has disappeared. The upper floor was lighted by two or three large windows; a fireplace and a cupboard with stone shelf by it side can also be traced. In the absence of clear indications the building may be put down as of late 15th or early 16th century date. Visited, 8th June, 1992

NOTE. The building goes by various names. Fenton (Tour, 402) quotes a letter from Canon Lewis of St. David's to Browne Willis, dated 12th January, 1719: "There is at Angle yet standing entire, an old square building said to have been a nunnery." Of a nunnery at Angle, however history is silent, nor do the remains point to such an establishment. "The Old Rectory " is another name locally used, in common with that given to the building on the north of the church. Whatever its original purpose, there can be little doubt that it is the building thus alluded to in the MS. Diocese Book of 1715,

preserved in the Diocesan Registry, Carmarthen - "There is . . . a ruined almshouse at Angle and £30 left by the will of Griffith Dawes, Esq. of Barneston [Bangeston] near 40 years since, but no part thereof is yet paid by his administrators towards the repair thereof."

Angle The Parish Church Ded.: St. Mary.

The church consists of nave (50 feet by 20 feet), chancel (30 feet by 14 feet), north transept (192 feet by 13 feet), west tower (19 feet by 16 feet) and a modern south porch. The tower opens to the nave by a pointed arch, it is of three storeys with a pointed barrel vault to the lowest and a domed roof to the belfry, the stones being further covered with tiles, a not uncommon feature of the church towers of South Pembrokeshire. The apex of this tiled dome is on a level with battlements, which, with the usual corbel table, crown the tower. In the south-west angle is a projecting turret with seventy-six stairs. A doorway to the west is blocked; above it is a modern window. The belfry has two square-headed lights. The font of the Norman cushion type, has been scraped and coloured. The nave north wall and the north transept
are probably 13C, and the font is Norman. The 15C tower has a vaulted lowest stage and a dome roofed belfry. The nave south wall, the porch, chancel, and north chapel are all Victorian.
The Church was heavily restored in 1853 by R. K. Penson but no actual account of the work done could be found.

This benefice was formerly a rectory as well as a vicarage. The rectory was vested in the Priory of Pembroke, which was a cell to the Benedictine Abbey of St. Martin at Seyes in Normandy. In consequence of this, Pembroke Priory, during the wars between England and France, was constantly being seized by the King of England. Prior to 1461 the priory was taken into the king s hands, who granted it on 22 Dec., 1461, to the Abbey of St. Albans. *Pat. Rolls.*
The church of Angle was assessed in 1291 at £8, the tenths payable to the King being 16s. - *Taxatio*. Ecclesia de Angulo Ecclesia parrochialis ibidem ex collatione abbatis Sancti Albani unde Willielmus Benett est inde rector. Et habet ibidem rectoriam et glebam fructus et emolimenta ad reetoriam spectan que valent communibus annis xijli. Unde sol in quadam pensione priori de Pembr annuatim xxiijY iiijd. Et pro visita-tione ordin ari a quolibet tercio an llo x iij d. Et in procur-acionibus et sinodalibus archidiaconi quolibet anno vg d Et remanet clare 10s l0d. Inde decima. *Valor Eccl.*
Vicaria de Angulo: Ecclesia vel vicaria ibidem ex collacione episcopi Menevensis unde Willielmus Yevans est vicarius et habet ibidem unam mansionem. Et valet in toto pro parte dicti vicarii per annum iiij". Inde sol pro procuracione quolibet anno xijd. Et remanet clare 7gs. Inde decima 7s. 11d. - *Valor Eccl.*
Under the heading Livings remaining in Charge: Angulo alias Angle alias Nangle R. (St. Mary). Pens Pri. Pembr. £1 3s. 4d. Vis. Ordinari. quolibet tertio anno 1s. 1d. Archidiac. quolibet anno s. gd. Abb. St. Albani olim Patr. The Prince of Wales. King's Books, £10 10s. 0d., 100. Yearly tenths, £1 1s. 0d. - *Bacon's Liber Regis.*
Under the heading Livings Discharged Angulo alias Angle V. (St. Mary). Pro. quolibet anno 1s. Mans. eum part. decim. Rector Propr. Bishop of St. David’s. Clear yearly value, £26. King's Books, £3 19s. 2d.
There is a ruinated chapel in which no divine service is performed, called St. Mary's, within half a mile of the parish church; a ruinated almshouse and £30 left by the will of Griffith Dawes Esq. of Barneston [Bangeston] near 40 years since, but no part thereof is yet paid by his administrators towards the repair thereof. *Diocese Book for 1715.* The site of this chapel is at Chapel Bay.
On 10 Sept., 1853, the parish schoolroom of Angle was licensed for divine service during the restoration of the church.
On 5 Aug. 1886, the vicarage of Angle was merged in the rectory by an Order in Council, whereby the sinecure Rectory was suppressed as from l0 April, 1885.
Browne Willis in his list of churches (see Paroc Wall.) mentions a chantry dedicated to St. George as being dependent on Angle Church. This chantry is very probably the neat little building,

described by Fenton as being in the north east corner of the cemetery at Angle, and built over a vault.

Rectors

1200 Gerald de Barri
1325 Mar 9 Thomas de Cotyngham.
1325 Mar 21 Howell ap Gryffith.
1383 William de Faryngton.
1383 July 18 William Wright, vice William de Faryngton.
1383 Sept 29 John Wayte.
1405 Mar 21 John Ufford.
1428 Henry Welles,
1446 Dec 20 Res Philip, Bach. Decrees.
1472 Apr 17 Alexander Kyng
1486 Robert Smyth, vice Alexander Kyng, deceased
1535-6 William Benett.
1554 John Griffith.
1580 Richard Meredith.
1591 Dec 22 John Farrar, M.A.
1604 Griffith Vaughan.
1621 Dec 21 Paul de la Ravier.
1622 Apr 20 Francis White.
1638 Aug 11 John Ganry de la Champnolle.
1684 June 15 Joseph Wilkers.
1702 Mar 18 John Shores.
1714 Mar 5 Christopher Baines, M.A. vice John Shore, deceased.
1719 Mar 4 Robert Eyre, M.A.,14 vice Christopher Baynes, deceased.
1775 June 9 Thomas Mills Hoare, M.A vice Robert Eyre, deceased
1783. May 23. Thomas Birt, vice Thomas Mills Hoare, deceased
1815. Apr. 27. Frederick Henry Neve, M.A., vice Thomas Birt, deceased.
1844. Jan. 19. William North, M.A.,l8 vice Frederick Henry Neve, M.A., deceased.
1876. Dec. 15. Charles Gresford Edmondes, vice William North, ceded.
1896. Jan. 15. William Lloyd Harries, M.A.,17 vice Robert Weeks, deceased, who died on 19 Nov., 1895,
the vicarage having been merged in the rectory by *order in Council 5 Aug., 1886,* whereby the suppressed as sinecure rectory was from 10 April, 1885.
1902 Nov 25 Edwin John Wolfe, vice William Lloyd Harries instituted to Llanbedr, Ys-tradyw.
1907 Nov 2 William Garner, MA.,17 vice Irvin John Wolfe, resigned on 1st April, 1907.

Vicars

1402 John Kydde.
1402 Sept. 23. Robert Salmon, vice John Rydde, exchanged.
1422 Nov. 18. Henry Gayrstang.
1424 Jan. 29. William Hodonet
1441 John Baker
1491 Mar. 23. Symon Pecoke, vice John Baker, resigned.
1495 Nov. 25. William Cornysh.
1534 William Jeven
1554 May 9. James Esmunde.
1565 July 18. John Butler, vice James Esmonde, deceased.
1661 Thomas Westbie, M.A.
1662 Oct. 15 John Wonnacker.
1667 Apr. 8 Thomas Price, vice John Wonnacker, resigned.
1675 Mar 4 Richard Newton, BA.,10 P vice.. deceased.

1691 John Catlin.
1703 Jan. 23. Charles Williams.
1755 June. 25. John Williams, vice Charles Williams, deceased.
1784 Dec. 18. John Higgon, BA., vice John Williams, deceased
1787 May 3. David Davies, vice James Higgon, deceased.
1804 Aug. 23 James Hicks, vice David David's.,resigned
1817 Jan. 20. Thomas Dalton, l3 vice James Hicks, deceased.
1859 Mar. 2. John Carne Pocock, vice Thomas Dalton, deceased.
1868 Apr. 21. Robert Weeks, vice John Came Pocock, resigned

Registers

Registers are held in the NLW
baptism from 1784
marriage from 1755
burials from 1784
The earliest Bishops transcripts 1685-7

1851 Census of Religious Buildings

Rev. Thomas Dalton (who was also vicar of Warren and Castlemartin) records that :-
Average congregations: (12 months): morn. 100 to 160 + 42 to 45 scholars; aft. 100 to 160 + 42 to 45 scholars.
Remarks: The Parish of Angle comprises a Sinecure Rectory with a Good Glebe House & Garden, with three fourths of the tithes (Agricultural) leaving the Resident Vicar or Incumbent one fourth with 3 acres of Glebe. No habitable House of Residence without paying a high rent to the Proprietor and the performance of the whole duties of the Parish. The Population consists chiefly of Fishermen with their families including farm labourer's families employed by the Farmers in the neighbourhood or otherwise: **Thomas Dalton.** Vicar.

Sinecure rectory and discharged vicarage; rectory rated at £10.. 10, of net annual value of £157 with glebe of 20 acres and a glebe-house; vicarage rated at £3 19s 2d, endowed with £600 royal bounty, of gross annual value of £80: patron, Bishop of St. David's: one fourth of the tithes appropriated to the vicarage, and the remainder to the rectory.

1 service in English.
Incumbent: legally not resident.

Non Conformist

There are no non-conformist chapels; but according to the 1851 census of Religious buildings **Thomas Harris** of Milford states
I am a Baptist Home Missionary having not, as yet any chapel erected, therefore do preach in a cottage and in the open air. We have no Sabbath School for the want of a place to keep it in. I preach in Castlemartin hundred in ten or eleven different places week nights included - the average congregation: mornings 40 - 50, evenings 50 - 70.

Chapel:

In the burial ground north of the church is a small detached chapel (15 feet by 12 feet), beneath which is a chamber, probably an ossuary; both have plain vaults. The chapel, a little fisherman's chapel built in 1447 is entered by a western doorway with a plain pointed arch, and approached by steps, has at the east end a square-headed window of two trefoiled lights, and on the south a similar light. The stone altar is said *(Arch. Camb., 1880, IV, xi, 842)* to have come from St. Twinnell's church. In the south wall is a plain piscine. At the west end of the north wall is an empty tomb recession the floor opposite to it is a much-worn full length uninscribed effigy of an ecclesiastic, probably the one noted by **Fenton** (*Tour, 401*) as being then "in the churchyard almost covered with

the shard". The undercroft has a plain vault entered from the east end by a pointed doorway, and is lighted by two small quatrefoils on the north and south sides.
On the south side of the churchyard is a plain cross standing upon a calvary of three steps; it has been restored.

Angle: St Mary Parish of Castlemartin

"The Church has small fisherman's chapel above a crypt and with small stained glass window showing Christ walking on the waters."
"Standing in the Corner of Angle churchyard there is a little chapel 15 x12, now known as "the Fisherman's Chapel". Dedicated originally to St. Anthony it replaced s a small single chamber over a vault built in 1447 by Edward de Shirburn. A tomb recess lies empty on one side, and a priest's effigy on the other. It was built by the Shirburn family as a chantry [a chapel where mass could be said for the departed]. Its vaulted undercroft was intended as an ossuary [a repository for bones].

[A similar chapel stands in the churchyard at Carew, and there are traces of others in the area. They make an interesting link with Northern Brittany s Parish Closes].

Chapel of St George the Martyr

By the 16th century the chapel at Angle was known as the Chapel of St. George the Martyr. A will of about 1500 transfers
endowments which had belonged to the Chapel of St Anthony, then recently washed away from the shore of West Angle Bay, to this Chapel (seats 14).

St Mary's Chapel and Well:

On the northern shore of the parish, at a point about half a mile north of the village of Angle, are sites called on the Ordnance sheets Chapel and Chapel Well, where stood a ruinated chapel in which no divine service is performed, called St. Mary's within half a mile of the parish church" (*MS. Diocesan Book 1715*). No trace of the building remains. It stood within a small
circular enclosure formed by a bank which at the beginning of this century was about 2 feet high (*Pem. Arch. Survey*). This is now barely distinguishable, nor are there any signs of burials. The well has been covered and a pump introduced. It would appear that there was a road or track to this site as there are records dated 1595 and 1596 referring to St Mary s well road.

St. Anthony's Chapel West Angle Bay:

On the shore of West Angle Bay about one mile west of Angle village is site called in the *Tithe Schedule (No. 14) Old Church*. This would appear to have been destroyed before the year l500. In a field on the West side of Pill Bay can still be traced the site of a Church. The field is called Church Meadow and coffins and bones were said to have been found there. In 1997
parts of a skeleton were revealed by a landslip and two boys were found to be using a skull as a football on the beach. Remains were removed to a museum.

Ellen's Well:

This is marked on the Ordnance sheet as being on the cliffs half a mile east of Chapel Bay It could not be traced, nor any information obtained about it.

Globe Hotel:

is first mentioned in records in 1871 when it was kept by George and Maria Griffiths. The present Georgian style Globe Hotel was converted from two houses in 1904 used as a military convalescent hospital in WW1 and in WW2 military personnel were billeted there.

Dates

Broomhill 1272

East Blockhouse 1578
The Hall 1526 also referred to as the Court House 1602
According to Francis Jones

Historic Events and Records.

1170 April Henry II sailed from "The Nangle" on his expedition against Ireland with "Strongbow" 3 Ships [some date it Oct. 18 1172]
Gilbert de Angulo joined in the Pembrokeshire conquest of Ireland under Henry II., and was granted lands in Meath (hence the Nangles of West Meath to this day); he lost them by rebellion, was pardoned in 1307, and granted lands in Connaught, where his descendants took the name of MacHostilo, now Costello.

1171. "Among the Norman French Knights of Pembrokeshire who took part in the descent upon Ireland was a Nangle or Angul. The family established itself near Navan in the county of Meath and founded a church at a place called Cannistown or Canonstown. One branch of these Irish "Angles" became known as "Costellos". (*Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments County of Pembroke*).

1173 - 6. Gilbert and Jocelyn of Angle rewarded for their service in Ireland with estates in Meath, Ireland Gilbert with what later became known as the Barony of Morgallion, Jocelyn with Ardhronan and Naven.
(*The History of Pembrokeshire Rev. James Phillips 1909*).

1173 - 76 Gerald de Barri Geraldus Cambrensis held living of Angle

1174 - 1175 not dated. Gir. Camb, De Rebus (R.S.), Vol. 1 p24.
Gerald de Barri, seeing that almost throughout the diocese of St. David's. and especially in the region of Demetia and Keretia, by the lack of care of the prelates, neither tithes of wool nor cheese were given, went to Canterbury to which at that time, the church of St. David's., like the whole of Wales, was subject to provincial law, and showed these defaults to Archbishop Richard, then primate of all England and legate, who sent him back to Wales as his legate, to amend these irregularities and others, which he should find there. The archbishop in his letters warned and enjoined all for the remission of sins, that those who had not formerly given these tithes, should give them. To those who were willing to give at his monition, he relaxed a third part of the penance enjoined, but the obstinate and those who refused to give, he ordered should be coerced strictly by ecclesiastical censure. All the Welsh forthwith obeyed these monitions and agreed to give those tithes, as did all others in the whole country, except the Flemings of Ros, and their accomplices, who would have been put under interdict for a long period, had not the sentence imposed been relaxed by the
archbishop at the instance of Henry II to whom they went.

1174 - 5 not dated: *Gir. Camb. De Rebus (RS) Vol.1 p25.*
William Karquit, sheriff of the province (provincia) ordered his officers and apparitors to take eight yoke of oxen belonging to the priory of Penbroc, where Gerald de Barri was fulfilling his legation, and drive them to the castle. When required for the third time to restore the same, he utterly refused and even promised worse, Gerald sent word to him that unless he restored the oxen he would be placed immediately under sentence of excommunication, to which he replied that he would not dare to excommunicate the king's constable in his own castle. Gerald replied that when the sheriff heard all the bells of the whole monastery rung at triple intervals then he would know without doubt that he was being excommunicated.
Immediately the messengers had returned, by authority of his legation, with candles lit, he solemnly gave the sentence of excommunication on him, in the presence of the monks of that place, and many of the clergy of the country, and likewise caused all the bells to be sounded together, as was

customary, to confirm the sentence or rather to announce the fact. On the morrow, the robber came to the castle of Lanwadein, before David, the diocesan bishop, and Gerald and his colleague, Master Michael, whom the archbishop had attached to him, who had gone there, restitution having been made and satisfaction given, when he was beaten with rods, he was to be absolved.
(*Episcopal Acts relating to Welsh Dioceses 1066 1272 James Conway Davies Vol. 1*).

1175 - 6 not dated. The inhabitants of the cantref of Dugledu and those of Angle were recalled under the sentence of interdict. The latter, though dwelling in the province (provincia) of Penbroc, were Flemings, and like those of Ros and Dugledu had spent money to obtain the immunity, which they likewise wished to enjoy.

1175 - 6 not dated. The parishioners of Angle, which was a church of Gerald, archdeacon of Brecon, and which was under interdict, and its parishioners excommunicated on account of their rebellion, sought the grace of absolution, with the leave and blessing of David the bishop of St David, with whom he was staying at Kerreu, Gerald set out to grant it.
(Ger. Camb. De Rebus (R.S) Vol. 1 p29).

1215. Irish grants to a Walter and Phillip de Angulo the grant to the latter being confirmed in 1232.

1247. Richard de Angulo held of the earl a knight s fee at Angle;

1278. Stephen, and Philip de Angulo granted various lands and demesnes in and about Angle, together with wreck of the sea, to Robert de Shirburn, with remainder in default of male issue to his daughter Joan, wife of Robert de Castro. *The Golden Grove book (page 336)* gives Philip de Angulo as marrying daughter and heir of Stephen de Angulo, and their daughter Isabel as marrying Robert Shirburn, the son of John Shirburn.
John de Shirburn was Sheriff of Pembrokeshire. He possibly came here with Earl William de Valance, as the home of the Shirburns was in Lancashire. Robert, his son, was Sheriff in 1298, as we see in Philip de Angulo's Charter; the next was Walter, who was a Juror at Pembroke in 1327 and 1331; after him came his son Nicholas, who received in 1340 from Lawrence Hastings, then Earl of Pembroke, a general pardon for offences committed, probably during the Earl s long minority. Nicholas died in 1350 (his wife s name was Margaret). His son John was a Juror at Pembroke in 1357, and did service to Sir William de Carew; he died in 1362, leaving a daughter, Alice, ten years old.

1290 6th November. John de Scyrebur who witnessed the confirmation of a Charter by which Fishguard was given to the monks of St. Dogmaels - had a son Robert who was Sheriff of Pembroke in 1298.

1298. This was the same Philip who granted that other charter to William de Rupe or Roch, which was found by Dr. Scott in the British Museum, and of which the following is a translation:-

British Museum Stone Charter, XXXII. 14.

Know all, present and future, that I, Philip de Angulo, has given, granted, and by this my present Charter confirmed to William de Rupe (Roch) all my land which I have in the tenement of Angle, with appurtenances, together with the dowry of my mother, Isabel, when it shall occur, and a certain Island called Sepinilond (Sheep Island) and all my rents of Angle, as well of a windmill as of all my men, with suit of Court and services of the same, without any retention there-from to me or my heirs.
To have and to hold the aforesaid land, with the aforesaid rents, which is aforesaid, with the appurtenances, to the said William and his heirs or assigns from the lord in chief of the fee according to measurement, and as it is assigned to the said William by ancient fixed bounds and

limits, freely, quietly, in peace, hereditary, for ever; in meadows, marshes, ways, paths, waters, pastures, turbaries, commons, wreck, in all easements, save only in forinsic (foreign) service in all things the lord in chief of the fee as is due there-from and customary.
But I, the aforesaid Philip, and my heirs and assigns, bind ourselves to warrant and acquit and defend forever against all men, the aforesaid land and appurtenances, together with the aforesaid rents, to the said William and his heirs and assigns. And that this my gift and grant, and confirmation of my present Charter, may remain ratified and established in the future, I have strengthened this present deed with the impression of my seal.
WITNESSES:
John de Nenborth, (Narberth) Seneschal (Steward of Pembroke).
Robert de Shyrburn Sheriff (Angle).
Sir Nicholas de Karren (Carew)
Sir Gilbert de Rupe (Roch).
Sir Richard de Stakepole.
Sir John de Bary (Manorbier).
Henry son of Henry (Fitzhenry)
David de Rupe (Roch).
David Wyliot (Orielton).
David Malesent (Malefant, Upton).
William de Creppings.
John de Castro and many others, given at Angle on the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin in the year of Our Lord, 1298.

In 1314 to 1375 we find **Philip de Angulo** and his son **John** holding a fee nominally of the Earl (it appears to have remained in their family notwithstanding the charter to William de Rupe in 1298), but the domain seems then to have passed to the Shirburns, who held it for two centuries; their dwelling, or castle, as also of the de Angulos, was that of which a small part still stands at the head of Angle creek, behind the church, and is still called

Angle Castle.

A square tower, showing three storeys, with windows and fireplaces, is all that now remains, but at a short distance there stands an old Norman Columbarium, or Pigeon-house, still in a wonderful state of preservation. This was supposed to indicate the dwelling of a Baron in Norman times, as none of less rank might keep pigeons. In Owen s time, Angle Bay ran out shoal, as it does now, saving neere the towne, where is good landing at all tymes of the tyde; we therefore can conclude that the de Angulos and Shirburns were able to bring their ships right up to their castle walls.
John Cradock of Newton was a Juror in 1327. Another John held lands in Castlemartin in 1347; he died in 1350, the same year as Nicholas de Shirburn, and Roger (Fenton says Robert), his son, then aged seventeen, married Margery de Shirbum, Nicholas s daughter, the day after her father's death. On the death of her brother John in 1362, leaving only Alice, aged ten, Margery may have inherited Angle; Fenton calls her a daughter and co-heiress (with John). Roger, or Robert Cradock, is buried at Angle, which makes it appear probable. He was called Lord of Newton in Roos (Roose, in Llanstadwell parish), his descendant, Sir Richard Cradock, married a daughter of Sir Thomas Perrott, and the heiress of Jestynton, and changed his name to Newton; he died in 1444, and is buried at Bristol; he was Lord Chief Justice of England. The family of Cradock, or Caradog, was descended from Prince Jestyn ap Owain ap Hywel Dda, who built Jestynton.
Robert de Vale, Lord of Dale, had property in Angle, for in an old deed he grants lands In Angulo to Stephen the son of Alexander de Angulo; and de Shirburn may have succeeded to the property by marrying a daughter of Stephen.

1324: The rent of assize of the ville of Angle at Michaelmas 18d;

1331 April 27. Stratford. C. Inq. Misc., File 115 (13), (Cal p290, No 1185).
Stratford 27 April 5 Edward III 2,27 pursuant to complaint of wrongful disseisin
"Writ to Richard Simond, steward of the county of Pembroke
"Inquisition Tuesday the feast of St. Barnabas, 5 Edward III
Jurors: "Walter de Bromhilla," Stephen Rou, John Beneger, junior of Angle, Richard Harols, John Bron, Roger de Lony, Henry Beneger, John Dawe, John Eynon, William Robelyn, Walter de Schirborn, and William de Middilhille.

1340 June 25 Pembroke. Add. Ch. 6027.
Special pardon by Laurence de Hastynges, Earl of Pembroke to Nicholas de Schirbourn of all homicides, robberies, etc.
Witnesses, Stephen James, deputy of Guy de Bryan, our Steward of Pembroke, (seal repaired/pendant).

1348 September 2 Westminster. I. P. M. Edward III, files 91 and 92 Lawrence de Hastynges.
Writ directed to John Scholle, escheator in co. Hereford and the March of Wales, Westminster, 2 September, 22 Edward III (1348)
Pembroke: Extent of the whole county made before John de Sholle, Thursday, the feast of St Michael, in Monte Tumba, 22 Edward IV (1348).
Jurors: John Perot, Thomas de Castro, John Cantrell, William Robelyn, William Parthecorn, Andrew Wyseman, Nicholas Shirborn, William Porthcrachan, John Beneger, Henery Beneger, John Robyn.

1348 September 24. Pembroke.
Writ of certiorari de feodis etc., to John de Shol, escheator in Hereford and the adjacent March of Wales, 24 September, 22 Edward III Extent of all fees and advowsons of churches in the county of Pembroke, made at Pembroke on Thursday in the feast of St Michael de Monte Tumba, 22 Edward III.
Jurors; John Cantrel, William Adam, William Robelyn, Thomas de Castro, Andrew Wysman, John

Beneger, John Rou, John Robyn, William Parttrahan, John Hilton and Henry Beneger.
Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, had in the county of Pembroke 251/2 knights fees and three carucates of land, viz.;

Benegeriston, one tenth fee held by Willian Beneger and Joan his wife, of the right of the said Joan, worth yearly 26s 8d
1353 June 6. Chancery Misc. Inquisition No 168.
Writ dated 6 June Edward III, touching the knight s fees held by the late Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke.
Inquisition at Pembroke 6 April 27 Edward III, before Thomas de Aston. Jurors: John Melyn, William Parthcorn, Thomas Castel, Richard..rchard, John Wydelok, John Suteri, John Coke, David ap Llewelyn Vaughan, John Castel de fflemyneston, John..... Edward Castel, John Bishopric.

Walter Scurlag held of the heir of Laurence Hastinges, late Earl of Pembroke, in free socage, 30a of land in Begeristoun, worth 5s yearly; also he held jointly with Margaret his wife at Kylkemoran the moiety of a knight s fee, worth 40s yearly; and the said Margaret his survivor, holds the said tenements for her life. And he held of John de Carrew, kt., 11/2 carucate of land at Martheltwist, worth yearly 1/2 mark; also he held of the heir of Laurence de Hastinges 70 acres in Coytrath conjointly with Margaret his wife, his survivor as above, worth yearly 11s 8d. Also he held of the heir of the aforesaid Lawrence 30 acres of land by Welsh law (per legem Wallensicam) which lands owe no ward and marriage, worth yearly 5s.

Nicholas de Shirbourn, on his death, held of the demesne of Pembroke 50s 4d of rent in Scurlageston, of which Margaret, his wife, held one third in dower. Also he held 21/2 carucates of land in Angle of the Earl of Gloucester conjointly with Margaret his wife who survived him and worth 100s yearly; John son of the said Nicholas, is his next heir, and was 18 years old on the death of his father. Also he held 12s rent in Angle of the Earl of Gloucester, of which the said Margaret receives one third by way of dower. His marriage is worth 20 marks.

John Craddok, at his death (Monday after the Feast of the Assumption of Holy Mary, 24 Edward III), held of the demesne of Pembroke, 6 bovates of land in Neuton, worth 20s yearly. Roger, his son, is next heir, age 17 years. The said Roger married the daughter of Nicholas Schirbourn, et disponsati fuerint in crastino post obitum patris. His marriage is worth 20s.

1358. I. P. M.., 5 Edw. III, 2, no 163.
Sir William de Carew held of John Shirburn, by military service, ten messuages, five carucates and three bovates of land at Angle.

1366. Patent Roll, 40 Edward III, pt 1, m. 6 & 3.
Inspeximus in favour of the earl of Pembroke etc. of the particulars of the partition temp. of the heritage of William Marshal, etc. :
(a) Knights Fees in Pembroke
1] Share of the Countess of Wareinne Nicholas fitz Martin

4 fees Bayvil
1 fee Richard Araud
1 fee Walter fitz Gilbert
1 fee Philip Bosher
1 fee Adam de Angulo

2] Share of John de Monte Canesio
Walter of Hereford 3 fees

William of Karru 5 fees
David de Barrye 4 fees
Gowelin ap Baron 1 fee
Walter Benger and his cosharers participes 2 fees
Adam fitz Henry Quarter part of a fee in Koffyn

3] Share of the Earl of Gloucester
John son of Philip 1 fee
Richard of Angle 2 fees
Ralph of Alton 1 fee
Guy de Bryane 1 fee
Simon de Bryane Half of a fee
William de Hutone Half of a fee
Alexander Robelyn One twentieth part of a fee

4] Share of the heirs of De Fferrariis
Philip of Stackepoll 4 fees
John de Villa Maur Half a fee
William of Popetoun 1 fee
Stephan Bauzan One and one half fees
Richard Lupus One tenth of a fee
Peter Watevill Half of a fee
John Ffucer Quarter of a fee
Richard de Briuly Quarter of a fee
David de Interbergh Half of a fee
Robert de Morton Half a fee
Robert Streech Quarter of a fee
William de Stokes One twentieth of a fee
William Fflandrensis One fee
Henry Tolye One fee
David de Wudeworth Half of a fee
Philip Luceyn Three loads of salt for quarter of a fee
John de Gatesden Quarter of a fee
Walter Chaucehoes 2s and tallage, scutage and allowance for one sixth part of a fee

1376 28 May. Westminster Inq. A. O. D. File 389, 125.
Writ, Westminster, 28 May, 50 Edward III (1376), following petition by the burgesses of Tenby requesting a grant of the privilege that they should be quit from toll throughout England, Ireland and Wales, as the burgesses of Pembroke, Haverfordwest, Carmarthen are, in respect of which they now suffer seriously.
Inquisition, before Thomas de Castro, steward and sheriff of Pembroke, Tuesday next after Feast of Apostles Peter and Paul, 50 Edward III.
Jurors: Mathie Wougan, William Malesium, Richard Wyriot, Peter Perot, John Scarloge, Thomas Perot, William Benger, Phillip Estenere, John Lucas, Laurence Bromhulle, Philip Percivall, and William Whyte.
Who say that it would not be to the damage and prejudice of the king to grant that the burgesses of the town of Tenby be quit of toll, murage, pannage, and passage, and all other customs as the burgesses of Pembroke etc. as above.

1377. Richard II seized the priory of Pembroke at which time an extent of its possessions was taken.
Extenta Prioratus de Pembrochia 1 Ric II
Ecclesia pertin ad dictum Prioratum

Ecclesia de Castelmartyn ultra reprisas Valet per annum 1 marc
Item dicunt quod Ecclessia sancti Nicholai cum duabus capell ultra reprisas
Val x li
Item dicunt quod Ecclesia sancti Michaelis valet per annum ultra reprisas xiij. vjs viijd
Summa Valoris ecclesiarum iiijxx. vj. xiijs.iiijd.
[Payment]
Pensiones pertin. ad dictum Prioratum
Ecclesia de Angulo redd. per annum xxiijs ad term. Pasch.et santi Michaelis.
Ecclesia de Porttraghan red. per annum ad eosdem term viijs
Ecclesia de Tymbregh redd. per annum ad eodem term xiijs iiid
Ecclesia de Tallagharn redd. per annum ad eosd. term xs
Ecclesia de Sancti Cumano redd. per annum ad eosdem terminos ijs
Ecclesia de Londchirch redd. per annum ad eosdem terminos ijs
Ecclesia de Villa Galdfrido redd per annum ad eosdem terminos ijs
Ecclesia de sancto Ismael redd. per annum ad eosdem terminos js
Ecclessia de Crynwer redd. per annum ad eosdem terminos ijs
Summa Pensionum ixxjs
[Portion]
Portiones pertin ad dictum Prioratum
Ecclesia de Wynnoci val per annum ixvjs viijd
Ecclesia sancti Petroci val per annum xxvjs viijd
Ecclesia de Costynton val per annum xs
Ecclesia de Nassh val per annum xid
Ecclesia de Carne val per annum xiijs
Ecclesia de Pennaly val per annum xiijs iiijd
Ecclesia de Sancti Florentii val per annum xijd
Summa Portionum vj. xiijs. iiijd

1378 March 3. Westminster Patent Roll, 1 Richard II pt 4 m 37 (Cal p133).
Commission to David Craddok and to Walter Mille, as justices for holding the Sessions in the County of Pembroke.

1402. Guy etc. to Master John Kermerdyn, our official, greeting etc. Whereas our beloved sons in Christ Sirs John Kydde, vicar of Angle, and Robert Salmon, vicar of the parish church of St. Michael, Pembroke, intend, as they assert, to exchange such their benefices with one another and we are unable etc., we grant to you our power and authority etc. Dated at Lagharn, 23 September, 1402, etc.

1406 March 21st. Also on 21 March in the year abovesaid, at London, the same reverent father admitted Sir John Clifford to the parish church of Angle of our diocese, on the presentation of the most excellent prince etc., Henry king etc., patron for this turn by reason of the temporalities of the priory of St. Nicholas, Pembroke, being in his hands by occasion of the war between himself and his adversaries the French; and him, etc., he instituted etc.,.

1447. Nicholas de Carew held lands in Angle of Edward de Shirburn, "by military service and suit of Edwards Court at Nangle." This Edward founded the Chapel of St. Antony believed to be the small chapel behind the Church known as the Sailors Chapel or Fisherman’s Chapel.
In the Minister Accounts Excheques T. Q. 20 - 41I, Eliz. Schedule of Grants, Fines, Cartas, &c., relating to lands in the county of Pembroke, we find the following:
Littora ballani Alicice Lacy de Angulo facta ad poven-dum Henncum Geffrey et Isabellum uxorem ejes de uno burgagio. (B. in MS.)

1487 17 March. On 17 March aforesaid at the manor of Lantfey one Sir Robert Smyth, chaplain was admitted to the parish church of Angle vacant by the death of Master Alexander Kyng, last rector there; on the presentation of William abbot of the exempt monastery of St. Alban the protomartyr of the English, of the diocese of Lincoln, true patron of the said church because of the priory of Pembroke. And he had letters etc.

1488 12 February. Henry etc. to H. bishop of St. David s, greeting, we command you that you do not for any liberty omit to enter and cause to be levied for us of goods, benefices, and ecclesiastical possessions, of the underwritten churches in your diocese the sums written by parcels below, namely,
of the church of Jeffreyston, 15s.;
of the church of Tenby, 50s.;
of the church of Carew, £6.;
of the church of Lambston, 9s.;
of the church of Stackpole Bosher, 24s.;
of the church of Marioes, 44s.;
of the church of Newmoat, 14s.;
of the church of Steynton, 54s.;
of the church of Granston, 16s.;
of the church of Fishguard, 24s:
of the church of Maenclochog, 20s.;
of the church of Roch, 10s.;
of the church of St. Bride, 40s.;
of the church of Pwllcrochan, 30s.;
of the church of Narberth, 48s.;
of the church of Burton, 24s.;
of the church of Angle, 24s.;
of the church of Rhoscrowther, 40s.;
of the church of Manorbier 40s.;
of the church of St. Florence, 40s.;
of the church of the town of Cosheston 44s.;
of the church of Herbrandston, 20s.;
of the church of Stackpole Elider, 40s.;
of the tenth and moiety of a tenth granted to Sir Edward IV late king of England by the clergy of the province of Canterbury, in the fourteenth year of his reign in the archdeaconry of St. David s; and of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the prior of Haverford in your said diocese cause to be levied £9. 11s. 11d. One half-penny, one farthing, likewise due to us of the same tenth and moiety for his spiritualitys and temporalities: so that you have those pence at our Exchequer at Westminster on the morrow of the Ascension of the Lord to be paid to us there. And have there then this writ. Witness W. Hody, knight, at Westminster, 12 February in the third year of our reign. By the Great Roll of the first year of Richard III, in Hereford, and By the barons.

1491 23 March. On the 23rd day of the said month Sir Simon Pecoke, chaplain, was admitted by the reverend etc. to the vicarage of Angle and instituted canonically in the same, then vacant by the resignation of Sir John Baker last vicar there: at the presentation of Sir Robert Smyth rector of the said church, true patron of the said vicarage.

1495 25th November. On the 25th day of the said month the aforementioned lord (Lord Hugh bishop of St David’s. in his manse of Bridewell, London) collated the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of St Mary, Angle then long-time vacant and in his collation for this turn by lapse, to brother William Cornyshe capacitated for this by papal authority.

1500. Prerogative Register of Canterbury.
In the will of 1500 of Richard Newton, a resident in the parish of Monkton, near Pembroke, he bequeaths "to the chapel of St. George the Martyr of Nangle four tenements in Haverfordwest and Pembroke, which lands of late appertained to the chapel of St. Anthony in the Nangle, and to the augmentation of the stipend of a priest always to sing for the souls of the founders of the chapel of St. Anthony, that is to say... Shelborn and his ancestors and for me and Elinor my late wife." He also directed that "the principal window in the chapel of St. George above the altar shall be renewed and barred with green bars, and that the history and life of St. George shall be pictured upon the glass".
1517. Henry etc., to Edward, bishop of St. David's greetings. Whereas you and the rest of the prelates and clergy of the province of Canterbury granted to us etc., for the preservation and defence of the famous realm and for other considerations moving you, two entire tenths of all benefices and ecclesiastical possessions of the province of Canterbury, taxed and not taxed and usually paying to a tenth, etc.,
In the archdeaconry of St David's. the underwritten churches are excepted:
In the deanery of Pembroke the underwritten churches are excepted:
Angle
Roscrowther
Stackpole Elidor
St Petrox
Manorbier
Penally
Tenby
Carew
Cosheston
Lawrenny
Roberston
Gumfreston
Llisbraust
Caldy
St. Michaels Pembroke
St. Nicholas Pembroke
Nash
Hodgeston
Jeffreyston

1563 Number of households - 54
According to the Port Books names of some of those captaining boats (mainly in between six and twenty tons) operating out of Angle included:
John Devereaux
John & William Harris
William Kynney
James Morse
John Robins
Partick Savill

1566. According to the report of the Commission to suppress Piracy
Angle is mentioned as one of the two biggest villages in the Haven - Could there have been a good reason why this attention was drawn to the Village.

1595. George Owen writes in a MS. giving the course of the strata of coal and lime in Pembrokeshire:
The second vayne of lymestone, and cheefest of the two, beginneth at the south of Milford haven,

west of the Nangle, at a place called West Pill, where the one side of the Pill you shall perceive the lymestone, and the other a red stone; which kulde of redde stone --accompanieth the veine of lymestone almost throweout, as it were a cognisance of the lymestone being hott and fine, and therefore the redde stone is in coller and substance like a stone burned with fire. This vayne . . . passeth estward. . . to Pater Church, Lanion, Lanfey, and to Williamstone by Carewe; and soe estward to St. Florens, and to the norther side of the towne of Tenby, where between it and the Windmills it also goeth to the sea, and . . . there it taketh water, and passing under the sea . . . sheweth itselfe right east of Tenby in the cliffes of Llanridean in Gower . . . about twenty miles from Tenby, all under salt water.

1603. George Owen, writing of the islands round the coast of Pembrokeshire, says:

Sheepe Iland,

being neere the East side of Mylford at the entrance without the Blocke House, which is but a small temper because as I guesse, sheepe have onely accesse thereunto; for at lowe water it is drye, and therefore scarce deserveth the name an Isand and hath nothinge in yt worth the notinge. Further within the mouth of the havon on the same side, is the land called Ratt Iland, but of the inhabitants more comonlie called Thorne Iland; this is a prettie Iland but verie little, full of deepe Grasse, a muskett shotte from the mayne; this and the last before ys the land of Water Rees Esquire.
Owen mentions Sheep Island elsewhere as Shippe, and that it is only accessible on foot after half ebb, and speaks of the remains of a tower, built on the narrow neck of land approaching the island, which served the country folk and their cattle as a refuge from the raids of the Welsh. This tower has now disappeared, but Fenton says it was standing in Elizabeth s time, and that it was the Norman settlers who used it; but the earthworks, which are still visible, point to Danish origin: probably the tower was added to these.
There are also earthworks traceable above West Pickard Bay three-quarters of a mile to the east of Sheep Island.

Speaking of notices to quit, George Owen says: Henry Owen in a note says: The farmer then was the old tenant at Midsummer to remove out of the old hall house."

Henry Owen in a note says: The farmers houses as distinguished from the cottages, so used also in Galloway the chief house in the manor, was in many parts of England called the Hall House. In his list or Pembroke shire Manors, George Owen gives in Castle Martyn Hundred, Nangle, Hall place in Nangle, thus showing that there were two separate manors.
In his notes Henry Owen says: "In Lansdowne MS. Sir John Perrott is said to have held the moiety of a manor, there styled that of "Nangle alias Halecorte" (does this mean the manor of Hall only not of Nangle£), and also lands of Studdock, in that parish Sir John Perrott also held land at Pennar, Wallaston, Lanbeath, East and West Popton Redhill, Shutlake, Moreston, the mill at Pemboke Ferry, Benton, also Linney and Frains Lake.

In another list of the Manors in Elizabeth's reign George Owen gives:
Castell Martyn Sr. Edward Herbert of Powis. (d 1594)
Nangle Walter Rees, curia bidem.
Halle Place in Nangle Perott.
Stacpoole Stanley.
Estington Perott.
Henllan Whyte.
It is curious that in so small a place there should be two manors, but such was evidently the case, and to this day the Squire's residence is always alluded to by the villagers as Hall, not the Hall.

In Anno 19 of Henry VIII., the Collectors of the Tallage were diverse gentlemen and gentlewomen

of the best accompt who owned lands in these Vynyes or Lord-ships; those for Nangle were:
Thomas Perrott, armiger.
Elizabeth Tankard, vidua

1613. Lewis Dwnn in his Visitation mentions that in 1613 John Devereux, son of Patrick Devereux, gent., of Ireland, married Margaret, daughter of John Harries, of Hall, Nangle, and that Owen Margan, BA., was then its Rector. Patrick and Margaret Devereux had a son, John, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married William Bangwm (Beneger?) of Castell Martyn

Lewis Dwnn also speaks of William Kiner (rather Keener), eldest brother of John Kiner, alderman of Harffort, marrying
Jowan Kembl off Angel. Their son William Kiner of the Hawl off Angel married Richard Rawd (probable Rowe) off Keel Martyn

Fenton in his Tour in 1811 also speaks of Hall as belonging till of late years to a family called Kinnar. (The field behind the house still bears the name of Kenner s Meadow). Among the twenty-four Common Councilmen, from whom the first Mayor of Haverfordwest (John Howell) was elected, occurs the name of John Kynner.

Fenton mentions a tradition that three sisters, co-heiresses, built each a house in Nangle; one the Castle, one Hall, and one a building now called the Nunnery, probably also used at some time as such; but he gives no date, and there is no evidence that I can find in any other record to confirm the statement.

1633. According to *Cawdor MS 26/1000* the open fields to the South and West of Angle had not been enclosed.

1786. John Campbell of Stackpole purchased the Bangeston estate.

1794 circa. [St. Petrox] extract from a Letter from Cha[rle]s Pigott Pritchett, rural dean of Pembroke, to William Stuart Bishop of St. David's .....
"The state of the churches in my district is now become so decent and in tolerable order that it is unnecessary for me to trouble your lordship with particulars. I wish I had as good an account to give of many of the vicarage houses. That of Nangle stands in most deplorable condition".

1795 December 8. Holyland. Adams to John Campbell Esq.
I thank you for your kind letter which I received yesterday and perfectly agree with you in opinion relative to the exportation of corn, the supplying the markets, and also that no language should be held to irritate mob, but unhappily great cause was given for alarm by Roch of Paskeston and Hervey of Angle buying up wheat to export. The report from the magistrates to the Duke of Portland s letter was that wheat is the shortest crop and that there is certainly not enough in the country for its consumption. If then the middling class are sufferers, will they not complain, and their complaints go a great way to irritate the lower orders of people who have most intercourse with them?
The farmers had withheld from supplying the market for a fortnight to enhance the price (then too great), and notwithstanding every argument of policy and interest to them they would not be prevailed on until the people became tumultuous. Now they are justly alarmed, as are the corn factors. The farmers have promised a constant supply to the markets and the factors will not export. So far good is come from evil. You seem to think that party jealousies were the cause, but I do assure you I never saw all ranks, parties and classes of people so irritated (farmers and factors excepted) and all joining in the same language. The heat is now, thank God, allayed, and I trust no cause will be given to revive it, for then no one can pronounce what consequences will ensue. Your

name has been glanced at as acting in contradiction to the spirit of resolutions you brought forward at the quarter sessions by letting Bangeston to Harvey. I told Mr. Mirehouse of it, and afterwards when it was reported he was concerned with Harvey I desired Mr Hand to tell him of it that he might justify himself: enclosed is his letter to me and my answer.
Since Harvey has declared Mirehouse is not concerned, but you'll see by M's letter to me there was a plan which he says you were unacquainted with. I mention this as I am zealous for
your honour and think I should not act right by you in not acquainting you with it. The Fencibles with Captain Ackland and the Yeomanry paraded on Saturday last and will again
next market day, so that I hope all will be quiet. But I repeat it depends on supplying the markets and no exportation. I hope Lady Caroline and the boys were well when you heard.
Miss Adams joins me in every good wish for you all.
Endorsed: Pray present my best respects to Mr. Greville when you see him.
NLW. MS. 1352 B. ff, 310 14,

1801. Number of families in Angle Parish 72

1805. John Mirehouse bought property of Angle from Lord Cawdor

1810. There is a record of a Sailing ship being built at Angle, the only one which appears on the registers of the ports of Milford or Pembroke. It would have appeared to have been a vessel of 29 tons.

1823 22nd March. John Mirehouse died and was buried in Angle Church. He was a great agriculturist and improved the output of the land in the area considerably - see Edward Law.

1894 January. Loch Sheil a ship with a cargo of whisky went down off Thorn Island, much was alleged to have been smuggled ashore by Angle residents. According to Mason writing in 1905: "On the night of the 30th January, 1894, a large merchant ship named the "Loch Shiel" laden chiefly with cases of Scotch whisky for Australia, on making the
Haven for shelter, ran aground on the rocks at the back of Thorn Island, practically the northern boundary of West Angle Bay. On this occasion Mr. Mirehouse, of Angle, and the crew of the lifeboat, did some brave work in rescuing the crew of the unfortunate ship, which ultimately became a total wreck. The cargo and wreckage floated about the harbour for weeks after, the Salvage of which did not all find its way to the Receiver of Wrecks. Perhaps the following sidelights will demonstrate:-
Some Cottages not very far from the scene underwent rapid internal alterations smooth walls freshly papered where cupboards appeared before. On an occasion of a villager's marriage at Dale, which took place shortly after the wreck, a yacht laden with a visiting party from Pembroke Dock, fired a salute from two cannon on board. Which, by the way, disturbed all the crows in the surrounding woods - not a few - which, if not very musical, added fresh interest to the event of the happy couple and procession returning from the church. The visitors from the yacht were duly invited to partake of supper on shore, and on sitting down to a well-provided table, each yachtsman faced a bottle of whisky - manufactured on the premises, no doubt. However, it tasted Scotch; and contributed to the making of much joy during the evening, finally rendering beds and blankets superfluous articles to the yachting guests that night.

1904 Col. B. W. B. Mirehouse was local landlord. Angle Estate had belonged to the Mirehouse family since John Mirehouse, a Cambridge agricultural student came from Cumberland to farm at Brownslade. He was a schoolfellow and friend of Byron.

Brownslade is now part of the Castlemartin tank range. others in the area. T

Angle, The Hall of.

Fenton recorded a local legend that three co-heiresses decided each to build a residence at Angle: one built a castle, the other a very handsome building in the village, and the third built a mansion a little way out of the village, to the south-east called the Hall which appears in its day to have been very respectable and belonged till of late years to a family of the name of Kinner, a name that still exists in the village. The Kinners were engaged in trade and farming at Angle and Haverfordwest, and intermarried with families like the Voyles, and Walter of Roch.
In 1587 Sir John Perrot was lord of the manor of Hall place in Nangle.
The herald, Dwnn, in 1613 recorded the pedigree of William Kiner off the Hawl off Angel The family continued at the hall for nearly two more centuries; John Kinner was assessed at four hearths in the Hall in 1670; and William Kinner was mayor of Pembroke in 1703. The house is described in 1739 as The Hall alias Court House in Angle. In 1786 William Kinner was owner-occupier of Hall lands while John Hook Campbell owned a part of the same lands. Early in the 19th century the Hall was purchased by John Mirehouse of Brownslades and became the main seat of that family. Notably an improving landlord and an enterprising farmer, the new owner was also a JP, and in 1810 High Sheriff. He improved the Hall as a residence which his descendants through the female line still occupy. The Tithe Schedule 1841 describes John Mirehouse as owner of Hall Manor, with George Thomas as farming tenant there, one of the fields being known as Kiners meadow. The estate eventually passed to R B Levett who had married a Mirehouse daughter and their son R W B Levett took the surname Mirehouse in 1864. R. W. B. Mirehouse of the Hall was High Sheriff in 1886 and owning an estate of 3,450 acres.

Hardings Hill 1522
Hubberton (Overton,) 1582
Middlehill 1272
Studdock 1592
West Pill 1595
Old Windmill 1298

Population

According to the Census 1831 1841. There was a decrease in population in Angle parish of 74 from 458 in 1831 to 388 in 1841. In 1841 there was 100 houses inhabited and 6 uninhabited. The population consisted of 160 males and 228 females. The decrease continued long term because the population in 1951 was recorded as 317.

1834 Topographical Dictionary of Wales.

ANGLE, or NANGLE, a parish in the hundred of CASTLEMARTIN, county of PEMBROKE, containing 458 inhabitants.
This parish is situated at the south-western extremity of the county, and in an angle of Milford haven, Wording excellent anchorage for small vessels; from which circumstance it probably has obtained its name. Limestone of very excellent quality is found here in abundance, which, being susceptible of a fine polish, is formed into mantelpieces, and a considerable portion of it is burnt for manure. The female inhabitants are employed in plating straw for bonnets, hassocks, and matting, and, during the season, the men are occupied in dredging for oysters. The living consists of a sinecure rectory and a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David’s., the former rated in the king's books at £10 10. and in the patronage of the Crown; and the latter rated at £5 19s. 2d. endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David s; two-thirds of the tithes are appropriated to the rectory, and one-third to the vicarage. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A school for the gratuitous instruction of about twenty-five poor girls is entirely supported by Mrs Mirehouse of Brownslade in the parish of Castlemartin.

Near the entrance of the haven are the remains of an ancient building, called the Block-House, of the origin or purpose of which there is no historical record: From its situation it appears to have been erected for the protection of the entrance, probably in the reign of Henry VIII., or Elizabeth; but, from the excellency of the masonry some tourists have ascribed to it a Roman origin. Near the church is a mansion called the Hall, the property of John Mirehouse, Esq., of Brownslade, to whom the whole parish belongs, and now in the occupation of a tenant. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £229. 16s.

On the State of Education in Wales 1847.

PARISH OF ANGLE. - on the 26th of December I visited the above parish, which is served by the same clergyman as Warren. He resides at Angle. There is a small school in the village kept by a person who is also a baker and keeps one or two cows. The school had been broken up for the Christmas holidays, and would not be open for the next three weeks. The master receives annually from the sinecure Rector, the Reverend W. North, Professor of Latin Literature at St. David's College, Lampeter, £5 for educating eight poor children of the Parish; and an additional £5 from Mrs. Mirehouse, the lady of the principal resident proprietor of the parish for educating 10 others. The inhabitants of the village are chiefly fishermen. The labourers who live in the parish are very poor. Wages are 8d. per day with food, or ls. on their own finding. Mr. Dalton informed me that there had not to his knowledge been any wrecking for the last four or five years. Wrecking was not confined to the labouring class, but extended also to the farmers, who would not scruple to take possession of any articles which might be thrown ashore. The schoolroom was open-roofed, rendered, and in good repair. It was part of a dwelling-house. The schoolmaster's mother lived in the other part. The proprietor of the parish is paid £3. 10s. per annum for the house. There was a garden belonging to it.

1935 Angle - a report of county school inspections singled this school out as being the worst in the county as far as vulnerability to disease and epidemic because of primitive hygiene facilities.

1894 January. Loch Sheil a ship with a cargo of whisky went down off Thorn Island, much was alleged to have been smuggled ashore by Angle residents.

According to Mason writing in 1905: "On the night of the 30th January, 1894, a large merchant ship named the "Loch Shiel" laden chiefly with cases of Scotch whisky for Australia, on making the Haven for shelter, ran aground on the rocks at the back of Thorn Island, practically the northern boundary of West Angle Bay. On this occasion Mr. Mirehouse, of Angle, and the crew of the lifeboat, did some brave work in rescuing the crew of the unfortunate ship, which ultimately became a total wreck. The cargo and wreckage floated about the harbour for weeks after, the Salvage of which did not all find its way to the Receiver of Wrecks. Perhaps the following sidelights will demonstrate:-
Some Cottages not very far from the scene underwent rapid internal alterations smooth walls freshly papered where cupboards appeared before. On an occasion of a villager's marriage at Dale, which took place shortly after the wreck, a yacht laden with a visiting party from Pembroke Dock, fired a salute from two cannon on board. Which, by the way, disturbed all the crows in the surrounding woods - not a few - which, if not very musical, added fresh interest to the event of the happy couple and procession returning from the church. The visitors from the yacht were duly invited to partake of supper on shore, and on sitting down to a well-provided table, each yachtsman faced a bottle of whisky - manufactured on the premises, no doubt. However, it tasted Scotch; and contributed to the making of much joy during the evening, finally rendering beds and blankets superfluous articles to the yachting guests that night.

1904 Col. B. W. B. Mirehouse was local landlord. Angle Estate had belonged to the Mirehouse

family since John Mirehouse, a Cambridge agricultural student came from Cumberland to farm at Brownslade. He was a schoolfellow and friend of Byron. Brownslade is now part of the Castlemartin tank range.

1939-45

During the Second World War land was taken over for an airfield for coastal defence.
Pembroke Dock was a large seaplane base with squadrons of Sunderlands as well as smaller seaplane.
One Sunderland had problems when its hull was damaged by wreckage when taking of after carrying out a rescue at sea. It was impossible for it to land on water as the hull would have been torn right open so it made a landing on the grass of Angle airfield.

NB when I was in the RAF. I told some aircrew about this and they would not believe me but there is a film taken at the time on YouTube.

Some names connected with Angle

ap Gryffith Howell 1325 Mar 21 Angle Rector *WWHR* Vol1 p236,

Adams Bartholomew 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Adams John 1670 Angle H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Angulo Philip 1215 Irish grants Angle *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse,*

Angulo Walter Irish grants 1215 Angle *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse,*

Baines Christopher 1714 Mar 5 d1719 M A Angle Rector *WWHR* Vol1 P236,

Baker John 1491, 23 March On the 23rd day of the said month Sir **Pecoke Simon**, chaplain, was admitted by the reverend etc., to the vicarage of Angle and instituted canonically in the same, then vacant by the resignation of Sir John Baker last vicar there, at the presentation of Sir Smyth Robert rector of the said church, true patron of the said vicarage. WWHR Vol1 p238,

Barger Mark 1791/2 (tenant) Angle town *CRO Land Tax Records*

Barlow John 1669/70, Jan. 11 **George Meare** late of Nangle, gent., and **John Barlow** of Slebetch, Esq.,**Thomas Carpender** of Lincolns Inne, co. Middlesex, esq. Lease for a year of Martletwy house, parish of Martletwy. Slebech Estate and Family Record

Barlow John 1681/2, Feb. 4.**William Barlow** of Martletwy, gent., and **Lewis Wogan** of Wiston, Esq., **Sir John Barlow e** of Minweare, bart. Grant in pursuance of articles of Agreement d 14 Sept., 1676, of the capital messuage and lands called Martletwy, and two messuages and lands called Crigmaron otherwise Cregmaharen, parish of Monckton, in as large a manner as **John Barlow,** father of the said **William Barlow,** Mortgaged the same to **George Mayer** of Nangle and **Nicholas Lewis**, Esq., deceased. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlow William 1681/2, Feb. 4 **William Barlow** of Martletwy, gent., and **Lewis Wogan** of Wiston, Esq., **Sir John Barlow e** of Minweare, bart. Grant in pursuance of articles of Agreement d 14 Sept., 1676, of the capital messuage and lands called Martletwy, and two messuages and lands called Crigmaron otherwise Cregmaharen, parish of Monckton, in as large a manner as **John Barlow,** father of the said **William Barlow ,** Mortgaged the same to **George Mayer** of Nangle and **Nicholas Lewis**, Esq., deceased. Slebech Estate and Family Record

Barlowe John 1666, April 8 **John Barlowe** of Sebetch, Esq.,**Gorge Maye** of Nangle, gent. Mortgage of a capital messuage called Martletwy house, parish of Martletwy. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barri John de 1301 granted the advowson of Penally to Acornbury Priory," an Austin nunnery in Herefordshire, and that of Manorbier to the Priory of Monkton 1324 **John de Barri** was seised of five Knight's fees at Manorbier of the value of 100 marks. It is probably of this **John** that there is the effigy in Manorbier church, he was a witness to the Angle charter of 1298. Shortly before that he by two fines passed his lands in Ireland to his nephew **David**, who, upon his uncle's death, claimed the lordship of Manorbier against **Richard Simond** who had married the daughter of **Nicholas de Carew**. The grant to Acornbury may be accounted for by the fact that
Barri Ann de 1301 daughter of **John** daughter, was prioress of the nunnery at Acornbury Priory in He also had 2 sons

Baynon Elizabeth 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Baynon Francis 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beavan Anne 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beavan John 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bedford George 1791/2 (tenant) Angle CRO Land Tax Records

Beneger John 1331 April 27 junior of Angle S*tratford C Inq Misc File 115 (13) (Cal p290 No 1185),*

Benett William 1535 6 Angle Rector *WWHR* Vol1 p236, *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Birt Thomas 1783 May23 1815d Angle Rector *WWHR* Vol1 p236,

Birt Thomas, Rev 1791/2 (owner) Angle Castle *CRO Land Tax Records*

Buckney George 1791/2 **.** (owner) Angle town CRO Land Tax Records

Butler John 1564 Mar28 Castlemartim Vicar deprived of the living ---1565 July 18 Angle Church Vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons*. *WWHR* Vol1 p238,*WWHR* Vol1 269

Cambrensis Geraldus 1146. (**Gerald de Barri**) **Gerald of Wales** son of **de Barri William** a Norman lord and Angharad daughter of the Norman **de Windsor Gerald** (who had a castle at nearby Carew) and the beautiful and notorious **Welsh,** princess Nest born Manorbier c 1146. held living of Angle 1215 ? Manorbier Intro 1188 Camrose South Wales by *Wade 1913*.administrator of the See of St David's. visited Ireland 1183.Made archdeacon of Brechnock plus additional holding at Mathry Llanwnda& Tenby 1175.held living of Llanwnda in 12c.held prebenal Mathry 12c. returned to Dyfed 1172.was rector of St Marys Church Tenby in 1172.Tour of Wales with Archbishop Baldwin1188.left **King**s service to study Theology at Lincoln 1196.died 1223.tomb St David's. Cathedral. *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*

de Carew Sir Nicholas 1298 was a man of mark, of his local influence we have had great evidence In 1298 he was a witness to the charter of **Philip of Angle** to **William de la Roche**. In 1301 he signed the famous letter of the parliament of Lincoln to the Pope, asserting the feudal dependence of Scotland on the English crown, not as lord of Carew, where he was a tenant of the Earl of Pembroke, but as lord of Moulsford," and in the same year was summoned by Edward I to the host against the Scots." He bore as arms the famous black lions passant of the Carews, and he died in 1311, having in his lifetime granted his lands in Carlow, Ireland, to his son

Carpender Thomas 1669/70, Jan. 11 **George Meare** late of Nangle, gent., and **John Barlow** of Slebetch, Esq.,**Thomas Carpender** of Lincolns Inne, co. Middlesex, Esq. Lease for a year of Martletwy house, parish of Martletwy. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Catlin John 1691 Angle Church Vicar *Pembrokeshire parsons. WWHR Vol1 p 239*

Clifford John 1406 March 21 . Also on 21 March in the year abovesaid, at London, the same reverent father admitted **Sir John Clifford** to the parish church of Angle of our diocese, on the presentation of the most excellent prince etc., Henry King etc., patron for this turn by reason of the temporalities of the priory of St Nicholas Pembroke, being in his hands by occasion of the war

between himself and his adversaries the French, and him, etc., he instituted etc.,.

Codde John 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Comyshe William 1495, 25th November. On the 25th day of the said month the aforementioned lord **Hugh** bishop of St David's in his manse of Bridewell, London collated the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of St Mary, Angle then long time vacant and in his collation for this turn by lapse, to brother **William Comyshe** capacitated for this by papal authority.

Cooke Henry 1670 Angle H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Cooke Henry 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Cornysh William 1495 Nov 25 Angle Vicar *WWHR Vol1 p 238***,**

Cradock (Newton) Richard 1444 Sir died Angle *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*

Cradock John 1347 Castlemartin Angle *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*

Cradock John 1327 of Newton Juror Angle *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*

Dalton Thomas 1817 Jan 20 Angle Vicar 1820 Feb 8 Warren vicar 1820 Feb 8 Warren Vicar *WWHR* Vol4 p 239 *WWHR* Vol1 p238 *WWHR* Vol4 p 239

David Hugh 1670 Angle H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Rice 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Davies David 1787 May 3 Angle Vicar *WWHR* Vol1 p239

Davies David 1787 May 3 Angle Church Vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Davies David 1791/2 Rev owner Angle Glebe CRO Land Tax Records

Davies John 1791/2 tenant Angle Studock *CRO Land Tax Records*

Davies Richard 1791/2 tenant Angle town CRO Land Tax Records

Davies William 3 April 1806 Angle Yeoman Offence Threatening behaviour by inducing prosecutor to enter his dwelling house prosecutor's Property in prisoner's tenure and threatening him with his pistol if he did not sign two receipts No indictment Angle Prosecutor **Mirehouse John** Esq. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

de Angulo John 1314 75 Angle *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*

de Angulo Philip 1278 *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse* **de Angulo Philip** 1314 *75 Angle South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirhouse Sloane charterXXXII 14 British Museum 1298*

de Angulo Phillip 1247 grants Angle *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*

de Angulo Richard 1247 held of the Earl a Knights fee at Angle

de Angulo Richard 1278 Knights fee at Angle *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*

de Angulo Stephen 1278 *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*

de Angulo Stephen 1298 Angle *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*

de Angulo Walter 1247 Angle *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*

de Barri Gerald 1200?? Angle Rector WWHR Vol 1 p236 **Gerald**us **Cambresis Gerald** of Wales **Cambrensis Giraldus** legate Gir Camb De Rebus R S Vol I p 24 1174 1175 **de Barri Gerald** born 1147 see Giraldus Cambrensis Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen

de Carew Nicholas 1447 Angle *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*

de Castro John 1272 was present at the Crespyng Stackpole fine in witness Angle 1298 *British Museum Sloane charterXXXII Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen*

de Creppings William 1298 witness Angle British Museum Sloane charterXXXII

de Faryngton William 1383 Angle Church Rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

de la Champnolle John Ganry 1638 Aug 11 Angle Rector *WWHR Vol1 p 236*

de la Ravier Paul 1621 Dec 21 Angle Rector WWHR Vol1 p 236

de Nenborth John 1298 Narberth Seneschal Steward of Pembroke witness Angle British Museum Sloane charterXXXII

de Rupe Gilbert 1298 Roch, Maenclochog vicarage witness Angle *British Museum Sloane charterXXXII 14 charter Roll 18 Edward 1 m 1 Cal p 373 1290 November 6 Clipston 30 Oct 1320 Patent Rolls*

de Rupe or Roch William 1298 Angle and Sepinitond Sheep Island charter Angle South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse

de Shirbum Margery 1350 married **Cradock Roger** the day after her fathers death Angle *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*

de Shirburn Alice 1362 ten years old daughter of **de Shirburn John** Angle *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*

de Shirburn Edward 1447 d**e Carew Nicholas** held lands in Angle of **Edward de Shirburn** "by military service and suit of **Edwards** Court at Nangle *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse* -----
de Shirburn Edward 1447 built Chapel Angle and Bangeston *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*

de Shirburn John 1362 died Angle Juror at Pembroke in 1357 Angle *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*

de Shirburn Margaret 1340 Wife of Nicholas Angle *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*

de Shirburn Nicholas 1350 died Angle general pardon 1340 Angle *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*

de Shirburn Robert 1298 Sheriff in Angle *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse British Museum Sloane* charter*XXXII*

de Shirburn Walter 1327 Juror Pembroke Angle *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*

de Shyrburn Robert 1298 Sheriff Angle witness Angle *British Museum Sloane* charter*XXXII*

Devereux John 1613 **John Devereux** son of **Devereux Patrick** of Ireland married **Harris Margaret** daughter of **Harris John** of the Hall Angle *Lewis Dwnn Deputy Herald of Wales Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen*

Edmondes Charles Gresford 1876 Dec15 Angle Rector 1882 July 11 St Twinnels Vicar 1882 July 11 Warren vicar . 1892 Aug 25 St Petrox rector. . 1892 Aug 25 Stackpole Rector *WWHR* Vol4 p 208.*WWHR* Vol1 p236*WWHR* Vol3 p 308. *WWHR* Vol4 p 239. *WWHR* Vol3 p 304

Edwards Peter tenant Angle town *CRO Land Tax Records*1791/2

Esmunde James 1554 May9 1565died Angle Vicar *WWHR Vol1 p238*.

Eynon Patricke 1670 .Angle H 5 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Eyre Robert 1719 Mar 4 1775d? MA Angle Rector WWHR Vol1 p236.

Farrar John 1591 Dec22 MA Angle Rector WWHR Vol 1 p236.

Ferrier John 1670 Angle H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Ferrier John 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Fullicke Elenor 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Garner William 1907 Nov 2 M A Angle Church Rector *Pembrokeshire Parsonage Vol1 p 236*

Gayrstang Henry 1422 Nov 18 Angle Vicar WWHR Vol1 *p 238 Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Gilbert of Angle 1173-6 estates in Meath Ireland *The History of Pembrokeshire Rev James Phillips 1909.*

Gilbert of Angle 1207 granted lands in Connaugh pardoned *Old Pembrokeshire families Henry Owen p 85.*

Grants George 1791/2 tenant Angle White Hall *CRO Land Tax Records*

Greene John 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith John 1554 Angle Rector *WWHR Vol1 p236.*

Griffith John 1554 Angle Church Rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Griffiths George 1871 Globe hotel Angle and Bangeston.

Griffiths Maria 1871 Globe hotel Angle and Bangeston.

Griffiths Martha 5 July 1818 Angle, Married- Offence Theft of food - milk - milked prosecutor's cows in the night time, Prisoner aged 35, Angle, Prosecutor **White, Thomas** Angle, carpenter Verdict Guilty to the value of 4d Punishment 6 months imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Grindon Mary 1670 Angle H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Grindon Mary 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Grindon William 1670 Angle H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gwither Thomas 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gwyther Aaron 1791/2 tenant Angle Hurburton *CRO Land Tax Records*

Gwyther Samual 1791/2 tenant Angle Bush *CRO Land Tax Records*

Harlowe John 1670 Angle H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harries William Lloyd 1896 Jan 15 MA Angle Rector *WWHR Vol1 P 236*

Harris John 1613 of Hall Nangle daughter **Margaret Owen** of the Hall Angle *Lewis Dwnn Deputy Herald of Wales*

Harris Ma*rgaret* 1613 daughter of **John Harris** of the **Hall** Angle *Lewis Dwnn Deputy Herald of Wales*

Harvey John 1791/2 tenant Angle Point Tenement *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hay Elizabeth 1791/2 owner Angle town *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hayes Griffith 1670 Angle H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hervey ? 1795 Dec 9 Mr Bangeston Angle *NLW MS 1352b ff310 14*

Hicks James 1804 Aug 23 Angle Church Vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR Vol1 p239*

Higgon John 1784 Dec18 1787d BA Angle Vicar *WWHR Vol1 p239*

Hilling Henry 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hilling John 1670 Angle H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hoare Thomas Mills 1775 June 9 Angle Church Rector 1783 d *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Hobbe Margret 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hodenet William 1424 Jan 29 Angle Vicar *WWHR Vol1 p238*

Hodonet William 1424 Jan 29 Angle Church Vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Holcombe W 1791/2 Rev owner Angle Middle Hall *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hoode Griffith 1670 Angle H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hoode Jone 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hore Abraham 1670 Angle H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hughes Henry 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hughes Hugh 1670 Angle H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hyett Griffith 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkins Arthur 1791/2 tenant Angle Middle Hall *CRO Land Tax Records*

Jeven William 1534 Angle Church Vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Jocelyn of Angle 1173 6 granted Navan estates in Meath Ireland *The History of Pembrokeshire Rev James Phillips 1909.*

John Jacob 1791/2 tenant Angle town *CRO Land Tax Records*

Jones B S M Flying Officer plus crew blazing Sunderland Angle Bay.

Jones John 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Morgan 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Patricke 1670 Angle H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Patricke 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Kinner William d1701 Angle had son **William**. *WWHR 1915*

Kydde John 1402, September 23 . Guy etc. to Master **John Kermerdyn**, our official, greeting etc. Whereas our beloved sons in Christ **Sir**s **John Kydde**, vicar of Angle, and **Robert Salmon**, vicar of the parish church of St. Michael, Pembroke, intend, as they assert, to exchange such their benefices with one another and we are unable etc., we grant to you our power and authority etc. Dated at Lagharn, 23 September 1402, etc. 1402 Sept St Mich Pemb vicar de Excestre. 1402 Angle Vicar *WWHR Vol1*

Kyng Alexander 1472 Apr17 d 1486 Angle Rector On 17 March 1487 aforesaid at the manor of Lantfey one **Sir Robert Smyth,** chaplain was admitted to the parish church of Angle vacant by the death of Master **Alexander Kyng**, last rector there on the presentation of **William** abbot of the exempt monastery of St Alban the protomartyr of the English, of the diocese of Lincoln, true patron of the said church because of the priory of Pembroke. And he had Letters etc. *WWHR Vol 1 p236. Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Kynner William 1670 Angle H 4 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Levett Mary daughter of **John Mirehouse,** of Angle and Brownslade grandmother of **Cecil Lambton.**

Lewis Evan 1670 Angle H2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Nicholas 1681/2, Feb. 4 William Barlow of Martletwy, gent., and Lewis Wogan of Wiston, esq., Sir **John Barlowe** of Minweare, bart. Grant in pursuance of articles of Agreement d 14 Sept., 1676, of the capital messuage and lands called Martletwy, and two messuages and lands called Crigmaron otherwise Cregmaharen, parish of Monckton, in as large a manner as **John Barlow**, father of the said **William Barlow**, Mortgaged the same to **George Mayer** of Nangle and **Nicholas Lewis** Esq., deceased. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Lewis Thomas 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lort John 1670 Sir Angle H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lort John 1670 Sir vacant Angle H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Machan John 1670 Angle H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Malesent David Malefant 1298 witness Angle *British Museum Sloane charterXXXII 14.*

Marchant Richard 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mason Henry 1791/2 tenant Angle Boathouse park *CRO Land Tax Records*

Maye Gorge 1666, April 8 .**John Barlowe** of Sebetch, Esq.,**Gorge Maye** of Nangle, gent. Mortgage of a capital messuage called Martletwy house, parish of Martletwy. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Mayer George 1681/2, Feb. 4 William Barlow of Martletw, gent., and Lewis Wogan of Wiston, esq., Sir **John Barlowe** of Minweare, bart. Grant in pursuance of articles of Agreement d 14 Sept., 1676, of the capital messuage and lands called Martletwy, and two messuages and lands called Crigmaron otherwise Cregmaharen, parish of Monckton, in as large a manner as **John Barlow**, father of the said **William Barlow**, Mortgaged the same to **George Mayer** of Nangle and **Nicholas Lewis**, Esq., deceased. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Mear Hugh 1791/2 Esq. owner Angle White Hall *CRO Land Tax Records*

Mirehouse John, Common Sergeant of the City of London, and owner of Angle and Bangeston, on March 25, 1842. *South Pembrokeshire M Mirehouse,*

Meare Francis 1670 of Corston Angle H4 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meare George 1669/70, Jan. 11 .**George Meare** late of Nangle, gent., and **John Barlow** of Slebetch, Esq.,**Thomas Carpender** of Lincolns Inne, co. Middlesex, esq. Lease for a year of Martletwy house, parish of Martletwy. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Meare William 1670 Angle H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meredith Richard 1580 Angle Church Rector *Pembrokeshire parsons*

Meridith Richard 1580 Angle Rector WWHR Vol 1 p236 son of **Robert Meridith ap Gronow** became Bishop of Laighlin

Mirehouse B W B 1904 Col was local landlord Angle

Mirehouse John 1794 *Esq.*,Brownslade £1 1 0 subscriber to the fund for the sons of the clergy 1794. born in 1753 Cambridge University with **John Campbell**. tenant Castlemartin Moor 1786 tenant Brownslade Castlemartin. bought Bangeston in 1805 with Hall Angle and the bulk of the Angle Property. High Sheriff in 1810. died March 29 1823. *Church in Wales MS. AD/AET 1209CRO Land Tax Records 1791/2*

Mirehouse John 1834 Esq Brownslade Castlemartin (and Angle) *A Topgraphical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis1834.*

Mirehouse John 24th March 1824 . Common Sergeant of the City of London purchased Angle estate

Mirehouse Mary 1910 Angle wrote *South Pembrokeshire.*

Mirehouse *£* 26 November 1867 Miss of Angle christened HMS Gnat in the dark on Pembroke Dock.

Mirehouse R 1864 . of The Hall of Angle son of **R B Levett** and **John Mirehouse'**s daughter-- took his mothers surname

Morse Margret 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morse Owen 1670 Angle H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Morse Owen 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Morse Richard 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Myerhouse Richard 1900 Colonel in the South African Wars 1900 Angle and Bangeston

Neve Fredrick Henry 1815 Apr 27 1844 MA died Angle Rector *WWHR Vol1 p236*

Newton Elinor 1500 . late wife In the will of 1500 of **Richard Newton,** a resident in the parish of Monkton, near Pembroke, he bequeaths "to the chapel of St **George** the Martyr of Nangle four tenements in Haverfordwest and Pembroke, which lands of late appertained to the chapel of St **Anthony** in the Nangle, and to the augmentation of the stipend of a priest always to sing for the souls of the founders of the chapel of St **Anthony**, that is to say...Shelborn and his ancestors and for

me and **Elinor** my late wife" He also directed that "the principal window in the chapel of St **George** above the altar shall be renewed and barred with green bars, and that the history and life of St **George** shall be pictured upon the glass". *Prerogative Register of Canterbury*

Newton Richard 1675 Mar 4 B A Angle Church Vicar 1675 Oct 22 Manorbier vicar Pembrokeshire Parsons. *WWHR Vol2 P 286 WWHR Vol1 P 239*

North William 1844 Jan 19 Angle Rector *WWHR Vol1 p236*

North William 1844 Jan 19 M A Angle Church Rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Palmer John 1791/2 tenant Angle Taylor**,** Tenement *CRO Land Tax Records*

Pecoke Simon 1491, 23 March On the 23rd day of the said month **Sir Simon Pecoke,** chaplain, was admitted by the reverend etc., to the vicarage of Angle and instituted canonically in the same, then vacant by the resignation of **Sir John Baker** last vicar there, at the presentation of **Sir Robert Smyth** rector of the said church, true patron of the said vicarage. - *Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR* Vol1 p238

Penson R K 1850**s** restored Church in Angle and Bangeston.

Pocock John Carne 1859 Mar2 Angle Vicar *WWHR* Vol1 p239

Price Thomas 1667 Apr 8 Angle Church Vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Prickett George 1791/2 tenant Angle town *CRO Land Tax Records*

Proute **William** 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Reade Elizabeth 1670 Angle H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rede ? 1543 Mr Churchwarden Nangle Angle *PRO223 423.*

Reynolds Samual 1791/2 tenant Angle HarnessHill *CRO Land Tax Records*

Richard ? 1366 of Angle Patent Roll 40 pt 1 m 6 & 3

Rogers Robert 1791/2 tenant Angle town *CRO Land Tax Records*

Salmon Robert 1402, September 23 . .Guy etc. to Master **John Kermerdyn**, our official, greeting etc. Whereas our beloved sons in Christ **Sir**s **John Kydde**, vicar of Angle, and **Robert Salmon**, vicar of the parish church of St. Michael, Pembroke, intend, as they assert, to exchange such their benefices with one another and we are unable etc., we grant to you our power and authority etc. d at Lagharn, 23 September 1402, etc. **Salmon Robert** 1402 Sept 23 Angle Vicar *WWHR Vol1 p238. 1402 St Mich Pemb Vicar WWHR Vol3 p234.*

Savill Lettice 1670 . Angle H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Scourlocke Francis 1670 . Angle H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Scurlocke Thomas 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Sevitt Elizabeth 1791/2 tenant Angle Castle *CRO Land Tax Records*

Shores John 1702 Mar 18 Angle Church Rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Smyth Robert 1487, 17 March On 17 March aforesaid at the manor of Lantfey one Sir Robert Smyth, chaplain was admitted to the parish church of Angle vacant by the death of Master Alexander Kyng, last rector there on the presentation of William abbot of the exempt monastery of St Alban the protomartyr of the English, of the diocese of Lincoln, true patron of the said church because of the priory of Pembroke. And he had Letters etc. WWHR Vol1 p236 chaplain parish church of Angle1487 17 March. rector vicarage of Angle 1491 23 March.------ **Smyth Robert** 1491, 23 March. On the 23rd day of the said month **Sir Simon Pecoke**, chaplain, was admitted by the reverend etc., to the vicarage of Angle and instituted canonically in the same, then vacant by the resignation of **Sir John Baker** last vicar there, at the presentation of **Sir Robert Smyth** rector of the said church, true patron of the said vicarage.

son of **Henry Fitzhenry Henry** 1298 witness Angle *British Museum Sloane charterXXXII 14.*

Strewer Elizabet 1670 Angle H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Tayler John 1670 Angle H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thimmer William 1791/2 owner Angle Hall *CRO Land Tax Records*

Thomas Birt 1783 May 23 Angle Church Rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Thomas John 1 November 1792 Angle Labourer Offence Theft of smuggled goods - tobacco - from a warehouse. Indicted twice for the fact, the other - for Breaking and entering a warehouse with intent. Prosecutor **Adams John**, Esq., collector of customs *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas Margret 1670 Angle H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Triphock Richard 1791/2 tenant Angle town *CRO Land Tax Records*

Ufford John 1405 Mar 21 Angle Rector *WWHR Vol 1 p236*

Vaughan Griffith 1604 Angle Church Rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR Vol1 P 236*

Vaughan John 1670 Angle H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Veynon Elizabeth 1670 Angle H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wade Anne 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wayte John 1383 Sept 29 Angle Church Rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons. WWHR Vol1 p236*

Webbe Robert 1670 Angle H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Webbe Robert 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Weeks Robert 1868 Apr 21 Angle Church Vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons. WWHR Vol1 P 239,*

Welles Henry 1428 Angle Church Rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Welsh Anne 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Westbie Thomas 1661 Angle MA Vicar *WWHR Vol1 P 238,Pembrokeshire Parsons*

White Elizabeth 1791/2 tenant Angle Love Lake *CRO Land Tax Records*

White Francis 1622 Apr 20 Angle Rector *WWHR Vol1 P236,*

White Francis 1622 Apr 20 Angle Church Rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

White ? 1543 Mr Churchwarden Nangle Angle *PRO223 423*

Whitto Elizabeth 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Whitto Walter 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wilkers Joseph 1684 June 15 Angle Church Rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Williams Charles 1703 Jan 23 1755d Angle Vicar *WWHR Vol1 p 239*

Williams Humphrey 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams John 1755 June 25 Angle Church Vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Williams John 1755 Jun25 1784d Angle Vicar *WWHR Vol1 P 239,*

Williams Roger 1791/2 tenant Angle Glebe *CRO Land Tax Records*

Williams Thomas 1670 Angle H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Thomas 1670 Angle P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wonnacker John 1662 Oct 15 Angle Vicar *WWHR Vol1 p238,*

Wyliot David 1298 Orielton witness Angle *British Museum Sloane charterXXXII ,*

Bangeston.

According to RCAM.

The mere "shell of a mansion" seen by Fenton (Tour, 404} has practically vanished, and in its grounds immediately to the north-east now stands a coast-guard station. The site of what was once the fish-pond is easily found. Visited, 8th June 1922.

The earliest record of the Benegers of Bangeston appears to be in 1172, when a branch of the family took part with Strongbow in the Irish Invasion. There is an Irish saying that anything very astounding beats Banagher. Could that have arisen from any feats performed by the Benegers? One Ralph Beneger of Bangeston rebuilt Pwllcrochan Church in 1342. It contains two inscriptions recording his name, and an effigy of him in his canonical habit, as Rector.

Griffith Dawes of Bangeston is the next owner of whom we hear, though how it became his does not appear, possibly by marriage with a Beneger heiress. He was the son of Henry Dawes, by Lettice, daughter of William Walters of Roch (her brother s daughter, the famous Lucy Walters, went to France and there met Charles II., by whom she became the mother of the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth). Henry Dawes was the son of Griffith Dawes, whose widow Joan, daughter of Richard Fletcher, married Henry White of Henllan, near Pwllcrochan (now a ruin), who was Sheriff in 1592. Griffith was the son of Nicholas Dawes, by Katherine Butler of Johnston. Griffith Dawes of Bangeston was Sheriff in 1665. His only daughter and heiress, Ann, married Griffith White, son of Henry White of Henllan, who was Sheriff in 1658. The Whites were a very old Tenby family, and acquired Henllan through Jestina Eynon, daughter and heiress of John Eynon of Henllan, who married John White. One Griffith White of Henllan, three times Sheriff, was buried in Rhoscrowther Church in 1589. Henry, or Harry Dawes, father of Griffith Dawes of Bangeston, appears, according to Lewis Dwnn,

to have lived at Castlemartin. This fits in with the theory that Bangeston came into the family by Griffith s marriage; but it is also possible that Henry lived at Castlemartin during his father's lifetime, if his father was at Bangeston.

On June 16, 1686, Griffith Dawes of Bangeston, or, as it is put, of Banaston in the Parishe of Nangle, Esquire., Thomas Lort, of East moor, Manorbier, and Francis Dawes of Pembroke, gent., with Devereux Hammond, James Lloyd and Francis Smith of Tenbie, gents., as representatives of Alice Bowen of Gloucester spinster bought from Thomas Williams of St. Florence, for £290 10s., the land of Carswell (at St. Florence), then occupied by Richard Rowe, for the relief of the poor and aged of

Tenbie. The farm, to this day, belongs half to the Trustees of the Tenby Charities, and half to the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Mary's, Tenby.

Griffith Dawes of Bangeston, as before stated, had an only daughter, Ann, who married Griffith, son of Henry White of Henllan. Griffith died before his father, leaving an only child, Elizabeth, who thus inherited Bangeston from her grandfather. Griffith Dawes of Bangeston died January 16, 1692, aged seventy, his monument, with a small marble coat of arms bearing the three Daws was one of three monuments which were rescued from destruction when the south transept of Angle Church became ruinous, and was pulled down. They were replaced a few years ago, pieced together as far as broken fragments would allow, in the north transept. One of the other two is a plain grey marble tablet to Mrs. Elizabeth Pritchard, sister of Mrs. Alice Dawes (probably Griffith s wife), who died January 17, 1725, aged eighty-six; the other, a handsome marble monument surmounted by a coat of arms, to Brigadier General Thomas Ferrers, the third husband of Elizabeth White, granddaughter of Griffith Dawes of Bangeston, who died October 26, 1722. Elizabeth White married four times. First, Thomas Lort, son of Sampson Lort of Eastmoor, Manorbier (Sampson Lort, John Lort of Prickeston, and Sir Roger Lort of Stackpole were brothers; sons of Henry Lort of Stackpole, Sheriff in 1619). Grandfather Dawes is said to have disapproved of the match, and to have hurried across the fields from Bangeston to Angle Church to stop the wedding; but Thomas (a sailor) and the wily Elizabeth had got a chaplain with a special licence at the boat-house at the foot of Bangeston Hill, and so outwitted the irate old gentleman, crossing the Haven afterwards in a boat.

Elizabeth's second husband was Richard, Viscount Bulkeley;

then came Brigadier General Thomas Ferrers, to whom she erected the marble monument , on which she describes him as her truely mourned and dearly beloved husband,

Lastly, she married John Hook, who was Sheriff in 1755, and who survived her. She left no children by any of her husbands, and John Hook therefore bequeathed Bangeston to his godson and namesake, John Hook Campbell, Lyon King at Arms; he was a grandson of Sir Alexander, who married Miss Lort of Stackpole, brother of Sir Plyse Campbell, and uncle of John, first. Baron Cawdor; he died in 1795. His son Matthew married. Ellstacia, daughter of Francis Basset, of Heanton Court Devon, and had a son, also Matthew (who married Anne,
daughter of William Adams of Holyland, and died without issue), and three daughters, co-heiresses; of whom Eustacia married her cousin Sir George Campbell, G.C.B., brother of John, First Baron Cawdor; he died in 1821, leaving no issue.

Matthew Campbell appears to have got into money difficulties which obliged him to sell Bangeston; the valuable lead roof was stripped off, and everything removed that could be turned into money, and the bare walls soon assumed the look of ruin and decay.

This must have happened after 1789, as Richard Gough, in an Addendum to Camden, mentions Bangeston as then occupied, and Fenton in 1811 laments its ruined state and recalls its remembered hospitality, therefore the dismantling must have occurred some time between these two dates.

Fenton also mentions its Norman founder; if this is correct he must have founded an older house than the ruin we now see, whose long, unfortified façade, large oblong windows and general sumptuous style point to much later and less troubled times, when the fear of the enemy was not constantly before men s eyes. The walled enclosure immediately in front of the house, now overgrown with trees, and a carpet of daffodils in spring, called the Bowling Green. There is a large kitchen garden with magnificently high walls, an artificial pond in the wood adjoining, and traces of an old watermill; also an avenue
of beeches, leading away to the westward, still recalls the glories of the old house.

Matthew Campbell was a great friend of Fenton s, and entertained him at his house in Pembroke on his Tour in 1811.

Bangeston, with Hall, Angle, and the bulk of the Angle property, was bought in 1805 by John Mirehouse, Esq., from Lord Cawdor, and remains in his family to the present day. Bangeston being a ruin, Hall became the dwelling house, but at the time of purchase the family resided (as Lord Cawdor's tenants) at Brownslade, and did not take up their residence at Hall until 1864.

Some names connected with Bangeston

Hook John of Bangeston *1756 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Barlow of Slebech, co. Pembroke, Esq. **John Hooke** of Bangeston, esq. Transfer of a Mortgage of part of the Slebech estate. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlow George 1750/1, March 8-9 **John Hooke** of Bangeston, Esq.,**George Barlow** of Slebech, esq. Lease and Release of lands called Castle Lands in the parish of Narberth, Parson Lewis's Tenement and a messuage called Minwear in the parish of Minwear, the messuage and lands called Molleston in the parish of Narberth. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Beneger of Benegerston -- Beneger. —

According to Owen

A family long resident in the county, who gave their name to Bangeston, formerly Benegerston. There are four Bangestons, namely, in Angle, St Mary's Pembroke, Stackpole and St. Issell's. The Benegers held, as co-parceners with **Wogan** and **Robelyn** , two fees of the Earl at Cosheston in 1246, 1324, and 1348.

Beneger John 1300 was seneschal of Pembroke in 1300, and in that office was a witness to the charter of **Martin Philip** the son of **Martin Thomas,** "

Beneger William had passed, by a fine, to **Symon Richard** a messuage and sixty acres of land at Aylwardston'" (Alleston). We find many of the family jurors at Pembroke and Tenby in the 14th century.

Fenton states that "Beneger, of Benegerston, were men of great note in Pembrokeshire," and observes . " a branch was in the suite of Strongbow on the Irish expedition, who perhaps, might have laid the foundation of a family of that name in Ireland."

de Beneger Adam is mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis.

Bangeston - Dawes, White, Lort, Campbell, names

According to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales

The 'mere shell of a mansion " seen by *Fenton (Tour, 1810 p. 404)* has practically vanished, and in its grounds immediately to the north-east now stands a coast-guard station. The site of what was once the fish-pond is easily found.-Visited, 8th **June** 1922

The earliest record of the Benegers of Bangeston appears to be in 1172, when
de Beneger Adam 1172 a founder of the family took part with Strongbow in the Irish Invasion. There is an Irish saying that anything very astounding 'beats Banagher.' Could that have arisen from any feats performed by the Benegers ?

Beneger Ralph 1342 of Bangeston rebuilt Pwllcrochan Church in 1342. It contains two inscriptions recording his name, and an effigy of him in his canonical habit, as Rector.

Dawes Griffith of Bangeston is the next owner of whom we hear, though how it became his does not appear, possibly by marriage with a Beneger heiress. He was the son of

Dawes Henry, by **Walters Lettice**, daughter of **Walters William** of **Roch** (her brother's daughter, the famous **Walters, Lucy** went to France and there met **Charles** II., by whom she became the mother of the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth). **Henry Dawes** was the son of **Dawes Griffith**, whose widow **Dawes Joan**, daughter of **Fletcher Richard**, married **White Henry** of Henllan, near

Pwllcrochan , Sheriff in 1592.

Henry, or Harry Dawes, father of **Griffith Dawes of Bangeston**, appears, according to *Lewis Dwnn*, to have lived at Castlemartin. This fits in with the theory that Bangeston came into the family by **Griffith**'s marriage, but it is also possible that **Henry** lived at Castlemartin during his father's lifetime, if his father was at Bangeston**.**

Dawes Griffith was the son of **Dawes Nicholas** by **Butler Katherine** of Johnston .

Dawes Griffith of Bangeston was Sheriff in 1665. His only daughter and heiress,

Dawes Ann, married **White Griffith**, son of **White Henry** of Henllan, who was Sheriff in 1658.

White Griffith of Henllan, three times Sheriff, was buried in Rhoscrowther Church The **White**s were a very old Tenby family, and acquired Henllan through **Eynon Jestina**, daughter and heiress of **Eynon John** of Henllan, who married **White John**.

On June I6, 1686, **Dawes Griffith** of Bangeston, or, as it is put, ' of Banaston in the Parishe of Nangle, Esqre.,'Lort, Thomas**,** of Eastmoor, Manorbier, and **Dawes Francis** of Pembroke, gent., with **Hammond Devereux, Lloyd James** and **Smith Francis** of ' Tenbie,' gents., as representatives of **Bowen Alice** of Gloucester spinster bought from **Williams Thomas,** of St. **Florence**, for £290 10s., the land of Carswell (at St. **Florence**), then occupied by **Rowe Richard**, ' for the relief of the poor and aged of Tenbie.' The farm, to this day, belongs half to the Trustees of the Tenby Charities, and half to the Rector and Church-Wardens of St Mary's, Tenby .

Griffith Dawes of Bangeston, as before stated, had an only daughter, **Ann Dawes**, who married **Griffith White** , son of **Henry White** of Henllan. **Griffith** died before his father, leaving an only child, **White Elizabeth**, who thus inherited Bangeston from her grandfather. **Griffith Dawes** of Bangeston who died January 16, 1692, aged seventy. His monument, with a small marble coat of arms bearing the three ' Daws was one of three monuments which were rescued from destruction when the south transept of Angle Church became ruinous, and was pulled down They were replaced a few years ago, pieced together as far as broken fragments would allow, in the north transept. One of the other two is a plain grey marble tablet to **Pritchard. Elizabeth**, **Mrs** sister of **Dawes. Alice** Mrs(probably **Griffith**'s wife), who died January 17, 1725, aged eighty-six, the other, a hand-some marble monument surmounted by a coat of arms, to **Ferrers, Thomas,** Brigadier-General who died October 26, 1722**.** the third husband, of **Elizabeth White**, grand-daughter of **Griffith Dawes** of Bangeston,
White Elizabeth married four times. First, **Lort, Thomas,** son of **Sampson Lort** of Eastmoor, Manorbier (**Sampson Lort**, **John Lort** of Prickeston, and **Sir Roger Lort** of St ackpole were brothers, sons of **Henry Lort** of Stackpole, Sheriff in 1619). Grandfather **Dawes** is said to have disapproved of the match, and to have hurried across the fields from Bangeston to Angle Church to stop the wedding, but **Thomas,** (a sailor) and the wily **Elizabeth** had got a chaplain with a special licence at the boat-house at the foot of Bangeston Hill, and so outwitted the irate old gentleman, crossing the Haven afterwards in a boat.
Elizabeth's second husband, was **Bulkeley Richard, Viscount**, then came **Brigadier-General Thomas, Ferrers,** to whom she erected the marble monument already mentioned, on which she describes him as her ' truely mourned and dearly beloved husband, Lastly, she married **Hook John,** who was Sheriff in 1755, and who survived her. She left no children by any of her husband's, and **John Hook** therefore bequeathed Bangeston to his godson and namesake,

Campbell, John Hook Lyon King at Arms, died in 1795 he was a grandson of **Campbell Sir Alexander,** he married **Lort Miss of Stackpole**, He was brother of **Campbell Sir Plyse,** and

uncle of **Campbell John**, first. Baron Cawdor,. His son **Campbell Matthew** married. **Basset Ellstacia,** daughter of **Basset, Francis** of Heanton Court Devon, and had a son, also **Campbell Matthew** (see below)He died in 1821 without issue(married **Adams Anne, daughter** of **Adams William** of Holyland) and three daughters, co-heiresses, of whom **Campbell Eustacia** married her cousin **Campbell Sir George, G.C.B**.,, leaving no issue. He was brother **of Campbell John, First Baron Cawdor.**

Campbell Matthew appears to have got into money difficulties which obliged him to sell Bangeston, the valuable lead roof was stripped off, and everything removed that could be turned into money, and the bare walls soon assumed the look of ruin and decay. This must have happened after 1789, as **Richard Gough**, in an Addendum to Camden, mentions Bangeston as then occupied, and Fenton in 1811 laments its ruined state and recalls its remembered hospitality, therefore the dismantling must have occurred some time between these two..

The walled enclosure immediately in front of the house is now overgrown with trees and a carpet of daffodils in spring, called the Bowling Green. There is a large kitchen Garden with magnificently high walls, an artificial pond in the wood adjoining, and traces of an old water-mill, also an avenue of beeches, leading away to the westward, still recalls the glories of the old house.

Bangeston, with Hall, Angle, and the bulk of the Angle Property, was bought in 1805 by **Mirehouse, John**, Esq., from Lord Cawdor, and remains in his family to the present day.

.....

Dawes of Bangeston nr Angle

Dawes Henry by **Lettice**??some records say **Lettice Walters** others say **Margaret Walters** daughter of **William Walters** of **Roch** her brother s daughter the infamous **Lucy Walters** went to France and there using the name Lucy Bowen met **Charles** II by whom she became the mother of the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth

Henry Dawes was the son of **Dawes Griffith**

Dawes Henry or **Harry** father of **Dawes Griffith** of Bangeston appears according to **Lewis Dwnn** to have lived at Castlemartin This fits in with the theory that Bangeston came into the family by **Griffith** s marriage but it is also possible that **Henry** lived at Castlemartin during his father's lifetime if his father was at Bangeston

Dawes Griffith of Bangeston is the first of the **Dawes** owners of whom we hear though how it became his does not appear possibly by marriage with a Beneger heiress He was the son of **Dawes Henry**

Dawes Griffith 1665 of Bangeston was Sheriff in 1665.

Griffith Dawes of Bangeston died January 16 1692 aged seventy his monument with a small marble coat of arms bearing the three Daws was one of three monuments which were rescued from destruction when the south transept of Angle Church became ruinous and was pulled down They were replaced a few years ago pieced together as far as broken fragments would allow in the north transept. His only daughter and heiress was

Dawes Ann married **White Griffith** son of **White Henry** of Henllan who was Sheriff in 1658

Dawes Henry 1613 Lewis *Dwnn Deputy Herald of Wales* records that in 1613 **Henry Dawes** whose wife was **Lettice Walters** of **Roch** Castle was living at Castlemartin probably during the lifetime of his father **Griffith Dawes** of Bangeston.

Griffith Dawes wife was still alive in 1643 when she begged Lord Carbery leader of the Royalist forces at Tenby to spare the people of the area from his vow to plunder and sack the area she was the mother of eight sons and eight daughters and also had at the time four grandchildren

with her at Henllan

Dawes Francis 1663 d 1706? Pembroke Mayor son of **Henry Dawes** and **Margaret Walters** ?? *WWHR 1915*

Dawes Francis 1670 Pembroke Town H 4 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Dawes Francis 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Dawes Francis June 16 1686 of Pembroke gent land purchase

Dawes Grace 1640 Bangeston father was **Henry Dawes** she married **William Meare**s and had a son **George** who was Mayor in 1671 *WWHR 1915*

Dawes Griffith 1592 whose widow **Dawes Joan** daughter of **Richard Fletcher** married **Henry White** of Henllan near Pwllcrochan now a ruin.

Dawes Griffiths **June** 16 1686 of Bangeston Esq gave 20 shillings yearly for ever towards the said Free School payable out of his house in St Michael's Parish *Benefactors of the town of Pembroke charity boards 1713.*
*[On **June** 16 1686 **Griffith** **Dawes** of Bangeston or as it is put of Banaston in the Parishe of Nangle Esqre* **Thomas** ***Lort*** *of Eastmoor Manorbier and* ***Francis*** **Dawes** *of Pembroke gent with* ***Devereux Hammond James Lloyd*** *and* ***Francis Smith*** *of Tenbie gents as representatives of* ***Alice Bowen*** *of Gloucester spinster bought from* **Thomas** ***Williams*** *of St Florence for £290 10s the land of Carswell at St Florence then occupied by* ***Richard Rowe*** *for the relief of the poor and aged of Tenbie The farm to this* day belong*s half to the Trustees of the Tenby Charities and half to the Rector and Church* Warden*s of St Mary's Tenby]*

Griffith Dawes of Bangeston as before stated had an only daughter Ann who married **White Griffith** son of **Henry White** of Henllan. **Griffith** died before his father leaving an only child **Elizabeth** who thus inherited Bangeston from her grandfather

One monuments in the Church is a plain grey marble tablet to Mrs **Elizabeth Pritchard** sister of Mrs **Alice Dawes** probably **Griffith** s wife who died January 17 1725 aged eighty-six the other a handsome marble monument surmounted by a coat of arms to Brigadier General **Thomas Ferrers** --- third husband of **Elizabeth White** granddaughter of **Griffith Dawes** of Bangeston who died October 26 1722 **Elizabeth White** married four times

Lort Thomas ---First **Thomas Lort** son of **Sampson Lort** of Eastmoor Manorbier **Sampson Lort John Lort** of Prickeston and **Sir Roger Lort** of Stackpole were brothers sons of **Henry Lort** of Stackpole Sheriff in 1619. Grandfather **Dawes** is said to have disapproved of the match and to have hurried across the fields from Bangeston to Angle Church to stop the wedding but **Thomas** a sailor and the wily **Elizabeth** had got a chaplain with a special licence at the boat-house at the foot of Bangeston Hill and so outwitted the irate old gentleman crossing the Haven afterwards in a boat **Elizabeth** s second husband was

Bulkeley Viscount Richard then came

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Hook John who was Sheriff in 1755 who survived her. She left no children by any of her husband**s** and **John Hook** therefore bequeathed Bangeston to his godson and namesake

Campbell John Hook Lyon King at Arms he was a grandson of

Campbell Sir Alexander who married Miss **Lort** of Stackpole brother of **Sir Plyse Campbell** and uncle of **John** first **Baron** Cawdor he died in 1795 His son **Matthew** married Ellstacia daughter of **Francis Basset** of Heanton Court Devon and had a son also **Matthew** who married **Anne** daughter of **William Adams** of Holyland and died without issue and three daughters co-heiresses of whom Eustacia married her cousin **Sir George Campbell** GCB brother of **John**
First **Baron** Cawdor he died in 1821 leaving no issue

Dawes Griffin 1672 89 died 1716 Pembroke Mayor Bangeston son of **Henry Dawes** *WWHR 1915*

Dawes Griffith 1675 approx Bangeston nr *Angle WWHR* Vol 1 P 235

Dawes Griffith 1670 Esq. Of Bangeston Angle H 5 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Dawes Griffiths 1613 and his wife who was still alive in 1643 when she was living at Henllan where living at Bangeston They had eight sons and eight daughters and by 1643 four grandchildren father of **Henry Dawes Lewis** *Dwnn Deputy Herald of Wales 1613*

Dawes Griffith June 16 1686 of Bangeston in the Parishe of Nangle Esq re land purchase

Dawes Griffith January 16 1692 of Bangeston died aged seventy

Dawes Griffith 1665 of Bangeston was Sheriff

Dawes Griffiths 1713 of Bangeston Esq Old Charity Boards St Mary's Church Pembroke Benefactors of a free school Pembroke

Dawes Henry 1663 Pembroke married **Margaret Walter** had a son **Francis** *WWHR 1915*

….....
Beneger Henry 1331 April 27 *Stratford C Inq Misc File 115 (13) (Cal p290 No 1185.*

Beneger John 1300 seneschal of Pembroke in, witness to the charter of **Philip Martin** the son of **Thomas, Martin**

Beneger John 1324 Aug 20 Benegereston (Bangeston)held one Knights' fee held by, and worth yearly 26s 8d and Costyneston (Cosheston) one third 2 Knights' fees worth yearly 40 marks. *Inquisition on August 20 1324 before John de Hamptona, King's Escheat, at Pembroke,. Old Pembrokeshire Families, Owen---Benegereston (Bangeston)I P M Edward II files 84 & 85.*

Beneger John 1331 April 27 junior of Angle S*tratford C Inq Misc File 115 (13) (Cal p290 No 1185),*

Beneger R 1327 to 1328 *Ministers Account 1208 m 2,*

Beneger Ralph d1342 rebuilt Pwllcrochan church in 1342 Rector. *Old Pembrokeshire Families, Owen*

Beneger Ralph 1376 20 November Former tenant *I P M* 248 f 105 49 Edward III.

Beneger Stephen 1327 1328 *Ministers Account 1208 No 5,*

Beneger William 1322 passed, by a fine, to **Richard Symon** a messuage and sixty acres of land at Aylwardston'" (Alleston*)about family held, as co-parceners with Wogan and Robelyn , two fees of the Earl at Cosheston Old Pembrokeshire Families, Owen Pembroke 1329 to Michaelmas 1330 Ministers Account 1208*

Bowen Jane 1716 Bangeston married **Griffith Dawes**, *WWHR 1915*

Campbell Matthew after 1789 sold Bangeston stripped the house.

Colby Lawrence 1716 Feb 7 Bangeston nr Pembroke appointed by **Sir Arthur Owen** cornet militia *Pemb Hist* Vol 5 *Owen of Orielton*.

Cooke John 1726 of Bangeston tithes Llanhowel Acc. to *Pembrokeshire parsons***.**

Dame Elizabeth Viscountess Burkeley 1726 wife of **John Hooke of Bangeston** tithes Llanhowel

Davies Griffith 1664 of Bangeston *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Davies John 1750 June 27-28 **William Davies** of the parish of Lampiter Velfrey gent only son of **John** and **Mary Davies** deceased **Margaret Davies** of the same spinster **Thomas Laugharne** of Laugharne merchant and **Mary** his wife **John Hook** of Bangeston Esq**.** and **Mary** his wife **Jonathan Ellis** of London merchant Nathaniel Neal of Naggs Head Court Grace Church Street London gent Lease and Release being a Mortgage in fee of the properties in trust for the said **Mary Hook** for securing £800 and interest *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Hervey ? 1795 Dec 9 Mr Bangeston Angle *NLW MS 1352b ff310 14*

Hook John 1750, June 27-28 **William Davies** of the parish of Lampiter Velfrey, gent, only son of **John** and **Mary Davies**, **deceased, Margaret Davies** of the same, spinster, **Thomas Laugharne** of Laugharne, merchant, and **Mary** his **wife, John Hook** of Bangeston, Esq., and **Mary** his wife, **Jonathan Ellis** of London, merchant, **Nathaniel Neal** of Naggs Head Court, Grace Church Street, London, gent Lease and Release being a Mortgage in fee of the properties in trust for the said **Mary Hook** for securing £800 and interest *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Hook John 1756 of Bangeston wife **Mary** *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Hooke John 1749, Nov 8 **Thomas Powell** of Bedford Row, co Middlesex, Esq.,**George Barlow** of Slebech, co Pembroke, Esq.,**John Hooke** of Bangeston, esq. Transfer of a Mortgage of part of the Slebech estate *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Hooke John 1750/1, March 8-9 **John Hooke** of Bangeston, Esq.**,George Barlow** of Slebech, esq.Lease and Release of lands called Castle Lands in the parish of Narberth, Parson Lewis's Tenement and a messuage called Minwear in the parish of Minwear, the messuage and lands called Molleston in the parish of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Hooke John 1753, May 25-26 **Jonathan Ellis** of the city of London, merchant, and **Nathaniel Neal** of Naggs Head Court, Grace Church Street, London, gent, **John Hooke** of Bangeston, Esq., and **Mary** his wife, **Thomas Phillip**s of the parish of Lampiter Verlfrey, gent,**John Wogan** of Wiston, esq. Lease and Release being an Assignment of the Mortgages *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Hooke John 1749, Nov 8 **Thomas Powell** of Bedford Row, co Middlesex, Esq.,**George Barlow** of Slebech, co Pembroke, Esq.,**John Hooke** of Bangeston, esq. Transfer of a Mortgage of part of the Slebech estate *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

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Hooke Mary 1753, May 25-26 **Jonathan Ellis** of the city of London, merchant, and **Nathaniel Neal** of Naggs Head Court, Grace Church Street, London, gent, **John Hooke** of Bangeston, Esq., and **Mary** his wife, **Thomas Phillips** of the parish of Lampiter Verlfrey, gent, **John Wogan** of Wiston, esq. Lease and Release being an Assignment of the Mortgages *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Meares William 1643 married **Grace** the sister of **Griffith Dawes** of Bangeston in 1643. **William** was Sheriff in 1673 *South Pembrokeshire M Mirehouse,*

Meares John March 25, 1842 of Plas Llanstephan, Carmarthen, sold Eastington to **Mirehouse John**, Common Sergeant of the City of London, and owner of Angle and Bangeston, on March 25, 1842. *South Pembrokeshire M Mirehouse, .*

Prichard Alice 1671 ? Bangeston she married **Griffith Dawes** and had a daughter **Pheobe Dawes** *WWHR 1915*

White Elizabeth 1692 granddaughter of **Griffith Dawes** inherited Bangeston

White Elizabeth 1692 married 1 **Thomas Lort** son of **Sampson Lort** of Eastmoor Manorbier.
2 ***Richard Viscount Bulkeley****.*
3 **Ferrers. Thomas** Brigadier General
4 ***Hook John*** *who was Sheriff in 1755.*

Bosheston

I have very strong memories of the **Rev Ball** then Incumbent of the parish who showed us so much kindness when my Scout troop camped in his field. The weather was appalling but thanks to him and some of his parishioners the scouts had a great time.
Much of the information contained here I am indebted to him for.
A neat little village near the south coast of the Castlemartin Peninsula. The parish churchyard has a 14th century Cross bearing the head of Christ at the intersection. Nearby features of interest include the popular Bosherston Lily Ponds, St. Govan's Chapel, and the delightful Broad Haven (South) beach.
1938 approximately 1/4 of the parish was acquired by what is now the Ministry of Defence as part of the Castlemartin Range

Bosheston Topographical Dictionary 1839 Lewis
BOSHERSTON, a parish, in the hundred of Castlemartin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 6 miles (S. by W.) from Pembroke; containing 225 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, by which it is bounded on the south; and the rocks on this part of the coast are worn, by the repeated action of the sea, into caverns of considerable depth, and of singular and romantic appearance. Of these, Bosherston Meer, extending about a quarter of a mile from the sea, is the most remarkable: at the entrance it presents only a small opening on the surface of the ground, but gradually it expands into a spacious cavern of increasing depth, which has never yet been explored. Previously to the commencement of a storm, the confined air is much agitated, and the most terrific noises issue from the cleft, which are heard at a great distance: during the violence of the tempest immense columns of spray are occasionally thrown up. The Stack Rocks, on the coast, are frequented in summer by innumerable sea-birds of various tribes. By far the greater part of the land in the parish is enclosed and in a state of cultivation, but there is a considerable expanse of open downs.
The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £11. 6. 8d.; patron, **Earl Cawdor**: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £110. 10., and there is a glebe of sixty-five acres, valued at £62. 10. per annum; also a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was handsomely ornamented by **John Campbell,** Esq., a member of the Cawdor family. The children in the parish have access to a day school in Stackpool-Elidur, supported by **Earl Cawdor.**
A little to the east of Bosherston Meer, and also within the parish, is the hermitage of St. Gawen, situated in a fissure of the rock apparently formed by some violent convulsion, about half-way in the cliff between the summit and the base, and only a short distance from high-water mark. A flight of steps, rudely cut in the rock, forms a descent to a "chapel," about twenty feet in length and twelve feet wide, with an altar formed of a coarse stone slab, harmonizing with the rude and simple character of the place. On one side a door, opening from the chapel, leads into a small cell, cut in the solid rock, and in form resembling the human body, which is said to have been the solitary retreat of St. Gawen. Beneath the hermitage is St. Gawen's well, held in great repute for the miraculous efficacy in the cure of diseases superstitiously ascribed to it. The scenery around this sequestered spot is of the wildest and most romantic character: large fragments of rock are scattered in confused heaps in every direction, and huge masses of rugged cliffs, threatening to detach themselves every moment from the higher precipices, which impend over the sea-worn base of the rock, give to the scene an appalling grandeur of effect. Gawen, from whom the promontory of St. Gawen's Head derives its name, though now popularly regarded as a saint and an anchorite, is said to have been a nephew of the renowned King Arthur, and one of the knights of his Round Table; and Hoole, in one of the notes attached to his translation of Orlando Furioso, asserts that on "a breach of the sea, near Milford Haven, is a natural rock, shaped into a chapel, which tradition reports to have been the burying-place of Sir Gawain, King Arthur's nephew."

The Parish Church Ded: St. Michael.
Church late 13c Probably built on the site of an earlier church.
This cruciform buildings known in 1488 as ' the church of Stackpole Bosher " consists of chancel 21 1/2 feet by 13 feet, nave (32 1/2 feet by 18 feet), north transept (12 feet by 9 feet), west tower (16 feet square), and south porch. In the latter half of the 19th The Church was restored in 1855 when the Norman windows where replaced by the present Gothic style and much other restoration was done, including a new chancel arch and roof In the south-east angle of the chancel are a plain double piscina and an aumby; in the south-west angle is a squint. On either side of the chancel arch are two corbels which supported the rood beam. The transepts and nave are vaulted, both transepts opening to the nave with plain pointed arches. The tower i*s* of three storeys, and finished with battlements above a corbel table; at its south-eastern corner is an unlighted vice of seventy-six stairs. A stone bench, which in the year 1850 ran round the tower, has been removed. The three floors are lighted by plain slits. The font has been scraped and altered; it was apparently of the square Norman type commonly found in the county. The Norman font has been lined with lead and provided with an oak lid.
1872 three light stained glass window by Clayton and Bell depicting life of Christ dedicated to rector for 41yrs- were erected
Two interesting female effigies are illustrated and fully described in Arch. Camb. (19O9 VI, ix,345). They appear to be of 14th-century date**.** -one hidden by pews -- one of the Dowager Duchess of Buckingham, one of a crusader
The south transept has a squint and contains a crudely made figure, whilst the north transept contains an effigy of a veiled lady with a dog at her feet. Both transepts have 14c logical headed piscina and pointed tunnel-vaults like that of the probably slightly earlier nave. There are corbels for a rood beam across the chancel arch but the arch itself has been renewed. The west tower has a round arched vault.
The Church was extensively restored in 1855 along with the other Churches on his estate. by **John Frederick Campbel**l, first Earl of Cawdor. the big local landowner at the time, then living at Stackpole Court Its old high backed pews have disappeared and its Norman windows have been replaced by those of later Gothic design. The Cawdor arms may be seen in the tiling of the Chancel and Sanctuary floor.
The East Window
This lovely window of nine lights. depicting the Annunciation. the Nativity. the Baptism. the Agony

in the Garden. the Crucifixion the Burial . the Resurrection. the Ascension. and Pentecost. was erected in memory of the **Revd William Allen.** Rector 1831-1872. The **Diary of William's wife Frances** was discovered recently covering the period from 1832 to 1865 it furnishes a fascinating picture of country clergy life in South Pembrokeshire in the early l9th. century.

The transept Windows

These four lights are erected in memory of another incumbent of Bosherston the **Ven, David Edward William's** (1913-1920), who was Archdeacon of St. David's. (1900- l920), and it is interesting to note the choice of lights, In the South Transept they depict St. Teilo, the Rector's favourite saint, and St. Govan, the local saint, surmounted by the Arms of Exeter College, Oxford, where the Rector was educated. The North Transept lights show St. Michael, the dedication of the Church, and St. David, the Diocesan patron saint, surmounted by the Arms of St. David and the Diocese of St. David's.

The Squint Window and the West Window

These were erected by a schoolmistress who taught for many years in the old Bosherston School (now the Church Hall). The Squint window depicts St. Nicholas as the patron saint of seafarers, and is in memory of **Petty Officer George Evans,** her husband, who was killed in the battle of Jutland. The West Window is a depiction of Jesus. The Resurrection and the Life, and was erected in memory of her father, **James Walter Davies** of Pembroke Dock.

Tombs Under the North Transept window there is what is thought to be the tomb of a Dowager **Duchess of Buckingham**, an antecedent of the Duke of Norfolk The fact that she was a widow maybe gathered from the veil and cloak shown on the figure carved on the tomb. That she was of noble birth can be seen by the coronet on her head and the dog at her feet. Under the South Transept window there is a stone tomb surmounted by a figure depicting a Crusader. It is thought to have been carved in the l4th. century

War Memorial

On the North wall of the Church there are brass tablets commemorating the men of the Parish who lost their lives in the First World War. and a coast guard killed on duty in the Second.

Other Memorials

On the Nave walls are two stone tablets placed in memory of local families. and near the organ there is a framed vellum inscription stating that when electricity was installed in the Church in 1958 each light was dedicated in memory,' of some local individual. The Church was rewired and new lighting installed in 1987

The Church was completely re-roofed in 1991- 1992.

Churchyard Cross.

This stands to the south of the church. From a base of three steps rises a plain octagonal shaft 56 inches in height. At the intersection of the arms is a much-weathered face of the Saviour in high relief *(Arch. Camb.*. 861, III, vii, 218, *ill.)*. It is probably of 14th-century date.—Visited, 14th June, 1920.

Glynne, Notes (Arch. Camb.,]888, V, v, 124).

The old Cross in the Churchyard is believed to be part of a stone crucifix destroyed during the Dissolution of the Monasteries, found by local people, it was then placed on a pillar probable to serve as a preaching cross. - face of Christ carved on west side.

The Preaching Cross

Outside the Church. erected on a two-tier throne there is an unusual Preaching Cross - unusual in that it has an unnaturally short upright, and that it has a face carved on the centre of the cross. It has been suggested that originally there was a full stone crucifix which was mutilated and partly destroyed, perhaps during the Reformation, and that local folk found the cross but being unable to find its stem, placed the cross on a simple upright of locally-hewn stone, and erected it to serve as a Preaching Cross.

Bosheston St Michael -- Pembrokeshire Parsons

This living is a rectory, and the patronage in 1514— the date of the earliest presentation of which there record—was in lay hands In 1594 the patronage was vested in **Margaret Stanley** (wife of

Thomas Stanley, the second son of Edward, third Earl of Derby) daughter of **Sir George Vernon** of Haddon, as appendant to her manor of Stackpoole.—*Owen's Pem.*
1291 Under the name of Stakepol Bosser this church was assessed at £8, the tenths payable to the King being 16s —*Taxaio.(1291)*
1535-6 Stackepole Bosher Rectoria.—Ecclesia ibidem ex pre-sentacione domini ibidem unde Johannes Philippus clericus est rector et habet mansionem ibidem et glebam. Et valet fructus ejusdem per annum xijll. Inde ' priori Pembr' pro pensione ibidem debit' vjs viij. Item in visitacione ord inar ia et arch id ' ut in preceden ' [see St. Petrox] vjg viijd. Inde remanet clare £1 6s. 8d. Inde deeima *22s.* 8d.—*Valor Eccl.*
Under the heading ' Livings remaining in charge: '— Stackpoole Bascher alias Bosherston alias Bosheston R. (St Michael). Pens. Pri. Pembr. 6s. 8d. Oidinar. and Archidiac. 6s. 8d. **John Campbell,** Esq., I720, I778. King's Books, £11 6s. 8d. Yearly tenths, £1 2s. 8d.— *Bacon's Liber Regis.*
On 2 March, 1889 a faculty was granted for the removal of a lime kiln belonging to this living.
John Campbell of Stackpole "wainscotted ye chancel (of Bosheston Church) and otherwise adorned it, made new rails about ye altar gave a new set of communion plate, distributed a great number of Bibles and common prayer books to ye poorer sort (quoted by J T Evans The Church Plate of Pembrokeshire 1905)
The Church Plate of Pembrokeshire 1905 Bosheston (S. Michael).
— The plate belonging to this parish consists of a Chalice and Paten Cover, a Flagon, and a Credence Paten, all bearing the hall marks of the Britannia standard for 1713, the maker's mark Fr with pellet beneath in a plain heraldic shield for James Fraillon. The chalice is a bell-shaped cup like that at St. Petrox. The circular stem carries the rudiments of a knop formed of a narrow ring with small fillets. Height, 7 in.; diam. of bowl, 4 in.; depth, 4 in.; diam. of foot, 3in weight, 14 oz. 3 dwts. Inscription : " Poculum Sacrum Ecclesiae Parochialis de Stack- pool - Bosher in Agro Pembroch : 1715: J- Campbell" (See Stackpole Elidor). The paten cover is 5 in. in diam., 1 in. in height, and weighs 6 oz. Underneath is inscribed " Ecclesiae Parochialis," etc., as above. The flagon is a facsimile of that at Stackpole Elidor, but the weight is here 37 oz. 18 dwts. The above inscription is here again repeated. The credence paten is 7 in. in diam.,1| in. in height, and weighs 12 oz. 10 dwts. Beneath is inscribed the same donor's inscription, but beginning " Patena Sacra Ecclesiae," etc.
— There is also a brass Alms-dish, 10in, in diameter, inscribed "EccI: B. Mich. Archang. de Bosherston in Agr. Pembroch. D.D. G. Lloyd Rect.

1794 circa [St Petrox] extract from a Letter from **Cha[rle]s Pigott Pritchett**, rural dean of Pembroke , to **William Stuart** Bishop of St David's
..... The state of the churches in my district is now become so decent and in tolerable order that it is unnecessary for me to trouble your lordship with particulars. I wish I had as good an account to give of many of the vicarage houses . That of Nangle stands in most deplorable condition, next to it Mannerbier, St Twinnels and the vicarage at Stackpole want thorough repairs----
list of subscribers to the fund for the sons of the clergy

Lady Owen Orielton	£1-1-0
John Campbell,esq., Stackpole	£5-0-0
John Mirehouse,esq.,Brownslade	£1-1-0
Revd C Prichard, St Petrox	£1-1-0
Revd J Bowen, Rosecrowther	£1-1-0
Revd Mr Buckridge Pulchroan	£1-1-0
Revd G Jones Hogheston	£1-1-0
Revd J Hughes Bosheston	£1-1-0
Revd T Wood Curate of Pembroke	£0-10-6
Revd T Hancock, Vicar of St Florence	£0-10-6
Revd H Wood, Curate of Bosheston	£0-10-6

It would appear that whilst Pembroke Parish which included St Michael's, St Mary's and St Nicholas had only a curate as resident clergy. Bosheston had both a Rector and a Curate resident. *Church in Wales MS AD/AET 120912 Pembrokeshire life 1572-1843*

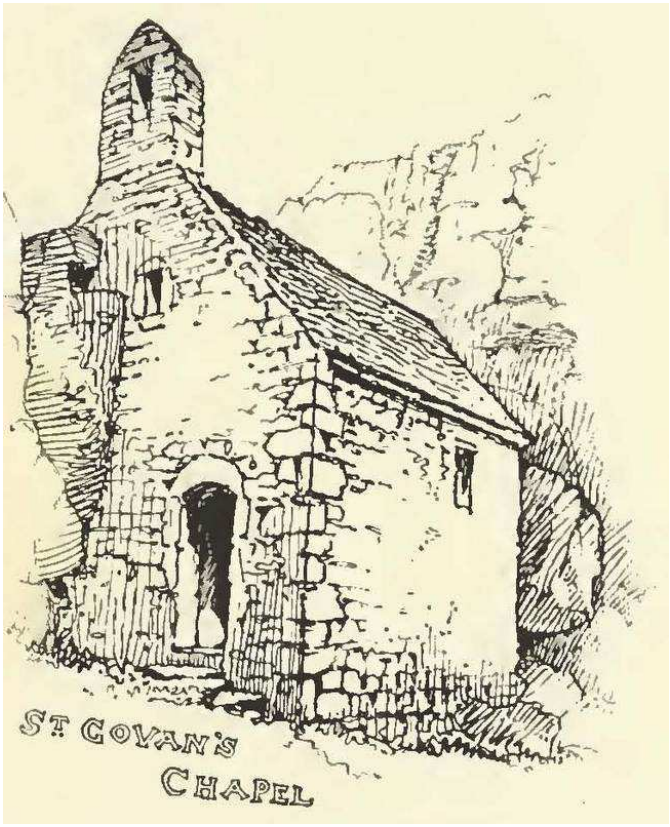
Parish records
exist from:- Baptism's 1670---Marriages 1670 ---Burials 1670
1851 the area of the parish was 1,566 acres with a population of 246 (129 m 117 f) and the average congregation was 60 in the morning and 35 in the evening.

Rectors of Bosherston
1514 William Linge
1514 Arthur Vernon
1517 John Flynt
1517 John Thomas
1518 Lewis Reede
1535 John Phillip
1554 John Thomas
1561 John Potterlon
1561 Giles Sheares
1618 Rice Middleton
1624 Robert Phillips
1675 William Lloyd
1675 Charles Owens
1676 Stephen Young
1677 Silas Balgay
1684 Walter Clarke
1728 Jeremiah Phillips
1766 Pryse Wright
1792 John Hughes
1798 John Jones
1831 William Allen
1872 Charles Morgan
1887 Iorwerth Grey Lloyd
1904 Edward Roderick
1913 David Edward Williams
1923 Jenkin Richards
1935 John Thomas Rees
1941 Ernest S. Michael
(Priests in charge during the war
1942 M. L. Davies
1945 D. G. Beynon
1946 Jenkin Richards
1947 Ernest S. Michael (returned)
1948 Arthur G. L. Pettit
1950 George Raymond Ball
With St. Twynnells, Stackpole & St Petrox
1985 John Henry Richards

Non Conformist
There was no non-conformist Chapel in the parish.

St Govan's Head, Bosherston

St Govan's Head is on the south coast of the Castlemartin Peninsula, in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, 2km south-east of Bosherston. This part of the coastline is within the Royal Artillery Corps Castlemartin Range. It is a headland of vertical limestone cliffs. The peninsula is a flat plateau consisting of Carboniferous limestone rock, about 350 million years old. The plateau was formed by marine erosion when the sea level was much higher than today, then lifted up by movements of the Earth's crust about 50 million years ago.



Timmins 1895

The 13th century St Govan's Chapel is tucked into a cleft at the foot of the cliffs, and below it St Govan's Well .
(Source: Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority, Coast Path Walk:
Ian Archer, **RCAHMW**, 24th March 2005

1923 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments St. Govan's Chapel and Well

At a distance of one mile and a quarter south of the parish church and concealed in a rocky gorge on the sea coast stands the small well-chapel of St Govan. The descent to it from Trevalen Downs is by a flight of fifty-two rude stone steps. The building is in a fairly good state of preservation. It consists of a single chamber 18 ft by 12 ft having a plain pointed vault covered externally with rude tiles. At the west end is a single empty bell-cote. The main entrance is to the north through a pointed doorway 60 inches high to the lintel and 30 inches broad. A second door in the north east angle six steps above the level of the interior gives access to a natural rock chamber of very small dimensions, whilst a third doorway in the south west angle leads to the well on the cliff a few yards below the chapel. At the east end of the main structure is a stone altar 72 in by 21 in by 3in with a height of 33 in. having above it a simple slit for light. A stone masonry bench runs along the north and south sides with a return in the south east corner to the altar. To the left of the main entrance on the wall is a square stoup in the south wall is an aumbry and between it and south east angle is an

opening 20 in by 12 in inside. Opposite to the main entrance is another light. In the west wall under the bell-cote is also a narrow slit ; below it the natural rock forms part of the walling.
The present floor is of clay, which may possibly cover one of rough stone slabs, its level is three steps below the exterior at the north doorway. beneath the stoup is a small spring of fresh waters which is said never to flow over the floor of the chapel. The building man be of 13th-century date.
The Well, which lies between the chapel and the sea, is protected by a plain hood of masonry; the entrance is to the north. 'The spring has been dry for some years past. **Fenton (415)** notes that in it ' crippled patients bathe their limbs, many of whom come from the remotest parts of the principality to seek relief here and leave their crutches behind, a votive offering on the altar, as I perceived placed there when I last paid a visit to this hermitage."—Visited, 14th June, *1929.*

White Well
About *250* yards north of the parish church is a well concerning which no traditions of sanctity or of healing appear to have survived.—Visited, l1th June,1922.

The State of Education in Wales 1847 Education Parish Of Bosheston

—The two dame schools in this parish were not visited. The returns were kindly procured for me by the incumbent. The few children attending are sent as to a nursery rather than a school. The children in the parish attend generally the Earl of **Cawdors** school at Stackpole

Historic Records
1604 Will of **Phillip Gibb** labourer of Bosheston -- left “small portion of worldly goods which I leave behind me”

1794 Acc/to **Charles Hassell** the Stackpole Court Estate which included Bosheston totalled 16,000 acres.
Population
1563 Number of household 21
1801 Number of families 35
According to the Census records of 1831 and 1841 the population only increased by a very small amount.
1831 -- population 222
1841 -- population 225 . There were 47 inhabited houses and 2 uninhabited. the population consisted of 118 males and 107 females.
Bosheston Mere
This is a very curious blow-hole on the cliffs near Stackpole, not far from St. Govan’s Chapel, the quaint little hermitage nestling halfway down the great limestone cliffs and said to have been the final refuge of Sir Gawain, one of Arthur's Knights of the Round Table, who thus at the end of his life became Saint Gawain, or Govan. This blow-hole is connected underground with the sea-caves, and at certain states of wind and tide the sea, dashing into the caves and imprisoning the air, forces it up through the narrow passage and out through the blow-hole with a shrill and terrific sound, like a prolonged scream or whistle, the edges of the hole being polished like marble by the friction of small stones and earth, carried up by the rush of wind. The mere is said to ' play ' when the sound is heard, but this happens now more seldom than formerly, though persons now living have heard it frequently possibly some fall of rock may have obstructed, or partially obstructed, the passage.
Camden, in his ' Britannia ' (page 640), thus alludes to it, though in rather a sceptical spirit:
' Near Stackpole Bosher, otherwise Bosherston, upon the sea-side, is a pool or pit called-Bosherston-Mear; the depth whereof several that have sounded have not yet discovered. This pit

bubbles and foams, and makes such a noise before stormy weather that it is heard above ten miles off. The banks are of no great circumference at the top, but broader downwards, and from the bottom there is a great breach towards the sea, which is about a furlong distant. But there is much more talked of this place than I shall trouble you with at present, because I take some relations of it for fabulous -- its noise is distinctly known from that of the sea, which also on these coasts often roars very loud.'
The opening of the blow-hole is round, and about of the size through which a man could with difficulty squeeze himself. The author has never heard the mere actually 'play' but has stood by when it gave an occasional deep, hollow groan; the Crush of wind through the hole was tremendous, and one seemed to hear it coming from a long way off before it actually rushed out, then for an interval all would be still then the groan again and then the wind

Dates associated with Places
Ancessdown 1533-8 -- early Chancery Proceedings
Broadhaven 1578 Saxon Map
Buckspool
Acc/to **Mjr Francis Jones**
Now a farmhouse, half a mile south of the parish church. **Fenton** writes (1810) 'I pass Buck's Pool so called from a small piece of water close to the house ... formerly a residence of a branch of the respectable family of **Adams** ... It has now no remains of ancient grandeur or of any thing above the condition of a Castle Martin farm-house; all its importance if, as is probable, it possessed any, having left it with its ancient possessors when they migrated to a more desirable situation [Paterchurch] on the banks of Milford Haven.' The family of Adams had been in south Pembrokeshire since the 13th century and had lived at Buckspool until Henry VI (1422-3) when **John Adams** married **Elen**, daughter and heiress of **David de Pater-church,** and then moved to his wife's home near Pembroke Dock, where his descendants remained until early in the 18th century when they moved to Holyland near Pembroke.
Buckspool remained part of the estate and became a farmstead. By 1786 it had been sold to **John Campbell,** and became part of the Stackpole estate. **Henry Dawkins** was the tenant in 1786. **Henry Hitchings** in 1834, and **George Hitchings** in 1894.

Creature --- 1793 Land tax records

Crickmail 1282 Picton papers
Newton 1578 Saxon Map
Bosheston Mere 1602 Owen

1670 Hearth Tax Bosheston Parish

Poyer George	Bosheston	H. 2
Thomas Henry	Bosheston	H
Phillip John	Bosheston	H 2
Freeman John	Bosheston	H 3
Castle Henry	Bosheston	H 3
Burser Henry	Bosheston	H 2

Hitchin Henry	Bosheston	H 3
Whitehooke Richard	Bosheston	H 2
Reade Henry	Bosheston	H
Smith Katherine	Bosheston	H
Masterton Katherine	Bosheston	H
Wilkin Dorothie	Bosheston	H
Castrell Hugh	Bosheston	P
Dunne William	Bosheston	P
Sowden Jane	Bosheston	P
Sowden Jenet	Bosheston	P
Smith Thomas	Bosheston	P
Leach. John	Bosheston	P
Reade Rice	Bosheston	P
Leach William	Bosheston	P
Morrice Anne	Bosheston	P
Rice Phillip	Bosheston	P
Hitching Jane	Bosheston	P
Tasker John	Bosheston	P

Bosheston Names for Jottings

Adams John 1422 Bosheston married **Elen** daughter and heiress of **de Pater church David**

Adams Philippa (Mrs) 28 3 1741 to **Bulkeley Philipps** *marriage Bosheston Church*

Allen William 9th April 1872 Rev son of the Rev. **D. Bir**d **Allen** was Rector of St Brides and of Bosheston Pembrokeshire He died 9th April 1872 *Arch Camb 1885*

Balgay Silas 1677 Jun5 Bosheston Rector,1677 Jun5 St Petrox Rector *WWHR Vol1 p246 WWHR Vol3 p 304,*

Ball Rev George Raymond 1950 Rector of Bosherston *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Barret James 1561 Bosheston? *WWHR Vol 1 P 246,*

Campbell John 1718 Nov5 Stackpole Court 1728 Stackpole? 1743 Stackpole Court Letters 12 Jan letter to son Campbell John,esq., Stackpole ?5 0 0 subscriber to the fund for the sons of the clergy1794.Campbell John esq 1715 Jun1 Stackpole Bosheston Church 1720.Campbell John Esq Moor farm Castlemartin owner Land Tax 1786.Propr Castlemartin Church 1720 Propr Castlemartin Church 1718 Nov5 Stackpole Court 1728 Stackpole? *WWHR Vol1 p246, WWHR Vol1 P270, Church in Wales MS. AD/AET 1209WWHR Vol4 p 210 Bacons Liber Regis*

Campbell John Frederck 1854**. 1st Earl of Cawdor** *Bosheston Church* Restored 1855. paid for restoration *St Petrox* Church

Carrow Mrs 1791/2. (tenant) Bosheston Glebe *CRO Land Tax Records*

Dawkins Henry 1791/2 tenant Bosheston Winsor *CRO Land Tax Records*

Dawkins Henry 1786 tenant Buckspool Bosheston

Dawkins Walter 1791/2 tenant Bosheston Creature *CRO Land Tax Records*

Eynon John 1791/2 tenant Bosheston West Land *CRO Land Tax Records*

Flynt John 1517 Oct 19 Bosheston Rector *WWHR Vol1 p245*

Freeman John 1670 Bosheston H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gibb Phillip 1604 labourer of Bosheston –Will

Griffiths William 1791/2 tenant Bosheston Midland *CRO Land Tax Records*

Harries Ann 7 February 1830 Bosheston Spinster Offence Perjury before a JP that prosecutor was the father of the child she was carrying, Prisoner aged 26, Bosheston Prosecutor **Williams John**, Pennar Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Hughes John 1792 Aug 31 Bosheston Rector Hughes Revd J Bosheston ?1 1 0 subscriber to the fund for the sons of the clergy 1794 1795 Jul 6 Vicar Pembroke St Mary's 1795 Jul 6 Monkton Vicar 1795 Jul 6 Vicar Pembroke St Michaels *WWHR Vol3 P 234 WWHR Vol1 p 246Church in Wales MS AD/AET 1209*

John Campbell 1786 .purchased Buckspool Bosheston

Jones John 1789 Apr 20 Bosheston Rector *WWHR* Vol1 p 246.

Jones William found stone axe Bosheston 4th October *A G O Mathias*

Leach Henry 1791/2 tenant Bosheston Thornston *CRO Land Tax Records,*

Leach John 1670 Bosheston Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Leach Phillip 1791/2 tenant Bosheston Church Land *CRO Land Tax Records,*

Leach William 1670 Bosheston Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Linge William 1514 died Bosheston Rector *WWHR Vol 1p245 Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Lloyd Iorwerth Grey 1887 Jun 7 Bosheston Rector, 1903 Jun 17 Curate Minwear *Pembrokeshire Parsons. WWHR Vol 1P 246*

Lloyd William 1662 Oct 1 St Petrox Rector 1671 Jun 15 Stackpole Rector 1675 Bosheston Rector 1674 Apr1 Roscrowther Rector *WWHR Vol3,WWHR Vol3,WWHR Vol4WWHR Vol 1P 246 208*

Middleton Rice 1618 Mar Stackpole Rector 1618 Mar 29 Bosheston Rector *WWHR Vol1 P 246 WWHR Vol4 p 208 Pembrokeshire parsons*

Morgan Charles 1872 Aug2 Bosheston Rector 1887 Mar 29 Roscrowther Rector *WWHR Vol3 p 258 WWHR Vol 1 p24*

Morrice Anne 1670 Bosheston Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Potterton John 1561 Bosheston Rector *WWHR Vol1 P 246*

Purser Charles 1791/2 tenant Bosheston Stephen Down *CRO Land Tax Records*

Roderick Edward 1904 Rector of Bosherston *Pembrokeshire parsons*

Roderick Edward Thomas 1904 Feb 26 Bosheston Rector 1912 Dec 31 St Petrox Rector 1912 Dec 31 Stackpole Rector *WWHR Vol4 p 208*

Rolleston ? 1873 Professor Kist containing two skeletons Bosheston ,bones of a human skeleton Hoyles Mouth Tenby. *Laws Little England*

Rowe Henry Rector St Petrox 14 5 1732 to **Alice Meare widow** marriage Bosheston Church 1724 Jul 11 Hodgeston rector Stackpole Vicar 1728 Sep 6 St Petrox Rector 1749 Aug 18 Stackpole Rector *WWHR Vol4 p 208Pembrokeshire parsons.*

Sheares Giles 1561 Sept 16 Bosheston Rector *WWHR Vol1 P 246.*

Smith Katherine 1670 .Bosheston H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Smith Thomas 1670 Bosheston ? Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Sowden Jane 1670 Bosheston ? Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Sowden Jenet 1670 Bosheston ? Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Stanley Thomas 1594 of Haddon the second son of Edward third Earl of Derby Married **Margaret Vernon** patronage Bosheston Church 1594 *Owens, Pem WWHR Vol4 p 206*

Tankard John 1791/2 tenant Bosheston Castletank *CRO Land Tax Records*

Tasker John 1670 Bosheston ? Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Henry 1670 Bosheston H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas John 1517 Bosheston Rector *WWHR Vol1 P246.*

Thomas John 1554 Sept 1 Bosheston Rector *WWHR Vol1 P246.*

Vernon Arthur 1514 Sep27 1517d Bosheston Rector *WWHR* Vol1 P245 *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Whitehooke Richard 1670 Bosheston H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wood H 1794 Revd Curate of Bosheston £0 10 6 subscriber to the fund for the sons of the clergy *Church in Wales MS. AD/AET 1209.*

Wright Price 1791/2 Rev owner Bosheston Glebe *CRO Land Tax Records*

Young Stephen 1675 Jul 9 St Petrox Rector 1676 May 22 Bosheston Rector (rector) bur 15 5 1677 *Bosheston Church burial Register,WWHR Vol3 p 304,*

Wrecks
1833December 26th. HOPEWELL. (ABERYSTWYTH). Sloop. St. Govan's Head. Rounding St. Govan's Head she was seen to go down.

1835September. NEPTUNE. (CARDIFF). Brig. St. Govan's Head.

1846 GEORGE. Sailing Ship. St. Govan's Head.

1845 November 6th GEORGE AND JANE Sailing Ship. St. Govan's Head

Sites of Interest

STONE-AXE FOUND NEAR PEMBROKE.—This beautiful, finely ground and polished, stone-axe was found by Mr. William Jones, on the 4th October, 1929, in the earth at the entrance to a rabbits hole, in the east hedge 500 yards along the lane leading to Trevallen farm, from the junction of that lane and the road leading to St. Govan's, in the parish of Bosheston, 5 miles south of Pembroke.
The axe is 6 ins. in length and 3 ins. in width above the cutting edge. The maximum thickness is 1 1/2 ins. The cutting edge is crescent-shaped and in perfect condition. The butt-end, however, is not worked so perfectly. The stone *is* felsite, of a dull yellowish colour.
The axe is at present at Bosherston, in the possession of the finder.
A G. O. MATHIAS.
1923 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Freyneslake Tumulus
This is a ruined sepulchral mound on Bosherston Burrows immediately south of North HiIl In 1880 it was carefully trenched, and found to be constructed of stones and sand, and to cover a Kist containing two skeletons. One of the skulls, now in the Tenby Museum, was described by the late Professor Rolleston as " the beautifully typical brachvcaphalic skull of a young female." With it were;, pig. sheep or goat bones, white water-worn pebbles, and fragments of well-baked black ware (Laws, Little *England,* 29). The mound has a present height of 5 feet, and a base circumference of 140 feet.—RCAM Visited, 14th June, 1922.

Buckspool Down Fort
A well-preserved promontory fortress south of Buckspool Down. The defences consist of a rampart and a shallow ditch about 200 feet in length thrown across a neck of land which falls on either side by inaccessible cliffs to the sea. The rampart rises some 6 feet from the level and drops 8 feet to the ditch; though somewhat weathered it is in good preservation. The entrance is from the north-east.—Visited, 14th June, 1922.

Fishpond Camp
Fenton (*tour,* 419), referring to this camp states that ", in one of the ditches of which, by a labourer raising a hedge was dug up half a skeleton, the upper part with a sort of brazen ring on his breast, perhaps a rude broach."
This is doubtless the large earthwork, 400 feet long by 250 feet broad, known as the Fishpond. The defence to the east is by steep slopes, the fall to the west has been artificially sharped, while the exposed front to the north has two ramparts, the inner much denuded, the outer about 80 yards beyond, with the remains of a ditch. The entrance was in the north angle. The enclosed area is level. and strewn with loose boulders. Lieut.-Colonel W.. Morgan, R.E., F. S.A.. an ex-Commissioner, points out that '; from beings situate on the sea this earthwork is generally described as a cliff castle, but the amount of protection it derives from it is but small. For this reason it is a very unlikely situation for the natives to select as a refuge, and a most suitable one for invaders."—Visited, 14th June, 1922.

Bosherston Camp; Fishpond Camp

Bosherston Camp is a sub-rectangular inland promontory enclosure, crowning a ridge set between flooded inlets. The 'fish pond'; the enclosed area, about 108m by 98m, is defined by a triple bank system facing west towards the approach along the promontory ridge, the circuit resting on possibly enhanced natural scarp lines elsewhere; a shell-midden deposit within an angle of ditch produced what is thought to be an early Iron Age pin, whilst a small Romano-British ceramic assemblage is reported from the interior. J.Wiles 10.03.05 **RCAHMW**

Bosherston Windmill, Bosherston

To the south of Bosherston village, on the crest of a low summit at 41m above sea level, are the badly-ruined remains of what appears to be a windmill tower. The stone rubble-built tower is circular in plan, roughly 4m in diameter, with parallel sides, and stands about 5m high. The facing stonework has been removed from the lower 2m and about a third of the stone wall has been removed from the north side, leaving the structure in a parlous state. The tower is not shown on any Ordnance Survey mapping despite its size and prominent location.
B.A.Malaws, **RCAHMW,** 10 June 2010.

Blockhousesa and Disused Tramway, West of Bosherston

Area of Blockhouses, tramways for track-targets and trench systems, within the Castlemartin Training Area T. Driver, RCAHMW, 30 June 2008.

Old Field Patterns South West Of Bosherston

Style; Styll;Styles, Bosherston

Early 18th century, altered, early East wing, 2 storey, rubble, recessed sashes, 6 panel entrance door, hewn beams, purlins, trusses.
RCAHMW, 1993.

Style is situated towards the northern end of Bosherston, on the north side of the minor road through the village, and immediately west of the churchyard. Style was the farmhouse of a tenancy of about 89.1 hectares under the Earl of Cawdor, tenanted by R Hitchings in 1782, and J Benyon in 1839. It is a house of two periods, facing south. The older part is the east unit, with originally opposed doorways and a very large chimney (possibly still older) standing out from the gable wall, the upper part of the stack being about 0.3 m away from the main gable. It is built of rubble masonry. It has two ovens, one at the rear, and one at the side of the hearth, with slate coverings to the ovens and chimney offsets. It has been called a `Flemish' chimney and there were once a number of examples of these huge square chimneys in Pembrokeshire. There is also an ordinary end-chimney centrally at the apex of the same gable. The east side has altered windows as in the later house and a cobbled front yard. To this original house, after demolition of its west part, a double-fronted, three window range house, of the late 18th century, was added. It has a central panelled door with a canopy on brackets, and six-pane sash windows of small size, and recessed. The whole of the front is hung with small slates. Elsewhere the building has painted rubble masonry. It has a slate roof and an end chimney at the west end. There are some floor beams with plain stops to the chamfers. The central unit of the later house is occupied by stairs and a small rear cellar. At the rear, for the full length of the later house, a two-storey extension under a lean-to roof

is present. The old part of the house probably took the place of a back-kitchen in relation to the new house. It has a low wall to the front garden in rubble masonry, with a mounting block at the left of the gate.
(Sources: **CADW** listed buildings database, 8 February 1996; P Smith, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, 1988, p. 21, 286; P Smith, 1971, NMR Site Files).
Ian Archer, **RCAHMW**, 23rd March 2005

Trevallen;Trevalen;Trefalen, Bosherston

16th -17th century end chimney house, much modernised. Fine square Pembrokeshire chimney.
RCAHMW, 1993.

Trevallen is situated just to the south of the minor road from Bosherston to Broadhaven carpark, about 1km south-east of the village. The farmhouse was one of the tenancies on the Stackpole Estate. It is believed to have been in the Lloyd family tenancy from mid-18th century until c.1870. The Thomas family were tenants until 1937, and Mr Davies until 1995. It has an 18th/19th century frontage, possibly to enhance an earlier structure. It is a two storey, three-window range house facing west, which is symmetrically doubled-fronted with a central (modern) door and restored six-pane sash windows. There is a small end-chimney at the north, with a single storey lean-to dairy with a barred and shuttered window. The house also has a large two-storey rear (east) wing under a roof at a lower level, containing the back kitchen and a large end-chimney. There are other lean-to rooms at the east of the main range and north of the rear wing, probably all of same period. At the south end of the main range is an exceptionally large kitchen, with several offsets, rising to a square stack. This chimney projects out about 2m and is about 4m wide. A side flue from a former boiler enters at one side. Around it an outhouse has been added in rubble masonry, which was evidently a brewhouse or wash-house, and the upper floor may have been sleeping accommodation for the farm servants, with a sheeted roof. It was listed as a well-designed farmhouse with two exceptionally large chimneys.
(Source: CADW listed buildings database, 8 February 1996)
Ian Archer, **RCAHMW,** 24th March 2005

Thornston, Bosherston
Thornston is situated at the southern edge of Bosherston, on the east side of the minor road to St. Govan's Head. In the 1970s, when it was visited, it still took the form of an 18th century, 2 storey building, built of rubble with a south wing. It had recessed casements, glazing bars, a plain central entrance and has a modern porch on the north-west side. The main feature of the house was an extremely large, square chimney, of which there were once a number of examples in Pembrokeshire. Central to this was a very large oven extension, with a slate conical roof. Thornston appears to have been extensively modernised, as the 2000 OS Landline 1:2500 map indicates that the site plan is now a regular rectangle, as opposed to the irregular shape indicated by drawings of the building and the previous OS 25" to the mile maps of 1908 and previously.
(Sources: P Smith, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, 1988, p. 21, 286).
Ian Archer, **RCAHMW,** 23rd March 2005

Church Cottage, Bosherston
Church Cottage was on the eastern edge of Bosherston, on the west side of Windsor Road. It was a rubble stone built cottage of a T-shaped plan. It was single storey, with a pitched slate roof. There was a large chimney with an oven with a conical, slate roof on the northern end of the building, and another large chimney on the south-eastern end, with a hipped-slate roof. Internal dividing walls were timber framed with a rubble stone infill. The cottage was demolished in November 1984.

(Source: Adrian James, August 1984, NMR Site Files).
Ian Archer, **RCAHMW,** 24th March 2005

Dover, Bosherston
Dover cottage is situated at the southern end of Bosherston on the east side of the minor road towards Star Rock, just south of the T-junction minor roads. In the early 1970s, when it was visited, the main feature of the house was an extremely large, square lateral chimney, of which there were once a number of examples in Pembrokeshire. To the side of this was a very large rounded oven extension, with a slate roof. The building is of rubble stone, rendered and whitewashed. It is 1.5 storeys with a pitched slate roof and dormer windows in the roof space on the north-west elevation, plus a small lean-to extension. To the south-east elevation there is doorway with a small porch and three windows. There is also a secondary chimney, central to the building, of regular dimensions.
(Sources: P Smith, Houses of the Welsh Countryside, 1988, p. 21, 286).
Ian Archer, **RCAHMW***,* 24th March 2005

Crickmail, Bosherston
Crickmail was situated on Crickmail Down, on the Royal Artillery Corps Castlemartin Range, 1.3km west of Bosherton. It was an large open complex of farm buildings, with the main farmhouse possibly separated and slightly to the south. This was a 3 storey Georgian building. The farm complex dates from at least the first half of the nineteenth century, as it appears on the 1865 OS 1st edition 25' to the mile map. All of the buildings appear to have been destroyed after the Range was built in 1939. The 1948 6' to the mile map shows no trace of the buildings, and the 2000 OS Landline 1:2500 map also shows an empty field at this location.
(Source: Cyril Fox Notebook and AJ Parkinson, 23 December 1977, NMR Site Files).
Ian Archer, **RCAHMW**, 23rd March 2005

Castlemartin
St Michaels Church, Castlemartin is now sadly closed

Castlemartin Notes

An earthwork and cluster of houses not far from the great bay of Freshwater West. The roundabout in the middle of the village was the old cattle pound one of only two left in Britain the five roads meeting at the pound the one leading in the direction of Linney Head bay is still called Bull Street; then, as now, it led from the Castell to Bluck"s Pwll, under Linney Head. The south portion of the parish in now part of the Castlemartin Tank range and is not normally accessible.
There is evidence of Middle Stone age flint "factory".
Members of the family of de Castro Martini took part in the Irish Invasion under Henry II. and Strongbow, and some remained and settled there, founding families; in later times the daughter of an Irishman, Sir Nicholas de Castlemartin, married Sir Richard Wellesley, an ancestor of the Dukes of Wellington.
The church, down a lane to the north, has a battlemented tower, and used to have an organ that is alleged to have once belonged Mendelssohn.
On the eastern side of the churchyard is a ruined building called "The Old Rectory".
The parish gave its name to a famous breed of cattle, the long-horned Castlemartin Blacks. In 1874 they had their own herd book but are know merged with the Welsh Blacks.
Castlemartin was an exceedingly rich and valuable corn-growing district.

RCAM Brownslade Barrows.
A tract of sand burrows and sand-blown shorelands leading westward to Frainslake Sands and the sea. Here from time to time traces of prehistoric man have been found. The collection which was at Brownslade House comprised flint arrowheads, some with barbs. In the Tenby Museum are two

small unfinished celts and a well-formed spindle-whorl of felsite fragments of chert have also been found, neither of these stones being native. In the cabinet of fossils and shells known as the Bryant and Wright collection, brought together in Pembrokeshire and West Wales in the latter part of the 19th cent., and now in the Carmarthenshire Antiq. Society's Museums is a fine specimen of a flint chisel labelled Brownslade concerning which Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F .S.A., has reported
"A Danish Chisel of the last stage of the Neolithic period, say 2000BC and of a common type in Scandinavia, but this is the first I have heard of from Britain".
Danish flints have occasionally been found near the east coast." There would seem to belittle doubt that the chisel was found at Brownslade, and is unquestionably authentic".

Brownslade Tumulus. (see under Warren)

Linney Head.

This promontory camp is called by Fenton (*Tour, 410*) the Head of Man but that name is not recognized to-day. It is of the usual character: a strong earthed bank, having a fine outward sweep of about 500 feet in length, is cut across a wild and storm-swept peninsula. The entrance is in the centre of the bank, the ends being strengthened by a good stone facing, which has the original construction. The exterior ditch is much silted up A zig zag path to the sea at the extreme end of the camp is in good preservation. On the further side of the tiny inlet west of the promontory are slight traces of a bank, probably intended to protect a landing party when the cliff path was not practicable.

Bulliber or Warman's Hill Camp.

This earthwork is placed about 300 yards south-west of Bulliber farm-house.
Continuous cultivation has largely obliterated what was clear in 1880, when the earthwork was reported upon as follows:-
Protected somewhat by a gully to the south, and gently sloping to the west, but the ground rises slightly to the east and north. The main rampart is mostly about 3 feet above the interior with a 7 feet fall. To the north-west is a terrace, 35 feet wide, Beyond this there are two further banks with a ditch between them. To the east, the most exposed-side, the defense is complicated; 62 feet in front of the first is a second rampart, the crest of which is 2 feet higher than the first, with a small intermediate bank, 150 feet long, between them, 4 feet lower than the first. And at the same distance in front is a third rampart 3 feet higher than the first, with a 9 foot terrace between it and the counter-scarp of the second ditch. Forty-two feet in front again is a fourth rampart 2 feet higher than the first, with a ditch in front. All the ditches are about the uniform level of 3 feet below the ground outside, except the main ditch, which is 5 feet. The southern side, owing to the protection of the gully, is only defended by the rampart and ditch of the inner enclosure. Round the western side up to the entrance there is the inner rampart, with two others in front, with a ditch between the two last, but no outer ditch. The entrance to the enclosure has been disturbed; its present width is about 20 feet. The dry weeks in May and June, 1922, revealed traces of an approach from the north.

Martine Castel

In the village of Castlemartin, in a field north of the meeting of five roads, is the earthwork noted by Leland as the "vestigia of Martine Castel." Though much disturbed and somewhat difficult to determine, there can be traced a circular bank, some 230 feet in diameter. It is best seen on the north, where it has a 12-feet fall to a ditch, now considerably effaced or occupied by buildings. The counterscarp of the ditch rises 4 feet to the level. The ditch is unusually wide, from 80 to 90 feet between the crest of the rampart and that of the counterscarp to the north, decreasing to 60 feet on the west. There can be little doubt that these are the remains of a mound castle where the mound has been completely removed, and the bailey has almost vanished.

King's Mill Earthwork

This has been a moated homestead of somewhat irregular shape, enclosing about an acre of ground, having the moat on three sides in fair condition and still fed from an adjacent stream. The sides measure 180 and 150 feet respectively the north arm of the moat has been filled in. The surrounding rampart has an average rise of 2 feet from the interior level and falls 8 to 10 feet to a ditch. The

interior area bears no trace of buildings. Adjoining the site is the farmhouse and mill known as the

King's Mill.

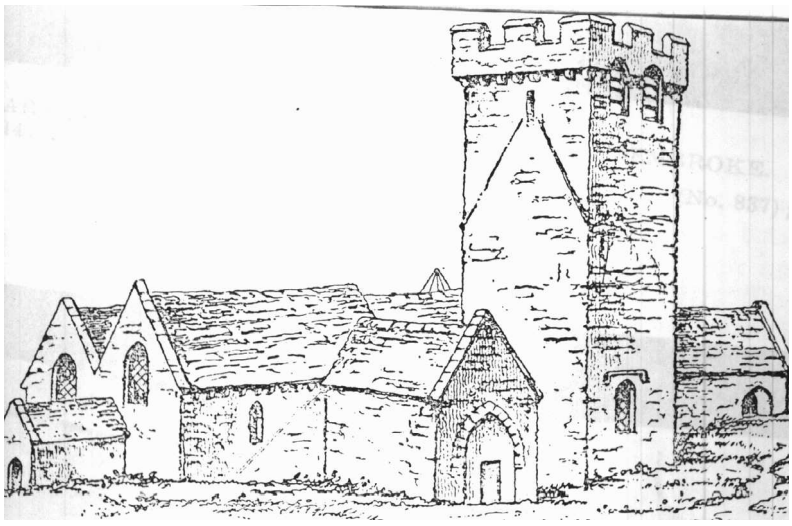
At the court farm is a stone 18 inches by 15 inches bearing the profile of a crowned head in high relief. It probably adorned the original King's Mill.

The Old Vicarage.

On rising ground in the churchyard are the fragmentary ruins of a small domestic building known as "the old vicarage," which was inhabited up to a few years ago. When seen by Professor Freeman in 1852 it consisted of "an imperfect system of four arches; disposed on trio arcades, on one side against the wall, on the other standing free. The arches are depressed and quite plain and at once call to mind those in the churches of St. Florence and Lawhaden. The arrangement allows of only one pier, which is a column with a shaft of almost classical character, having a decided diminution; but the abacus a square one, is of enormous thickness, with small heads attached at the four corners From the pier a screen seems to have run across to the wall (*Arch. Camb, II iii, 200*). The heads on the capital can still be distinguished, and are similar to that on a corbel in the walls of the church chancel.

The Parish Church Ded. St Michael. 1922 RCAM

This interesting building consists of chancel (34 feet by 19 feet), nave (51 1/2 feet by 17 feet), north aisle (51 1/2 feet by 14 3/4 feet), south tower (14 feet by 11feet) and south porch (13 feet by 119 feet)- It has undergone various changes at different dates. A chapel to the north of the chancel, a second chapel to the south, and a north transept have disappeared; while the Summit of the tower, which was originally gabled, has been altered to the flat roof with corbel table and battlements usual in the county (Arch. CambS, 1886, V, iii, 82, ill-)- A west porch opening to the nave was removed in the restoration about half a century ago. The north aisle has a squint to the chancel and an arcade of c1200 with four plain single stepped arches carried on octagonal piers with shafts to the north and south. Two similar blank arches appear in the chancel, which has a blocked south lancet, and it seems that a north chapel and transept have been removed. There was evidently once a south chapel reached by an arch, now blocked, in the east wall of the 13c transeptal south tower. The tower top is of Tudor date and was once gabled. The vaulted porch is surmounted by a saddle-back roofed belfry. The font is Norman.



Castlemartin Church pre restoration

Castlemartin Church Acc to Freeman 1851 Arch Camb.

The plan comprises a nave with north aisle, chancel, a tower on the south side of the nave (forming a transept in its lower stage, and a large south porch. There has also been an aisle of chapel on the north of the chancel and a north transept. The tower is tall and tapered but very strongly built, without string course but with battlements and corbel table. The west parapet is slightly gabled. The belfry windows on the north, east, and west are mere slits; that on the south a double lancet with central shaft. The west end presents two almost equal gables. There are lancet windows on the south side of the nave, and altogether much that bespeaks the First Pointed period.

The interior is striking and might, with careful restoration be made to have a very solemn effect. The arcade of the nave is curious, has four pointed arches with square piers chamfered, each having attached in front a shaft with rude capital. The nave and aisle are each wide and nearly equal in breadth. The tower ranges with the eastern bay of the arcade, opens to the nave by a rude arch of pointed form, and the lower part has the usual coarse vault, it has a lancet window ,now filled with obituary glass. The roof of the nave is open, but very plain. There are some stone corbels in the wall over the tower arch. The arrangement of pews is awkward, though the arcade is left free. The Chancel arch is low and obuse; the chancel long, and from the unevenness of the ground has a considerable ascent towards the east. On its south side are seen two pointed arches in the wall , with a corbel at the point whence these spring, and an octagonal piller with rude, overhanging capital, markingthe former existence of an aisle. The east window, which has been restored, has three trefoil headed lancets contained under a flat arch, recently filled with stained glass representing SS. Peter, James and John. On the north-east and south-east are lancets, one closed; and on the south are three sedilia, each springing from rude corbels or capitals but without shafts.Eastward is a plain piscina, nearly triangular. The font has a circular, cup-shaped bowl, much like a cushion -capital with a kind of scolloping at the upper part; the stem is cylindrical, on a square plinth.Most of the windows have, unfortunately, been transformed into sashes; but some laudable improvements have been effected, and more, perhaps will follow. The porch is extremely large, more resembling a chapel, but is disused, and a modern door opened in the centre of the west front, whereby the arrangement is much disturbed and a wrong effect produced. The ground in the churchyard is most uneven, and on the north rises almost to the roof of the church. There are traces of a pointed roof seen on the east wall of the tower.

In the churchyard is the base of a cross. The sacrarium is large, and laid with polished tiles.

Near the east end of the churchyard is the old Vicarage, now a parish school; a curious ancient building, in which appears two arches springing from a central cylindrical column.

Lychgate - cast iron gates 1890 with texts worked in-by Stephens family, who had an engineering works in East Back Pembroke, but whose roots were in Castlemartin.

The hands of their little boy were used as a mold for the brass handles. The woodwork of the gate was renewed in 1979 as a memorial to the Thomas family of West Farm.

Acc/to Pembrokeshire Parsons.

The Church of St. Michael, Castlemartin, was on 29 June, 1299, granted to John, called "Oysel," the Prior, and to the Monks of St. Nicholas, Pembroke, by Joan de Valence, countess of Pembroke, and mother of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. - *Pat. Rolls*.

To the same priory William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, granted the tithes of his mill of Pembroke, Tenby, and Castlemartin.

In 1461 the property of Pembroke Priory was granted by the King to the Abbey of St. Albans, and on the dissolution of the latter house, Castlemartin Church came into the hands of the Crown.

In 1594 the Queen was patroness. - *Owen's Pem.*

Under the name, Castro Martini, this church was assessed in 1291 at £26 13s. 4d., the tenths thereon pay-able to the King being £2 13s 4d. - *Taxaio.*

Vicaria de Castro Martini. - Vicaria ibidem ex col-lacione prioris Pembr" unde Thomas Lange, clericus, est vicarius sine gleba sed percipit in altilegiis communibus annis viij li. In de in sinodalibus et pro cur acionibus quolibet anno ij8 vjd. Et remanet dare £7 17s. 6d. Inde decirna 15s. 9d. - *Valor Eccl.*
Under the heading "Livings Discharged": - Castle Martin V. (St. Michael). Syn and Pro2r. quolibet 168anno 2s. 6d. Vah in altarag, &c. Prior Pembrok. Propr. **John Campbell**, Esq., 1720, 1760, 1787 Clear yearly value, £20. King's Books, £7 17s. 6d. - *Bacon's Liber Regis.*

Clergy.

Robert William 1345 Jan29	Castlemartin -vicar
Froyne Gilbert 1349 July 14	Castlemartin -vicar
Hykedon John 1390 Jan18	Castlemartin -vicar
Malros Philip 1390 Sep 12	Castlemartin -vicar
Brown Thomas 1398 Sep 12	Castlemartin -vicar
Clement Richard 1405 Apr4	Castlemartin -vicar
Dole John 1470 Nov20	Castlemartin -vicar
Harry William 1489	Castlemartin -vicar
Baker John 1489 Nov14	Castlemartin -vicar
ap Owen William 1501 Jan 22	Castlemartin -vicar
Powell Nicholas 1502 Oct1	Castlemartin -vicar
Lewis Thomas 1534	Castlemartin -vicar
Lange Thomas 1535-6	Castlemartin-vicar
Walter David 1554 Aug 2	Castlemartin -vicar
Thomas John 1563	Castlemartin -vicar
Evans John 1563 Oct8	Castlemartin -vicar
Vaughan Sir John 1563,4,5	Castlemartin
Butler John 1564 Mar28	Castlemartim - vicar deprived of the living 1565
ap Rice Thomas 1565 Aug 12	Castlemartin - vicar
Davies William 1597	Castlemartin -vicar
Loveling Mathew 1671	Castlemartin -vicar
Loveling William 1672 Sep 23	Castlemartin -vicar
Loveling Thomas 1718 Nov5	Castlemartin -vicar son of William Loveling previous vicar
Phillips Jeremiah 1760 Aug 12	Castlemartin -vicar
Pritchett Charles Pigott 1782 Oct 8	Castlemartin -vicar
Jones David 1814 Mar30	Castlemartin -vicar
Allen James 1839 Sep 10	Castlemartin -vicar
Wilkinson Clennell 1872 Dec 6	Castlemartin -vicar

Puckridge Jonathan Samual 1888 Nov 18 Castlemartin -vicar

Parish Registers
held in the National Library of Wales go back to 1782 although there are bishop's transcripts for 1685-7
Acc/to the returns for the census of Religious buildings in 1851 - the average congregation was 73 in the morning and 19 in the evening.

Cross-Incised Stone.

During the inspection of the church a stone built into the churchyard wall bearing a cross on both front and back was noticed, apparently for the first time are very rude both in workmanship and in art. The stone was taken out of the wall and removed into the Church,

Ermigate Cross.

In the east of the parish, by the side of the road leading to Flimston Chapel and north- west of Ermigate farm-house, is the three-tier base of a cross; the field on which it stands is known as Cross Park (*Tithe Schedule, No. 308*). An adjacent cottage is known as Addlegutter; referring to which name and that of Ermigate the writer of *Flimston Chapel (1914, p. 16)* says: "The assumption is that these names may be corruptions of St. Emingitha and of St. Aethelgifa, either of whom may have made pilgrimages to Pembrokeshire."

Frainslake.

Acc/to Edward Laws.

Col Lampton in 1880 opened a tump in the sand at Freynslake. It was built of sand and stones. In it he found two skeletons in a kistvaen. From one he took the skull leaving the other as it was. This skull was given to Tenby Museum and was described by Prof. Rolleston as "the beautiful typical brachycephalic skull of a young female". With it were ox, pig, sheep or goat bones white water worn pebbles and fragments of well baked black ware.

Longstone.

A field next west to Linney farm-house is so called. (*Tithe Schedule, No. 437)* Nothing is now remembered of any standing stone here. It was probably used when the adjoining coastguard station was erected.

Churchways Chapel.

This little edifice stood immediately north of the Brownslade tumulus on one of two fields called Upper and Lower Church Hill (*Tithe Schedule, No 376-7).* The remains of foundations are now practically buried beneath the sand. When opened up in 1880 the chapel was found to be "very tiny, being only 16 feet by 12 feet and pitched with water-worn stones".

Apostles Park.

A name still locally in use for the field next south of Pricaston farm-house. Of its origin nothing appears to be known *(Tithe Schedule, No. 288).*

Kings Land; East Kings Land.

Two fields south of Brownslade Farm, the names being still in local use.

Sten Bridge.

This bridge over Castlemartin Corse, doubtless meaning Stone Bridge but called. Stem Bridge on the Ordnance sheets, is situated at the point where this parish meets those of Hundleton and Warren. This was the western limit of the Lordship of Pembroke by the grant by Henry 1 *(Fenton Tour 405)*

Quern.

Said *(Pem. Arch. Survey)* to be built into the wall covering the over-flow of the Brownslade tank but seems to have disappeared.

Leaden tablet.

With dragonesque ornament found at Castlemartin - believed to be of Scandinavian origin (in National Museum of Wales).

Hammer Stones.

The Castlemartin floors in South Pembrokeshire have produced the two stones, One, partly bored slantwise, is, apparently, an unfinished hammer, thrown on one side because the boring had "gone wrong." The stone is of a green granite, similar to that found at Porth-gain in the north of the county. It measures 4 3/4 ins. by 3 1/2 ins., and is 2 ins. in thickness. It is in the possession of the **Rev. A. S. Jeremiah**, Vicar of Castlemartin.

The other, a finished hammer-stone, of a blackish felsite, has been worked with much care and skill. It measures 4 1/4 ins. bv 3 1/2 ins., and is 1 in. in thickness. The centre hole is of the hour-glass pattern. It is at present in the possession of the Writer, **A G. O. MATHIAS.** Freshwater West but will eventually be deposited in the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.

Freshwater West

A magnificent bay in the far west of the Castlemartin Peninsula. Glorious empty sands, massive

sand dunes, and fascinating rocky shores to explore
Mesolithic and bronze Age sites.
Traces of submerged forest 6000yrs old occasionally exposed.
Devils Quoit Dolmen about 100yds over a low fence opposite the drive entrance to Broomhill farm on the Angle Rd. About 3 ft. above the ground - enormous capstone supported one side by two uprights - otherside third upright has collapsed.
Restored seaweed collectors hut -- once used for drying the seaweed used to make laver bread..

Frainslake Sands,

In the south, lies within the Army firing range and is out of bounds. Close to the road you can see a restored seaweed collector hut - once used for drying the special seaweed destined to become laver bread.

Historic Houses.

Pricaston.

Inaccessible -- (on Castlemartin Tank range) -- Fine group of buildings -- core a great hall with a stone built three door passage partition at one end The earliest record on the house is in 1475 although there is records of a John and Matilda Prikker holding land in Castlemartin in 1325.

Bowood.

Name and site lost. A pedigree shows descendants of John Warren of Trewern (1485 living at Bristol and at Bowood in Castlemartin, and were still at both places in 1638. Mathew Warren at the former and John Warren at the latter (could this be the farm known as Boughwood in 1660 in the parish of Monkton Castlemartin Hundred, and held then by Captain Francis Meyricke who had difficulty in paying the rent.).

Brownslade.

"About half a mile south of Castlemartin village, and westwards from the mansion we follow Frains lake (the latter being an old Pembrokeshire word meaning stream) to reach the sea coast at Frainslake Sands. The mansion was set in attractive grounds, and adjoining the grounds is Brownslade Farm, and it would seem that the farmstead was the original dwelling house" for we are informed by Malkin (1809) that "we find the newly-formed residence of Mr. Mirehouse. The ground now occupied by the house and lawn was a field twenty years ago [c.1784]. Mr. Mirehouse began in the same year with Mr. Johnes; and the present state of the Premises evinces the judgment with which his operations have been conducted" and Malkin later states that the new mansion was built about 1800. Plans and illustrations of the proposed house were made in 1783 by William Thomas architect and surveyor.
The property formed part of the estate of Lort of Stackpole Court, which passed to Alexander Campbell by marriage to the Lort heiress. The old house was a commodious building and in 1670 contained eight hearths, the occupier being John Leach. Leach died in 1675, and in 1709 Lady Campbell granted a lease of Brownslade for 21 years, to his son Abraham Leach, yeoman. The family remained until the death of John Leach soon after 1774, and his widow Elizabeth (Prout) surrendered the existing lease to John Campbell of Stackpole Court in 1789 for £3,500. It is clear that another family lived at Brownslade at the same time as that of Leach, which suggests that there may have been more houses there. This was the family of Holcombe. The will of William Holcombe of Brownslade, dated 1653, was proved in 1662: he was followed by three generations all being described as of Brownslade, and who interrnarried with Meares of Eastington, Meyrick of Bush, and Corbett of Nash. The last of the family to live there was Admiral Essex Holcombe, R.N., who died in 1769-70.
Not long after this, the Mirehouse family arrived, descended from Mirehouse of Miresdyke Westmoreland.
John Mirehouse, born in 1753 had been at Cambridge University with John Campbell (later created Baron Cawdor), and became his land-agent in Pembrokeshire. In 1786 John Mirehouse, Esq., was tenant of Brownslade, and it was he who built the mansion house, and later bought the freehold. He was High Sheriff in 1810. A progressive farmer and planter of trees, he converted a morass of 2674

neighbouring acres into productive land, for which he received the gold medal of the Society for Encouragement of Arts, Manufacture, and Commerce in 1800.
His estate, including Brownslade, eventually passed to R. B. Levett who had married a Mirehouse daughter, and his son R. W. B.Mirehouse, C.M.G., T.P., D.L. of The Hall of Angle took that surname in 1864. His descendents are still at the Hall.
After the Second World war Brownslade became a guest house . Later the area became part of an artillery training range and the house and farm became ruinous. The old house has been demolished.

Bulliber.

A large farm about half a mile south of Brownslade, formerly part of the Stackpole Court estate, is now within an artillery range. When John Leach of Slade, yeoman, died in 1675, his eldest son Richard Leach had a lease of Bulliber where he died in 1732 and as he had no sons, he left the lease to his wife Elizabeth. On her death the lease passed to her late husbands nephew, Abraham Leach who remained there until 1776. Abraham was followed by his son Nicholas Leach who died in 1811 without issue. In 1834 John Bowling held a lease of Bulliber. Thereafter it was tenanted by farmers.
About 300 yards to the south-west of Bulliber are the remains of an ancient promontory fort.

Flimston

According to *Dr. B. G. Charles* the name is
found in ancient documents of the period 1324-1331 as variants of Flemisston, i.e. home of a Fleming many of whom settled in the south of the county. From 1600 onwards the form Flimston is usually found, and is thus spelt on Colbys map (1831).

Flimston Chapel

dedicated to St Martin - on the Castlemartin Range - Vaulted Chapel - became a barn - restored in 1903 and again after WW2 - services held 2 or 3 times a year in summer.
Lambton family memorials in the Churchyard, made of ice-borne boulders collected in the neighbourhood. (*Churches of Pembrokeshire - Slater*).
The chapel at Flimston was described as being devoted to farm purposes in 1800.
Archeologia Cambrensis 1880 described it: Two floors for storing corn have been inserted. In the cart shed beneath the piscena and sedilia are still to be seen in the south wall. The roof is sharply vaulted like many churches in the neighbourhood. A small turret remains on the western gable. The stair to the first floor now occupies what may have been a sacristy.

Flimston Chapel was restored in 1902 by Col. and Mrs. Lambton, in memory of their three sons who fell in the Boer War.

The building comprises a single chambered nave and chancel (46 1/2 feet by 24 1/4 feet) with a small lean-to chamber on the north side, now used as a vestry The roof is a pointed vault having a span of 18 feet springing from the walls some 15 feet from the ground and rising to a total height of 30 feet. To the left of the north doorway is a square recess, in which has been fixed the stoup found near the ruined chapel in Churchways. The rood corbels are still in situ- At the east end of the south call are sedilia with pointed arches, and a plain credence; a small square cupboard is now filled in, as also is a doorway opposite to the present main entrance. The font is modern.
As part of the complete restoration seven stained glass windows were installed, six in the 1903 restoration and one of the Virgin and Child by Kenneth Bunton 1964 installed in the vestry.

Of the history of this storm-beaten chapel on Flimston Down little would seem to be recorded. A rent charge on Portfield Gate in the parish of Lambston, near Haverfordwest due to the vicar of Castlemartin, and known to have been charged for the support of the services in Flimston Chapel, is still paid. No record exists of when the services ceased prior to their resumption in recent years.
In the small burial-ground attached to the chapel have been placed several large boulder-stones

from the neighbourhood, removed to save them from threatened destruction for road metalling; that at the head of Lady Victoria Lambton.'s grave was taken from just opposite Flimston Cottage to the south-east of the church, others were brought from Pwllslaughters, Bulliber Farm, Lyssery (Llysevery) Farm and Merrion Pond.

Flimston Farmhouse

(On the Castlemartin Range – sheduled monument)
A farmstead near the coast, due north of Eligug Stacks.

- earliest part - was a long, commodious dwelling, an early vaulted house, with a hall above the under-croft, and a tall round chimney at the main gable end.
It was extended in the 1600's but is now a roofless ruin.

Flimston was a knightly residence under the Earls of Pembroke; William le. Fleming, from whom it probably derived its name, held it in 1246, Walter de Castro in 1324.
Many similar houses occur in south Pembrokeshire.
In 1786 Flemiston was owned by John Hook Campbell with Robert Jones as tenant.

Flimston Bay Camp.

This earthwork is situated on the verge of the cliffs at the at the
boundary between Castlemartin and Warren parishes.
A natural peninsula is cut of by two stony parallel banks, each of about 300 feet in length. The entrances are placed roughly midway, and are directly in line with each other. At the extreme point are traces of a pathway down the cliff.

Linney.

Another early house that has now totally vanished except for some low walling.
Near the coast at the south-westem end of the Castlemartin promontary, just south of Linney Burrows, and overlooking the inlet called Black Cove. Marked as a knights fee on Rees map; as Linney house, on George Owen map, 1603 as residence of "Row Esq" on the maps of Bowen (1760) and Kitchin (1763). **Fenton** wrote in 1811, "Nearer the sea is Linney, an old mansion, formerly the property and residence of the Rows, a family of middling fortune." It became property of the Lorts, and in 1631 the owner was **George Lort** of Linney, gent. In 1670 **John Leach** was assessed at five Hearth taxes for Linney, and his will was proved in 1675. The next was **Richard Row**, gent, who married **Elizabeth Wearer.** He was High Sheriff of the county in 1729, and died before1735. His wife died in 1750. They had two children, **Francis Row**, living at Linney in 1741, who died without issue and **Alice** who married in 1721 **James Bowen** of Llwyngwair and had issue.
The property was afterwards leased to **George Phelps** gent., who was there in 1787 (the owner was **John Campbell**) and he was followed by his only son **John Phelps** who inherited 10 leaseholds and was living at Linney in 1804. Thomas Jones gent., lived there in 1834.
George Roch farmer was there in 1851. **James Roch** in 1904.

Moor.

A farmstead south-east of the church and marked on Colbys map. Land Tax 1786, gives Moor and Moor Hays farms, owned by John Campbell, Esq. with Thomas Edwardes, tenant. Fenton writes in 1811says "Turn to the left from Castlemartin church, to see Moor one of the chief mansions ot this district about two hundred years ago, of a very irregular form, with many ruinous and extensive outbuildings, once entered by a gateway now stopped up, leading to a porters lodge. With very few exceptions, this may serve as a model of the style of building their houses among the greatest of that era in this country, which invariably appears to have been surrounded by a high court wall having a large arched gateway, and essentially differing from the form of the principal houses of the date, in the upper part of the country; where, notwithstanding the Norman encroachment, presumptuously called a conquest, as the strongest proof of their never having been subdued, the natives retained

their language and the British fashions in everything continued evidently predominant". Nearly a century later, Timmins wrote in 1895, "Moor Farm, where once stood a goodly mansion, of which scarce a stone has been spared." In the 18th century it was the home of **John Prout** (will proved 1780) whose daughter married **John Leach** of Brownslade and had issue.

Mining Castlemartin
Possible working Exact location not known; application for grant of mines royal in 17th century. Lead ores reportedly marked on early geological in Linney Head area.

Historic Records

nd 1204 1214
(From an inspeximus 5 Edward III,Cal Pat Rolls 1330 1334 p67 Dugdale , Mon., Vol IV p321)
Grant by **William Marshall**, earl of Pembroke, for the souls of himself, **Isabella** , his wife, and all his ancestors and heirs, to the church of St John the Evangelist and St Nicholas the Confessor, of Pembroch, and the monks there of the tithes of his vills of Penbroke, Tynbeh, and Castle Martin, in free alms. Witnesses: Geoffrey, bishop of St Davids Robert, son of Richard, Geoffrey son of Robert, Ralph Bluet, Nicholas Avenel (included among other tithes, was that of Kings Mill at Castlemartin).

1244 We find mention of Sir John de Castro Martini, and again about
1270. John de Castro signed the Charter of Philip de Angulo as a witness in 1298, and others of the name are spoken of in

1324.
1307 September 20 Inq. Post Mortem, C Edward II File 4(1) (Cal p 21a)
Lands etc of **Joan de Valencia**, Countess of Pembroke:
Castle Martin
2 Carucates of land each worth 50s yearly;
12a of meadow each acre 18d yearly;
60a pasture worth 30s yearly; turbary, worth 20s yearly;
1 water mill, paying 77 yearly at the two
terms aforesaid;
rent of 2 free tenants 14s payable at four terms, namely All Saints, the Purification, Whitsuntide, and St Peter ad Vincula; the rent of 60 gable tenants (gabularii) and 12 cottars, £80 8s
1d payable at the aforesaid four terms;
pleas and perquisities there are worth 20s yearly. Aymer, etc.,
is next heir.

1324
At the death of Earl Aymer de Valence in 1324 the Manor of Castlemartin was worth £102. There is mention of the Mill at Ffroyn and again in 1348, the name de Luny also appears as do several versions of old names for Flimston.

Manorial Accounts 1324-33

Inquisition "into the Estate of Aymer de Valance held on August 20 1324
In the said county etc. the manor of Castlemartin
1 capital messuage 12d yearly;
2 carucates of land worth 40s each yearly;
15a meadowworth 12d per acre
300a pasture worth 2d per acre yearly;
100a marshland, worth yearly 10s, and no more because[....]
1 water mill and 1 wind mill worth £ 9 yearly;

rent of assize of the free tenants £4 5s 4d. payable as under;
at All Saints 32s, at the Purification of Holy Mary 10s 8d, at Whitsuntide 32s, on the gul of August 10s 8d;
the rent of Philip de Luny for a certain weir attached to the lords land at the mill of Ffoyn, payable at All Saints and Whitsuntide, £1 2 s
rent of assize of the free tenants with the rent of ffemyssheston, payable in equal sums at All Saints and Whitsuntide 100 marks;
the customary rents there £72 , payable as under;
All Saints £3 17s 2d; Purification of Holy Mary, 62s 9 1 / 2 d; Whitsuntide £32 17s 2d; Gule of August 62s 9 1/2d ;
the rent of John de Castro and Isabella, his wife, who held for term of life one third of the vill of Carston, 46s 8d payable in equal sums at Easter and Michaelmas;
the rent of assize of the ville of Angleat Michaelmas 18d;
the rent of assize of the vill of Luny at the same term 20d;
the pleas and perquisites of the courts there are worth
60s yearly.

1324 December 6
Mary, the widow of Aymer de Valence as assigned , as dower, on December 6th 1324, the manor of St Florence and part of the manor of Castlemartin
The Manor of Castle Martin as follows: a moiety of the capital messuage, to wit, a moiety of the grange on the south with a certain adjacent plot for the "Daeria integra, and a moiety of the oxhouse in the east, the easements of which are valued at
6d yearly;
also 1 carucate of land extended at 40s yearly,
5a of meadow 5s,
100a pasture 16s 8d,
33 1/3a. of marsh land 3s 4d
the rents and services of
John de Luny, **John Fitz Henry Dawe David Meyler** and **Joan** his wife, free tenants 34s 7d;
the rents and services of
David Swayn,
Alice Bede,
Henry Milot,
Richard de Cruce,
Henry Moriz,
Richard Moriz,
Robert Moriz,
David Moriz,
Rose Ermegard,
John Goldeburgh,
John Heylyn,
John Robert
Thomas Richard,
Philip Haye,
Rees Thomas,
Hugh Joyl,
Philip Rys,
William le Yunge
Philip le Yunge,
Res Penkaron,
William Rou,

Philip Rou,
John Knethill,
Elen Gilbert,
Ade de Leffery,
William de Landfey,
Walter Seys,
John de Hibernia,
J**ohn de la Hay**
Matilda Prikker,
Mable Prikker,
J**ohn le Prikke**r
John son of Philip Rys,
Richard Philip Joye and Mable his wife,
John Griffith,
Henry Milot,
Ade de Slade,
Richard Adam,
John Lewlyn,
Ralph le Machon,
David Eynon,
John Ffiret, junior
John Blethery,
Alice Warynot,
John Kayoc,
John Kedyvor,
John Streyt,
John Bolour,
Robert textor,
Mable le gras,
Robert Rys
Robert le Longe,
Philip de la More,
elen, dau. of Philip Brounyng,
Suetilde of Castle Martin,
Henery Hobbekyn,
and **Walter Lide**;
which are extended at £33 9s 11d yearly.
And the perquisites of the courts for the said tenants free and bond at 30s yearly.
Sum Total of the Assignment of the said Mary dower in the manor of Castle Martin £40

1331- 2
Min. Acc., 1207/1
Account of reeve of Castle Martin from Michaelmas 4 Edward III to 18th February next following
Rents.....
rent of the gable tenants and the cottagers of Castle Martin and Lysseryat All Saints and the Purification of St Mary
£20 5s 01/4d
Mill of Ffoyn 3s 4d
rent of Fflemygeston 50s
Rent of Corston nothing until Easter
of **Walter Gibbe**, nothing until Easter
for 9 feet of land, nothing until Easter

Protection Rents Nothing until Michaelmas
Farms
for 83 acres of the demesne lands let at will by **Thomas de Hompto**n steward, nothing until Easter
33 acres of pasture do.
repair of ironwork of the plough. 21 ½ d
Mills (1) of Castle
(2) Stelton
Pleas and Perquisites
Sum of total receipts £23 13s 5 ¾ d
Of which expended on boards and nails for one door;
wages of the messor Nil till Easter
and delivered. to **Walter Seys** by order of **Robert de Harley**
Owing £4 0s 5 ¾ d

1348 September 24 Pembroke
Writ of certiorari de feodis etc., to **John de Shol**, escheator in Hereford and the adjacent March of Wales, 24 September, 22
Edward III Extent of all fees and advowsons of churches in the county of Pembroke, made at Pembroke on Thursday in the feast of St Michael de Monte Tumba, 22 Edward III.
Jurors; J**ohn Cantrel, William Adam, William Robelyn, Thomas de Castro, Andrew Wysman, John Beneger**..... **John Rou, John Robyn, William Parttrahan, John Hilton** and **Henry Beneger.**
Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, had in the county of
Pembroke 251/2 knights fees and three carucates of land, viz;
Carreu 5 fees held by **John de Carreu**, worth yearly 100m
Maynerbir' 4 1/4 fees held by **Oweyn ap Owen** and **Avice** , his wife worth yearly 84m
Ogiston half and quarter fee held by **William de Rupe**, worth yearly £10
Costenyston, two fees held by **Thomas Morgan. William Robelyn** and Ralph Benger's heirs, worth yearly 40m
Beneregiston, one tenth fee held by **Willian Beneger** and **Joan** his wife, of the right of the said **Joan**, worth yearly 26s 8d
Esse half fee held by **William Maleufant**, worth yearly 10m
Wyston 21/2 fees held by **Philip de Stouton** and **Mathias Morgan** severally and in equal portions, worth yearly £33 6s 8d
Jordanyeston half fee held by **John Joce** worth yearly 10m
Torre, one tenth fee held by **John Vaghan**, worth yearly 26s 8d
Coytrath, one tenth fee held by **Nicholas de Boleville**, worth yearly 26s 8d
Coydrath half fee held by **Andrew Wysman**, worth yearly 10m
Coydrath one tenth fee held by **Walter Scurlages**, worth yearly 13s 6d
Coydrath one tenth fee held by **William** son of **Thomas of Carreu, John Maleufaut**, **John Perot**, worth yearly 13s 6d
Blengilgoyt one tenth and one twentieth fee and 12a of land, held by **Philip de Castro Martini,** worth yearly 20s.
Kethlihavelotone tenth and one twentieth fee and 24a of land held by **John de Castro Martini,** worth yearly 20s
Nanteg 5 bovates of land held by **John Champaygne, John Vaghan,** and **John Cok,** worth yearly 13s 4d
Westrathvaghan one tenth fee held by **David Elyot** and other tenants worth yearly 10s
Glinbogh 2 carucates of land held by **William[son of Henry]** worth yearly 40s.
The undermentioned fees were assigned to **Mary de Sancto Paulo,** countess of Pembroke, after the death of **Aymer de Valencia**, late Earl of Pembroke.
Stakepo**l** 5 knights fees worth yearly 100m

Fflemingyston, half knight's fee worth yearly 100s
Popetoun half Knights fee worth yearly 10m
Kilermorran half knights fee worth yearly 10m
Menierdon half knights fee worth yearly 10m
Coydrath one knights fee held by **John Champaigne**, worth yearly 10m
Moriston half knights fee worth yearly 68s 10d
Osberneston one tenth knights fee held by **Robert de la Roche**, deceased, whose heir is a minor in the Queen's wardship worth yearly 26s 8d
Advowsons of Churches:
Roscrouther (40m)
Londes (100s)
St Fflorence. Mary de Sancto Paulo has the advowson (40m)

1348 Dec 10 Westminster
Close Roll 22 Edward III, Pt 2 m 5 (Cal., pp579 80)
To Thomas Cloptin, keeper of the wardrobe, to whom the king committed the custody of two parts of the land in co. Pembroke in Wales, which belonged to Laurence de Hastynges, earl of Pembroke, tenant in chief in the king's hand by reason of the minority of the earl's heir, to hold until that heir should come of age
Order to permit Richard de Cestr[ia] to hold the office of reaper of Castlemartin and to pay him his wages of 1 ½ d a day and the arrears thereof, as the earl granted that office to Richard to hold for life , receiving 1d a day for his wages, and afterwards the earl granted him 1/2d a day in augmentation of his wages for damages received while in the earl's service in parts beyond the sea, which grant the king ratified and pardoned Richard any trespass committed by him in acquiring the said office without licence.

1386 Tenby
Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237
(Old ref IPM, 10 Richard II, no 131)
Coydrath Inquisition taken at Pembroke (same date as above) before (as above, St Florence)
Jurors: **John Castelmartin,Thomas Perrot,John Willy Hammond,John Moryce,Henry Llewelyn,Ieuan Cawerda,David Davy,John waltier, John Harold,Ieuan ap Gwyllym Gough,Lewis ap Madoc,men** of the neighbourhood of Coydrath. Who say, etc., much damage has been done in the vill of Coydrath, namely,a messuage lately belonging to **David Elyot**, entirely destroyed,40s; 3000 green oaks in the woods of Coydrath and Rodewode, worth 200 marks cut down and sold the underwood there decayed through lack of custody and enclosure,20 marks, all which damage, etc., as above, etc., to the prejudice of our lord the king.

Castlemartyn Inquisition taken at Pembroke,etc., as Coydrath above.Jurors:**Richard Crippyn,William Griffyth of Trewent,Stephen Lucery,Lawrence Bron,Richard Ffroyn, Stephen Brugge,John Adam,John Knelhel,Gilbert Lucery, John Lowlyn,Henry Dobyn** and **John Werrot**,men of the neighbourhood of Stakpole. Who say,much damage has been done in the manor of Castle Martin, in the neighbourhood of Stakpole aforesaid,namely,the doors and windows of the Hall of the said manor destroyed to the value of 40s ; the posts,beams, spars,and the walls of the said Hall,through defective roofing have rotted,£8; the doors, glass windows and iron bars (fenestre vitri et vect'ferree)in the rooms annexed to the said hall both at the upper and lower end of the said hall (tam in superiori quam inferiori fine eiusdem aule)are damaged and 20s; the beams boards (tabule) , posts and spars in the said rooms, through defective roofing, etc., £9.; the doors and windows in the pantry, buttery,and kitchen of the said manor are decayed to the extent of 40s; also the walls, posts,beams, " rastrees", and spars in the said pantry, etc., through defective roofing, etc., £8.; when the said William was appointed he received a rabbit warren stocked with rabbits, worth, besides reprisals, 60s. yearly,now it is worthless, damage £30.; all of which destructions, etc,

as above.

1405April 4th
On 4 April 1405, at Lawaden, Robert Raulyn, bachelor in degrees, canon of St Davids, vicar general in spiritualities of the reverend stc., Guy, etc., the reverend father himself being engaged in distant parts, admitted Sir Richard Clememt, priest, to the vacant perpetual vicarage of Castelmartyn, pertaining for this turn to the presentation of the most excellent prince lord Henry king etc., by reason of the temporalities of the priory of Pembroke being in his hand on account of the war between him and his adversaries of France, to which he is presented by the same etc.; and instituted him etc., and it is written to the archdeacon of St Davids etc.

I405.
The Earls of Pembroke held the ' Castell ' in their own hands, with its associated earth-forts at Bulliber and Flimston, together with King's Mill and the earth-fort adjacent to it, having a Knight Resident in charge of them.

1406 **Sir Francis a Court** made a pact with **Owain Glyndwr** to leave Pembrokeshire alone the money paid over being lodged with **Stephen Perrot** of Jestynton and **John of Castlemartin**

1454ROT. PARL., if,*pp. 260-l.*
Confirmation to Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, of divers castles and manors, etc., including the County, Castle, and Lordship of Pembroke with its members and appurtenances, to wit:

The hundred and lordship of Castle Martin.
The lordship of St. Fflorence.
The Lordship and Forest of Coydrath.
The Castle, Lordship and Town of Tenby.
The lordship and bailiwick of West Pembrok and East Pembroke.
The Bailwicks of Dongleddy, Rous, and Kemmeys.
Half the Ferry of Burton.
With all their appurtenances, viz., rents of assize and gabe rent value yearly £196. 3s. 7*d.* besides reprisals issues and profits of wind and water mills value yearly £30. 13s. *4d.;*profits of coal at Coydrath *43s. 4d.;*customary tenants in the forrest of Codrath, 52s.; the issues and profits of the towns of Pembroke and Tenby £8. 3s. 7d.; the profits of half the ferry of Burton,*16s 10d.;*profits and perquisites of the Hundred and County Courts held annually, £*13. 14s.* 6d.; do. escheats, reliefs, and divers, other casual receipts, £26. 13s. 6d.; prises of wines in the ports of Milford and Tenby and elsewhere in the county,£6. 13s 6d;

1489 14 November
On 14 November in the year as above at Lantfey Sir John Baker was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of St Martin otherwise called Castilmartyn and instituted etc., on the presentation of the prior of Monkton and the convent of the said house, the true patrons of the said vicarage then vacant by the resignation of Sir William Harres, last vicar there etc.,

1502 22 January
On 22 January he (Bishop of St David's) admitted **Master William ap Owen** to the perpetual vicarage of Castlemartin vacant by the resignation of **Sir John Baker** last vicar there and in the presentation of the house or priory of St Nicholas Pembroke etc.,

1502 1 October
On 1 October in the place aforesaid (Lamphey manor) the bishop admitted **Sir Nicholas Percivall** to the vicarage of Castlemartin vacant by the resignation of Master **William ap Owen** last vicar

there, to which [he is presented] by the venerable man the prior of St Nicholas, Pembroke; and he instituted him etc., saving entirely an annual pension of 40s for the said Master William etc.

1527 25th January CASTLE MARTIN.—*hundred Court, held on Thursday 25th January 1527*

Thomas Perrott, Ar., Maurice Butler, Ar., Thomas Gruffyn, Ar., Henry (*Capel)* Thomas Thomas (*Mercer);* John Mody, John Whitecok, David Harry, Robert Poyer Turnor, Richard Roper, William ap Owen, clerk, suitors of the said hundred, came in their own persons and asked to be fined for the remission of their suits of court this year, and they were allowed each of them to pay 4d. (2 suits.) Total, including the said fines, 4s.

1535 at the dissolution
Pembroke Prioryhad three appropriated Churches
Castlemartin value £26 13 4d
Monkton value £ 26 13 4d
Pembroke St Michael's value £10 0 0d
Assessed value for temporalities £19 6 3 ½ d- no figure given for spiritualities.

The Vicar at Castlemartin was well off compared with many of his contemporasries with and annual income of £8
1609 May David Adams a small farmer of Castlemartin died his estate was vaued at £9 8s 5d but his debts totalled £11 8s 6d

1613
Lewis Dwnn Deputy Herald of Wales records that
Henry Dawes whose wife was Lettice Walters of Roch Castle was living at Castlemartin probably during the lifetime of his father Griffith Dawes of Bangeston

1614 David Howell of Castlemartin died leaving £41

Castlemartin Parish Hearth Tax 1670

Carne William.	Castlemartin `	H 8
Leach John	Castlemartin	H 3
Lort John, esq.	Castlemartin	H 5
Hitching Henry.	Castlemartin	H 3
Llewhelin John	Castlemartin	H 4
Rowland Henry. .	Castlemartin	H 3
Rice John	Castlemartin	H 2
William Griffith. .	Castlemartin	H 2
Evans David. .	Castlemartin	H
Cozen John	Castlemartin	H 2
Badger John. .	Castlemartin	H 3
Leach John	Castlemartin	H 5
Evans John	Castlemartin	H
Ferrier Rice. .	Castlemartin	H 2
Harford George.	Castlemartin	H
Poyer Francis. . .	Castlemartin	H 2
Leach Richard	Castlemartin	H
Hughes Thomas. .	Castlemartin	H 2
Hughes Henry. .	Castlemartin	H 2
Evans John. .	Castlemartin	H
Hendy Francis.	Castlemartin	H 2

Huttoe John. .	Castlemartin	H
Proute Phillip. .	Castlemartin	H
Gittoe Peter.	Castlemartin	H
Cooke John. .	Castlemartin	H
Philkin Walter. .	Castlemartin	H
Lovelin Mathew.	Castlemartin	H 2
Gwither Owen.	Castlemartin	H
Hitching Roger.	Castlemartin	H2
Thomas Thomas.	Castlemartin	H
Phillip Richard.	Castlemartin	H
Thomas Lewis. .	Castlemartin	H
Howell Thomas.	Castlemartin	H
Howell Thomas.	Castlemartin	H 2
Hendy John, .	Castlemartin	H
Hitching David.	Castlemartin	P
Codde Thomas.	Castlemartin	P
Webbe Abell.	Castlemartin	P
Butler John. .	Castlemartin	P
Bidford John.	Castlemartin	P
Williams Meredith.	Castlemartin	P
Loveling Richard.	Castlemartin	P
Beavans Thomas.	Castlemartin	P
Husband William.	Castlemartin	P
Jermin John. .	Castlemartin	P
Rees Owen.	Castlemartin	P
Williams John.	Castlemartin	P
Rees David.	Castlemartin	P
Llewhelin Robert.	Castlemartin	P
James Deverux.	Castlemartin	P
Hopley Thomas.	Castlemartin	P
Thomas George.	Castlemartin	P
Jones Morgan	Castlemartin	P
Adams James. .	Castlemartin	P
Tasker Phillip.	Castlemartin	P
Jermin John.	Castlemartin	P
Rice Morgan.	Castlemartin	P
Howell Thomas	Castlemartin	P
Duberlin Joseph.	Castlemartin	P
Thomas Richard.	Castlemartin	P
Loveling Thomas.	Castlemartin	P
Lloyd William. .	Castlemartin	P
David John	Castlemartin	P
Llewhelin George.	Castlemartin	P
Butler Gillian	Castlemartin	P
Adams Alice	Castlemartin	P
Tucker Rowland	Castlemartin	P
Phillip William	Castlemartin	P
Williams Griffith	Castlemartin	P
Evans Widdowe	Castlemartin	P

1720’s Richard Rowe and his son Francis gentlemen of Linney mortgaged the property for just over

£1200 to help pay of their debts

1769 5 yeomen of Castlemartin parish appeared before the Pembrokeshire Grand Assizes charged with having stolen on the 21 st of March part of the “Liberty” a sloop home port Cardigan which had been wrecked in Freshwater West Bay
NLW Grand Session Records Wales

1788 John Campbell of Stackpole obtained an act of Parliament to enclose Castlemarin Corse. The area of 274 acres was described as “bog” and he cut a main drain which discharged into the sea through a tunnel. He then leased the land to John Mirehouse. -- does this help to account for the apparent decline in population

Land Tax 1791

Parish And Property	Surname	Forenames
Castelmartin. Bravos land	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Brownslade	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Brownslade	Mirehouse	John(tenant)
Castelmartin. Bullibor	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Bullibor	Loach	Lettice(tenant)
Castelmartin. Chapel	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Chapel	Philp	John(tenant)
Castelmartin. Cloyn	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Cloyn	Dawkins	Nat(tenant)
Castelmartin. Court	Campbel	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Court	Drinkwater	John(tenant)
Castelmartin. Cross	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Cross	Hitching	Geo(tenant)
Castelmartin. Donton	Bargor	Tho's (tenant)
Castelmartin. Donton	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Ernigate	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Ernigate	Hitching	Geo (tenant)
Castelmartin. Flimston	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Flimston	Jones	Richard(tenant)
Castelmartin. Froynes Mill	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Froynes Mill	Wilkinson	Geo (tenant)
Castelmartin. Furzy Close	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Furzy Close	Mirehouse	John(tenant)
Castelmartin. Gupton	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Gupton	Gwyther	Richard (tenant)
Castelmartin. Ham	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Ham	Mirehouse	(tenant)
Castelmartin. King's Mill	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. King'sMill	Hitchings	Henry(tenant)
Castelmartin. Linny	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Linny	Philp	Geo (tenant)
Castelmartin. Linny Row	Campbel	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Linny Row	Reynolds	Henry (tenant)
Castelmartin. Moor	Campbel	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Moor	Mirehouse	John (tenant)
Castelmartin. Mountscon	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Mountscon	Skone	John (tenant)

Castelmartin. Oxland	Horsford	Lord (tenant)
Castelmartin. Oxland	T Thomas	Wm (owner)
Castelmartin. Prickaston	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Prickaston	Davies	Stephen (tenant)
Castelmartin. Stone Bridge	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Stone Bridge	Mirehouse	John(tenant)
Castelmartin. Tythos	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Vicarage	Prichard Rev	M (owner)
Castelmartin. Warmans Hill	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. Warmans Hill	Griffiths	Geo (tenant)
Castelmartin. West Farm	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. West Farm	Cousins	Phillip (tenant)
Castelmartin. Town	Butler	widdow (tenant)
Castelmartin. Town	Campbell	John (owner)
Castelmartin. town	Owen	John (tenant)

1794 Pembrokeshire Company of Gentlemen and Yeoman Cavalry

Following a meeting of the county gentry in London on 19 April 1794, the Pernbrokeshire C'ompany of Gentlemen and Yeoman Cavalry was formed. It comprised two troops, each of fifty men. The Dungleddy Troop, led by Lord Milford, recruited the Haverfordwest and Picton area, while men belonging to the Castlemartin Troop, led by the future Lord Cawdor, Captain John Campbell, came from the environs of Stackpole.

Shortly after Captain Campbells elevation to the peerage in 1796, the Castlernartin Troop was called upon to quell disturbances in market towns in Pembroke area caused by bread shortage.

Jos [EPH] ADAMS T0 JOHN CAMPBELL ESQ.

I thank you for your kind letter which I received yesterday and perfectly agree with you in opinion relative to the exportation of corn, the supplying the markets and also that no language should be held to irritate a mob, but unhappily great cause was given for alarm by Roch of Paskesiton and Hervey of Angle buying up wheat to export. The report from the magistrates to the Duke of Portland's letter was that wheat is the shortest crop and that there is certainly not enough in the country for its consumption. If then the middling class are sufferers, will they not complain, and their complaints go a great way to irritate the lower orders of people who have most intercourse with them?

The farmers had withheld from supplying the market for a fortnight to enhance the price (then too great), and notwithstanding every argument of policy and interest to them they would not be prevailed on until the people became tumultuous. Now they are justly alarmed, as are the corn factors. The farmers have promised a constant supply to the markets and the factors will not export. So far good is come from evil. you seen to think that party jealousies were the cause, but I do assure you I never saw all ranks, parties and classes of people so irritated (farmers and factors excepted) and all coming in the same language. The heat is now, thank God, allayed, and I trust no cause will be given to revive **i**t, for then no one can pronounce what consequences will ensue.

Your name has been glanced at as acting in contradiction to the spirit of resolutions you brought forward at the quarter sessions by letting Banjeston to Hervey. I told Mr. Mirehouse of it, and afterwards when it was reported he was concerned with Hervey I desired Mr. Hand to tell him of it that he might justify himself: enclosed is his letter tot me and my answer. Since Heney has declared Mirehouse is not concerned, but you'll see by M's letter to me there was a plan which he says you were unacquainted with. I mention this as I am zealous for your honour and think I should not act right by you in not acquainting you with it

The Fencibles with Captain Ackland and the Yeomanry paraded on Saturday last and will again next market day, so that I hope all will be quiet. But I repeat it depends on supplying the markets and no

exportation. I hope Lady Caroline and the boys were well when you heard. Miss Adams joins me in every good wish for you all.
Endorsed: Pray present my best respects to Mr. Greville when you see him.

N.L.W. MS. 1352 B. ff. 310-14.

1796 March 10 Pembroke
On my return yesterday from Earwaere I was favoured with your very kind letter and beg to assure you that I shall always be ambitious to merit your confidence and to be assisting in whatever you may have to propose. I should have written you an account of the Field Day had our meeting been such as I expected it would when I last wrote to you, but the day turned out exceeding cold and windy and, only 16 attending, we made a very short business of it and appointed another meeting that day fortnight, which will be next Tuesday, when I lrust we shall do better. I shall wait your orders for our meetings, weekly or once a fortnight whichever you please. My brother's account of the conduct of the troop and his own company is highly flattering to both, and I have no doubt that they would have supported the magistrates and their officers propely However, I sincerely hope neither the one nor the other will ever be brought to the disagreeable necessity of firing upon poor creatures who have certainly great reason to complain, for I am convinced, and so are all your friends here, that the scarcity at Pembroke is artificial and not real and that two thirds of the corn remains unthreshed, and that it is owing to the avarice of the famers that our markets are so high I have the mortification to find on my return to Pembroke that mutton is at 5d. a pound (the same as I paid in London and Bath all the winter for the best) and here I have had some at nine months old. This is so glaring an imposition that we have come to a resolution of not buying it till the price falls

Annexed you have a copy of the resolution which is signed by all the pricipal people here and we mean to send it to Haverfordwest for the same purpose. In this business the farmers are alone to blame, for the price of the sheep is so high. to the butcher that he cannot get above a shilling or eighteen pence for his trouble.
In short, every order of people here ate dissatisfied with the attempt to impose upon them and do not allow that the farmers here have a right to charge as much as in England, where the price of labour is double and the rent of farms much higher, and, what is remarkable, there never was known any winter to be more grass in the country than the last. Mr. Painter has just told me that the price of sheep at Pembroke is £33 a score. I hope I have not tired you by writing so much on this subject which, as it is a serious one, I could not help giving my sentiments on it. you are so well known as the friend of the poor here that your coming to the county will be impatiently looked for. Mrs. Ackland unites in best compliments to Lady Caroline Campbell and yourself.

French Invasion 1797

In the following year 1797 the troop formed part of the force of 750 local men under Lord Cawdor which opposed the French landing near Fishguard. 1,400 French troops, largely untrained and reliable, under General William Tate, an Irish-American, had landed at Carreg Wastad Point on 22 February 1797, but, fearful of an imagined British seniority, they surrendered on Goodwick Sands on the morning of 24th February.

1797

Feb 17th 1797 a force sailed from Brest consisting of a lugger and a corvette escorted by two frigates containing several hundred released jailbirds and galley slaves under the command of an American adventurer named Colonel Tate ordered by the Directory to land and "burn Bristol the second city in England for riches and commerce" and thereafter to land in Wales, march across the mountains and do the same to Chester and Liverpool. The raiders sailed into the Bristol Channel

and turned tail when they say what they thought was a warship it was the Dublin packet boat then went to Fishguard anchored on Feb 22nd force landed in a rocky cove below Carregwastad Point. The Vessels had been sighted, and the alarm raised.. Lord Cawder mustered the Castlemartin Yeomanry, Cardigan Militia and Fishguard Volunteers(Local militia units) and they marched seaward from the village of Llanwnda followed it is said by the women of the area wearing their red cloaks..although the French outnumbered the militia 3 to 1 on seeing the advancing militia Colonel Tate ordered his men to stand firm them went forward and surrendered himself and his army to Lord Cawder unconditionally "upon principles of humanity". the main problem of the volunteers was preventing the enraged Welsh villagers from cutting the throats of the French prisoners as they were marched of to jail

Acc/to Journal 1885 Vol XLI of the Congress of British Archeological Society
25 of the french captured after the invasion at Fishguard became friendly some girls in Pembroke and enlisted their aid in escaping they stole Lord Cawder's Yacht and sailed to France

Acc to *Roger Worsley*
Two local girls Eleaner Martin and Ann Beach fell for some of the french and helped them escape. The French dug a tunnel and the girls took away the spoil in yoked tubs pretending it to be sewage. The tunnel was over 60yds long . They all then got away by stealing the yacht belonging to Lord Cawder

Fifty Six years later Queen Victoria awarded the battle honour "Fishguard" to the Yeomanry, and it remains the only one given to a British Army unit for opposition to an enemy force within the British Isles. The Pembroke Yeomanry also has battle honours for:"South Africa, 1901" "Egypt, 1661916/17", "Gaza", "Jerusalem, "Jericho", Tel Asur", "Palestine, 1917-18", Somme, 1918", Bapaume 1918", "Hindenburg Line", "Epehy", "Pursuit to Mons" and "France and Flanders, 1918".

1814
The average wage for an outdoor labourer was 5d a day in winter and 7 ½ d a day in summer. During the early part of the century labourers received a cottage and potato plot at a low rent and their fuel completely free, but by the end of the century these benefits had almost disappeared.

1834
A Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis.
The rocks on this part of the coast consist of an irregular series of broken stratifications apparently thrown together by some violent convulsion and presenting an uncommon grandeur of appearance From March to Augusts these rocks are the resort of that migratory bird called the eligug, which during that period deposits its solitary egg on the shelving projections of the cliffs, and, supporting it with its foot, which possesses a degree of warmth sufficient for the purpose of incubation, after having hatched its young and enabled it to shift for itself, leaves the vacant place to be occupied by another of the swarm that covers the surface of the water, waiting for an opportunity to perform the same process This bird cannot take wing from land: as soon, therefore as the young is able to fly, the parent bird throws it into the water, from which it rises with remarkable strength of wing over that element.
This parish is totally enclosed, and the land is mostly fertile and in a good state of cultivation: the Cors, a tract of land comprising about three hundred acres, was brought into cultivation by the late Mr. Mirehouse, of Brownslade, to whom, in 1810, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce adjudged their gold medal for clearing waste moors The same gentleman also surrounded his house at Brownslade with luxuriant plantations, which, from their exposure to the violence of the south-west winds, it was generally apprehended would wither in the. shoot; but. under the judicial management of that eminent agriculturist, the trees have flourished in

opposition to every impediment, and, though much neglected of late by the unavoidable absence of the present proprietor, who is one of the special pleaders to the city of London, during the greater part of the year, are highly ornamental to the neighbourhood.
Besides Brownslade, the seat of John Mirehouse, Esq., Corston, the respectable residence of Abraham Leach, Esq., is in this parish.
The whole of the district abounds with numerous military works and fortifications, thrown up during the frequent contests which took place between the Danish pirates who infested this part of the coast, which, from its exposed and defenceless situation, was much subject to their attack and the native Welsh, who resolutely repelled their aggression: one of these may be seen on a farm in this parish, called Bully Bar.
The parish abounds with limestone of excellent quality, in the centre of which is found clay much used in the manufacture of fire bricks. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Davids, rated in the king's books at £7 17s 6d. endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Earl Cawdor, who is also impropriator of the tithes. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, and has undergone thorough repair within the last ten years. There was anciently a chapel at Flimston, which has long since gone to decay. A plot of ground, on which some cottages inhabited by the poor of the parish was given by an unknown benefactor but there are no particulars of the donation on record. The castle of the family of Martill, descendants of Martin de Tours, and from which the parish and the hundred are supposed to derive their name, was in a state of ruin prior to the time of Leland, who says, "Towarde this extrem part of Pembrokshire be the vestige of Martin Castle".
The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £350.15 1847

State of Education in Wales 1947

-PARISH OF CASTLEMARTIN.
1 visited this Parish on the 18th of December. The children generally attend the Earl of Cawdors school in the parish of Warren, which is not far off. There is however a small dame-school held in part of an old building (occupied by a labourer and his wife) in the churchyard. The school has been furnished with cards and Prints by the Vicar and Mrs. Mirehouse of Brownslade. I found the room clean and comfortable, and the mistress a respectable person of her class. There were only two little children present owing to the extreme severity of the weather and the deep snow.

Population.
1536 Number of Households 65
1670 Number of Hearth Tax Payers 70
1801 Number of families 61 - This suggests that there had been a depopulation in the area.
1851 total 404 215m 189f

Burials from Wrecks.

"Passengers and crew of the "Edinburgh," bound from New Orleans to Liverpool, wrecked 8 February 1839, On Linney Head."

"Owner and members of the crew of the schooner "Wave of Aberystswyth," wrecked in Freshwater Bay, 26th October, 1859."

"21 of the passengers, officers and crew of the "Mars" from Waterford to Bristo1, wrecked off Linney Head, 1st April, 1862."
(including Sgt. Michael M Feeley, 1st Batt. 21st Fusiliers,)

"Members of the crew of S. S. "Tormer," wrecked off Linney Head. October 30th 1894"

"Members of the crew of H.M. Transport "Ionian" wrecked off. Linney Head, 20th October, 1917.

These men are commemorated by Service Grave Stones, under the care of the Imperial War Graves Commission".

1858 Flimston Brickworks assessed for rating purposes at £25.

A small well-turned spindle whorl, found in Bulliber Camp was preserved at Brownslade.

Some Castlemartin and Flimston Names

ap Owen William 1502, 22 January On 22 January he (Bishop of St David's) admitted Master **William ap Owen** to the perpetual vicarage of Castlemartin vacant by the resignation of Sir **Baker John** last vicar there and in the presentation of the house or priory of St Nicholas Pembroke etc. *The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

ap Owen William 1502, 1 October. On 1 October in the place aforesaid (Lamphey manor) the bishop admitted to the vicarage of Castlemartin vacant by the resignation of Master **William ap Owen** last vicar there, to which he is presented by the venerable man the prior of St Nicholas Pembroke and he instituted him etc., saving entirely an annual pension of 40s for the said **Master William** etc. *WWHR* Vol1 p269, *The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

ap Owen William 1527 25th January clerk Castle Martin —hundred Court.

ap Rice Thomas 1565 Aug 12 Castlemartin Vicar *WWHR Vol1 P269*

Adam Richard December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8,*

Adams David 1609 May a small farmer of Castlemartin died his estate was valued at £9 8s 5d but his debts totalled £11 8s 6d.

Allen James 1849 Castlemartin Appointed a local Secretary *Arch Camb 1849*

Allen James 1851 Aug 20 Castlemartin Rev .Appointed Secretary as well as Local Secretary *Arch Camb 1851*

Allen James 1839 Sep 10 Castlemartin Vicar *WWHR Vol1 p269,*

Baker John 1502, 22 January On 22 January he (Bishop of St David's) admitted Master ap Owen William to the perpetual vicarage of Castlemartin vacant by the resignation of Sir John Baker last vicar there and in the presentation of the house or priory of St Nicholas Pembroke

Bede Alice December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

Blethery John December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files84 & 8*

Bolour John December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Brown Thomas 1398 Sep 12 Castlemartin vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons.WWHR Vol1 p268,*

Campbell John 1718 Nov5 Stackpole Court 1728 Stackpole? 1743 Stackpole Court Letters 12 Jan letter to son **Campbell John**,esq., Stackpole £5 0 0 subscriber to the fund for the sons of the clergy1794. **Campbell John** esq 1715 Jun1 Stackpole Bosheston Church 1720.**Campbell John** Esq Moor farm Castlemartin owner Land Tax 1786. Propr Castlemartin Church 1720 Propr Castlemartin Church 1718 Nov5 Stackpole Court 1728 Stackpole? *WWHR Vol1 p246, WWHR Vol1 P270, Church in Wales MS. AD/AET 1209WWHR Vol4 p 210 Bacons Liber Regis*

Campbell John 1766 Stackpole,Cambell John esq N L W M S 1352 B ff 333 9 1796 March 29 Pembroke.Campbell John Esq 1760 Bacons Liber Regis.Esq Propr Castlemartin Church 1787 Bacons Liber Regis.Various Properties CRO Land Tax Records 1791/2. (tenant) Rhoscrowther Kitewell CRO Land Tax Records 1791/2. 1794 Stackpole *CinW MS SD LET 1209, 1795 Dec 9 NLW MS 1352b ff310 14,*

Campbell John 19 April 1794 **Captain** commanded Castlemartin Troop the Pembrokeshire Company of Gentlemen and Yeoman Cavalry

de Castro Martini Sir John , he was a witness to **de Cantinton Willam**s charter of St. Dogmael, and afterwards to **Fitz Martin Nicholas** confirmation thereof, also as seneschal of Pembroke to **Mortimers Roger** charter to **de la Roche.Thomas,** This ofiice had been held by his father, another **de Castro Martini John** 1244 joined with the other notables in the letter to **John** of **Monmouth** as to the attack on Cardigan, and who, as Sheriff of Pembroke, was a witness **Marshall Earl Walter** charter to Monkton Priory. In 1324 another

de Castro Martini John held of the Earl on the death of **de Valence Aymer**, at Mineyerdown (Minerton), Blancultoyt (Blaencilgoed), and Hethhavelok or Kethhavelok **(**Gellyheulog ?) . There are few further traces of the family,

Castlemartin John 1405 was appointed, with **Perrot Stephen** of Haroldston, to receive the black mail for **Owen Glyndwr**.

Fenton" says that Castlemartin Castle (where Leland found the "vestigia of Martine Castel") was the baronial residence of the lords of Castlemartin. But the manor of Castlemartin was always part of the demesne of the Earl, and the most valuable part thereof. On the death of **Aymer de Valence** the value of the whole lordship was £175 16s. 4d and of this sum Castlemartin manor was worth £102 0s. 2d No doubt Castlemartin Castle was held by the Earls themselves. It is probable that this was the reason why Castlemartin gave its name to the hundred.
But of the **Martin** who gave his name to the Castle there is no trace, and for the statement that he was descended from **Martin**, the conqueror of Kemes, there is no evidence.

Castelmartin John 1386 Inquisitions Miscellaneous *Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 Coydrath.*

Castle Martin Suetilde December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Codd, Ann 1 March 1774 Castlemartin, Married Offence Theft of poultry belonging to the prosecutor and **Williams. William** Castlemartin, Prosecutor **Holcombe William** *Before*

the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Codd Ann 1 May 1777 Castlemartin, Married Offence Theft of food, wool, tallow and barley from prosecutors dwelling house. Castlemartin, Prosecutor **Bowling George,** St Twinnels, gent. Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Codd Anne 13 December 1777 Castlemartin, Married Offence Burglary of prosecutors house and stealing herrings, wearing apparel and a looking glass. Castlemartin, Prosecutor **Codd Richard,** Castlemartin, Yeoman Verdict Not apprehended? *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Codd George 28 December 1773 Castlemartin, Yeoman Offence Theft of wearing apparel. Castlemartin, Prosecutor Jenkins David, St Twinells, pauper *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

David Henry 21 March 1769 Castlemartin Yeoman Offence Theft of marine goods - sails and rigging from the shipwreck of The Liberty Sloop of Cardigan Castlemartin Prosecutor **Owen Charles** clerk of the peace for co Pembroke Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

David James 21 March 1769 Castlemartin Yeoman Offence Theft of marine goods - sails and rigging from the shipwreck of The Liberty Sloop of Cardigan Castlemartin Prosecutor Owen Charles clerk of the peace for co Pembroke *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies William 1597 Castlemartin Vicar *WWHR Vol1 p 269*

Dawe John Fitz Henry December 6th 1324 free tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

de Castro Isabella 1324 August 20 daughter of **Robert de Shirburn** 1278 wife of **John** tenant August 20 Castlemartin 1324 *I P M C Edward II Files 84 and 85*

de Castro John 1331 April 27 StratfordC Inq Misc File 115 13 Cal p290 No 1185 August 20 1324 Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 85*

de Cestre Richard 1348 Nov reaper of Castlemartin Patent Roll22 pt 3 m 26 Cal pp199 200 7 Sandwich 1348 Dec 10 *Close Roll22 Pt 2 m 5 Cal pp579 80*

de Cruce Richard December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

de Hibernia John December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

de la Haye John December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84* **&** *8*

de la More Philip December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

de Landfey William December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

de Leffery Ade December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*
de Luny John 1324 August 20 Juror Pembroke free tenant December 6th 1324 Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 85*

de Luny Philip August 20 1324 Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 85*

de Slade Ade December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

de Valance Aymer 1299 Jun 29 Pembroke Earl son of Joan de Valance August 20 1324 Castlemartin- inherited he was an absentee from Pembroke 1296 *WWHR Vol1 P 267 I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

de Valence Joan 29 June 1299 countess of Pembroke Castlemartin Church *Pat Rolls*

Diggins William 21 March 1769 Castlemartin Yeoman Offence Plundering shipwreck of The Liberty Sloop of Cardigan cutting and destroying part of the sails rigging and boom stealing and carrying away the same Castlemartin Prosecutor Owen Charles clerk of the peace *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Dole John 1470 Nov 20 Castlemartin Vicar *WWHR* Vol1 p269 *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Drinkwater John 1791/2 tenant Castlemartin Court *CRO Land Tax Records*

Edwardes Thomas 1786 tenant Moor farm Castlemartin *Land Tax*

Ermegard Rose December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*
Evans John 1563 Oct8 Castlemartin vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Eynon David December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Ferrier Rice 1670 Castlemartin H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Ffiret John December 6th 1324 junior bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward* II files 84 & 8.

Freeman Professor 1852 the old vicarage Castlemartin*Arch Camb* II iii 200.

Froyne Gilbert 1349 July 14 Castlemartin vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons.WWHR* Vol1 p268

Gilbert Elen December 6th 1324 bond tenant *CastlemartinI P M Edward II files 84*

Goldeburgh John December 6th 1324 bond tenant CastlemartinI *P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Griffith John December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84*

Griffiths George 1791/2 tenant Castlemartin Warmans Hill *CRO Land Tax Records*

Gwyther Richard 1791/2 tenant Castlemartin Gupton *CRO Land Tax Records*

Haye Philip December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

Heylyn John December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin*I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

Hitchings Henry 1791/2 tenant Castlemartin Kings Mill *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hobbekyn Henery December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

Horsford Lord 1791/2 tenant Castlemartin Oxland *CRO Land Tax Records*

Howell David 1614 of Castlemartin died leaving £41

Howell Thomas 1670 Castlemartin H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Thomas 1670 Castlemartin H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Thomas 1670 Castlemartin P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hughes Thomas 21 March 1769 the Younger Castlemartin Yeoman Offence Theft of marine goods - sails and rigging from the shipwreck of The Liberty Sloop of Cardigan Castlemartin Prosecutor **Charles Owen**, clerk of the peace *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hykedon John 1390 Jan 18 Castlemartin vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

James Dorothy 10 September 1783 Castlemartin Spinster Offence Theft of wheat. Judge Beard records that 'a confession was improperly obtained and so not given in evidence'. Castlemartin Prosecutor Mirehouse, John, esq. Verdict - no evidence being given. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Johnes ? 1800 approx Mr Brownslade Castlemartin.

Jones David 1814 Mar30 Castlemartin Vicar *WWHR Vol1 p269*

Jones Elizabeth 20 March 1805 Castlemartin Married Offence Infanticide of the female bastard child of Tory Catherine, Castlemartin, singlewoman, who lived in prisoner's house, by strangulation. Castlemartin Prosecutor Philp John, Castlemartin, gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jones Thomas gent Linney Castlemartin 1834.

Joye Richard Philip December 6th 1324 bond tenant wife **Mable** Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

Joyl Hugh bond tenant December 6th 1324 Castlemartin*I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Kayoc John December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Kedyvor John December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Knethill John December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Lambton ? Col. 1880 found two skeletons in a kistvaen Freynslake Castlemartin Parish *Acc to Edward Laws.*

Lange Thomas 1535-6 Castlemartin Vicar *WWHR Vol 1*p269.

Lange Thomas 1535 clericus est vicarius Castlemartin Church *Val Eccl*.

le gras Mable December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

le Longe Robert December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*.

le Machon Ralph December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*.

le Prikker John December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

le Yong Philip 1331 reeve Castlemartin 4 Edward III
.
le Yunge Philip December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward* II files 84 & 8.

le Yunge William December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward* II files 84 & 8.

A full History of the Leach Family of Castlemartin has been published by Roland Thorne M.A.

Leach of Corston Castlemartin
Leach Henry 1652 Slade Castlemartin *Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire*

Leach Abraham 1709 Yeoman leased Brownslade Farm Castlemartin.

Leach Henry 1743 Pembroke Mayor . **Leach Henry** Great Tithe of Warren 1786. *WWHR 1915*

Leach Henry d1787 age 87 had son **Abraham**.

Leach Abraham 1770 poor condition of one of the aisles Warren Church1770 November 30. Pembroke & **Warren** *Lucas MS 1062*

Leach Abraham 1776 held lease after **Elizabeth Leach** Bulliber Castlemartin

Leach Abraham 1791 Pembroke Mayor **Leach Abraham** owner various Properties ,**Leach Abraham** of Corston 1797 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire CRO Land Tax Records WWHR 1915.*

Leach Abraham 1802 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Leach Abraham 1834 Esq Corston Castlemartin *A Topgraphical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis* 1834.

Leach Abraham 1837 Corston *Board of Guardians workhouse*

Leach ? 1847 16 Dec . **Captain** Union Vice Chairman of the *Board Workhouse School* Pembroke

Leach Henry died 22 April 1864 **J P Major** Commandant of Pembrokeshire Yeomanry Cavalry aged 69 Warren Church.

Leach H Mrs died 1861 wife of Major Warren Church.

Leach Henry 1852 of Corston Late Captain of HM 45 Regt JP High Sheriff Capt Pembrokeshire Yeomanry eldest son of **Henry Leach** JP Major . Born at Ddol Cardiganshire 1824 married **Mary** second daughter of **Francis Edwardes Lloyd** of Plas Cil-y-bebyll Glamorganshire inherited 1864 had brother **William**

Leach William Major younger brother of **Henry Leach** Capt.

Leach Henry 1902 15 May Lieutenant Colonel of Corston new *Infirmary Pembroke* U*nion Workhouse*. *1980* died 20th June 1905 Warren Church. *Howells.*

Leach H March 1922 **Mrs** wife of **Henry** died age 86 Warren Church.

Leach Sir Edmund 1870 Major General of Corston House had son **Henry Edmund Leach** born in 1870 died in Bath 7 Aug 1923 aged 86 Warren Church.

Leach Henry 18th July 1870 **Brigadier** General CB CMG CVO died 16 Aug 1936 of Corston Brigadier-General **Henry Edmund Burleigh Leach** son

of **Leach Sir Edmund** Major General of Corston House plaque Warren Church reputed to be by Gill Eric.

Leach Elizabeth Prout 1789 Brownslade Farm Castlemartin surrendered lease

Leach Elizabeth wife of Richard held lease Bulliber Castlemartin.

Leach John died 1675.Brownslade Farm Castlemartin

Leach John 1670 Castlemartin H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Leach John 1670 Castlemartin H 5 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Leach John 1774 died soon after Brownslade Farm Castlemartin

Leach John 1675 .Linney Castlemartin died

Leach John 1675 of Slade Yeoman Bulliber Castlemartin died

Leach Nicholas 1811 Bulliber Castlemartin died

Leach Richard 1670 Castlemartin H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Leach Richard 1732 had a lease of Bulliber Castlemartin where he died

Levett R B married **John Mirehouse, s** heiress Brownslade Castlemartin.

Lort George 1631 gent of Linney Castlemartin .

Loveling William 1613 was the first of four members of the same family who served this church as vicars over a period of one hundred and forty seven years. Is there any other church that can say the same.

William only was vicar for 16 years and was succeeded by his son

Loveling Mathias (Mathew) 1629 who also held the living of Castlemartin as did many of the succeeding vicars **Mathias** although had problems because be was turned out of the benefice for insufficiency by the Commissioners for Propogation in 1650 and the profit's what they were sequested a successor was not appointed He seems to have regained the living in 1662 when many puritain ministers left their livings rather that give assent to the rites and rituals of the Church under the Act of Uniformity
The Land Tax records give us a picture of the size of the parish at that time of thirty households ten were classed as paupers and only six had more than one hearth the biggest house in the area has occupied by **Thomas, Gough** and had five hearths, not very big when compared to some of the houses in other parishes. **Mathias Loveling** 1671 died in 1671 and was succeeded by his son

Loveling William 1718 during his time **Erasmus Saunders** described the living of Warren as one of the poorest in the area and says of the churches generally in the area that there were many which "" we are but rarely if at all to meet with Preaching Catechising or Administering of the Holy Communion In others the Services of the prayers is but partly read, and that perhaps but once a month or perhaps once in a quarter of a year Curates were submited to serve three of four churches very often ten of twelve Miles from one another for an annual stipend of 10pounds. **William** was in 1718 followed by his son

Lovering Thomas 1760 **Thomas,** died in 1760 but his wife lived to be 104 according to Fenton she was mother to **Loveling** of Trinity College Oxford who published a book of poems, "elegant specimens of classical latinity, but more honourable to his muse than his morals" [unfortunately I have not been able to obtain a copy so I cannot comment.]

Loveling Mathew 1670 Castlemartin H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Loveling Mathew 1671 Castlemartin Vicar *WWHR Vol 1*p269

Loveling William 1672 Sep 23 Castlemartin Vicar *WWHR Vol 1*p269

Loveling Thomas 1718 Nov 5 Castlemartin Vicar *WWHR Vol 1*p269 son of **William Loveling** the previous Vicar

Loveling Richard 1670 Castlemartin P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Loveling Thomas 1670 Castlemartin P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Malkin ? 1809 newly formed residence of Mr **Mirehouse,** Brownslade Castlemartin.

Malros Philip 1390 Sep 12 Castlemartin Vicar *WWHR Vol1 p268 Pembrokeshire*

parsons

Mansell Edward 1672 Sep 23 Sir Castlemartin? *WWHR Vol1* P270

Mendelssohn Felix 1809 1857 Organ Castlemartin Church then Warren Church originally from from Sibton Church Suffolk made in 1842.

Meyler Joan December 6th 1324 free tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Milot Henry December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward* II files 84 & 8

Morgan William 21 March 1769 Castlemartin Yeoman Offence Theft of marine goods, sails and rigging from the shipwreck of The Liberty Sloop of Cardigan. Castlemartin Prosecutor **Charles Owen,** clerk of the peace *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Moriz David December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Moriz Henry December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Moriz Richard December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Moriz Robert December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Oysel John 29 June 1299 .Prior of St Nicholas Pembroke Castlemartin Church

Penkaron Res December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Percivall Nicholas 1502, 1 October. On 1 October in the place aforesaid Lamphey manor the bishop admitted Sir **Nicholas Percivall** to the vicarage of Castlemartin vacant by the resignation of Master **William ap Owen** last vicar there, to which he is presented by the venerable man the prior of St Nicholas Pembroke and he instituted him etc., saving entirely an annual pension of 40s for the said Master William etc.

Powell Nicholas 1502 Oct1 Castlemartin Vicar *WWHR* Vol1 p 269

Prichard M 1791/2 Rev owner Castlemartin Vicarage *CRO Land Tax Records*

Prikker John 1325 and **Matilda** held land in Pricaston Castlemartin.

Prikker Mable December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Prikker Matilda bond tenant December 6th 1324 Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Prout John 1780 Moor farm Castlemartin will proved.

Puckridge Jonathan Samual 1888 Nov 18 Castlemartin Vicar *WWHR Vol1 P 269.*

Purser Charles 13 December 1777 Castlemartin Yeoman Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing herrings, wearing apparel and a looking glass. Indicted with his wife. Castlemartin Prosecutor **Codd,Richard** Castlemartin, Yeoman *Before the*

Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Purser Elizabeth 13 December 1777 Castlemartin Married Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing herrings, wearing apparel and a looking glass. Indicted with her Husband. Castlemartin Prosecutor **Codd,Richard** Castlemartin, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rees Thomas 13 December 1777 Castlemartin Yeoman Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing herrings, wearing apparel and a lookingglass. Castlemartin Prosecutor **Codd,Richard** Castlemartin, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Reynold George 21 March 1769 Castlemartin Yeoman Offence Theft of marine goods - sails and rigging from the shipwreck of The Liberty Sloop of Cardigan. Castlemartin Prosecutor **Owen Charles**, clerk of the peace *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Reynolds Henry 1791/2 tenant Castlemartin Linny Row *CRO Land Tax Records*

Richard Thomas December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Roach Mary 10 September 1783 Castlemartin Spinster Offence Theft of wheat. Judge Beard records that 'a confession was improperly obtained and so not given in evidence'. Castlemartin Prosecutor **Mirehouse, John** , esq. Verdict - no evidence being given. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Robert John December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Robert William 1345 Jan29 Castlemartin vicar *Pembrokeshire parsonsWWHR Vol1 p268* .

Roch George 1851 farmer Linney Castlemartin.

Roch James 1904 .Linney Castlemartin

Rou Philip December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Rou William December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Row Elizabeth 1750 nee Weaver Linney Castlemartin died

Row Francis 1741 Linney Castlemartin

Row Richard 1729 gent Linney Castlemartin *High Sheriff*

Rys John December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Rys Philip December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

Rys Robert December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

Rys ? December 6th 1324 son of **Philip Rys John** bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward* II files 84& 8.

Seys Walter December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin*I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Smith Reginald A FSA Find of Flint Neolithic chisel *Brownslade Castlemartin.*

Streyt John 1324 bond tenant December Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Swayn David December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84.*

Tasker Phillip 1670 Castlemartin P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Textor Robert December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Thomas family 1979 of West Farm renewed Wood work of gates Castlemartin Church.

Thomas John 1563 Castlemartin Vicar *WWHR Vol1 P269*

Thomas Rees December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8.*

Thomas William 1783 architect and surveyor plans for Brownslade Castlemartin.

Thomas William 1791/2 owner Castlemartin Oxland *CRO Land Tax Records*

Tory Catherine 20 March 1805 Castlemartin Singlewoman Offence Infanticide of her female bastard child by strangulation and concealing its birth. Castlemartin Prosecutor **Philp John**, Castlemartin, gent. Verdict; Guilty of concealing the birth. Punishment 2 years imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Vaughan John 1563 Castlemartin? *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Vaughan John 1563,4,5 Sir , Castlemartin? *WWHR Vol1 P270*

Walter David 1554 Aug 2 Castlemartin vicar-1554 Aug 9 St Florence Vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons. WWHR*

Warynot Alice December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files*

Hundred Court

ap Owen William 1527 25th January clerk Castle Martin —hundred Court.

Capel Henry 1527 25th January. Castle martin —hundred Court

Gruffyn Thomas 1527 25th January Castle Martin —hundred Court.

Harry David 1527 25th January Castle Martin —hundred Court

Mody John 1527 25th January Castle Martin —hundred Cour*t*

Poyer Robert 1527 25th January Castle Martin —hundred Court.

Roper Richard 1527 25th January Castle Martin—hundred Court.

Thomas Thomas 1527 25th January Mercer Castle Martin —hundred Court.

Whitecok John 1527 25th January Castle Martin —hundred Court.

Flimston Names

Campbell John Hook 2 July 1757 Flimston Castlemartin **.** the executor of the late Hooke John deceased tithes Llanhowe**l** ***Pembrokeshire parsons*.**

de Castro Walter 1324 August 20 Flemisshton Flimston held half Knights' fee held by and worth yearly 100s and Moristoun Morestonheld half Knights' fee held by and worth yearly 10 marks Dead by 1331 April 27 ***Inquisition on August 20 1324 before John de Hamptona King's Escheat at Pembroke***

Fleming John c1550's Flimston married **Mary Raglan** daughter of **Sir John Ragland** and **Elizabeth Courtenay** *Arch Camb 1866*

Fleming William 1246 held Earl half a fee at Flemishton Flimston in Castlemartin parish, another half a fee at Moriston Moreston in Monkton ***Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen***

Jones Richard 1791/2 tenant Castlemartin Flimston ***CRO Land Tax Records***

Jones Robert 1786 .tenant Flimston Castlemartin

Lambton---Flimstone

Lambton Alexander 28 2 1869 par **Francis** & **Victoria** *baptism Stackpole Elider Church*

Lambton Cecil Elinor 1916 restored Organ Mendelssohn Warren Church.

Lambton ? 1902 Col. and **Mrs** Flimstone Chapel Castlemartin Parish 1902 Memorial for their sons who died in Boer War.

Lambton George 19 1 1873 par **Francis** & **Victoria** *baptism Stackpole Elider Church*

Lambton Victoria post 1902? .Lady buried Flimstone Chapel Castlemartin Parish

Lambton Victoria Lady sister of Earl Cawdor Nurses Home and Meyrick Wards North Park Street Pembroke Dock.

Lambton ? Col. 1880 found two skeletons in a kistvaen Freynslake Castlemartin Parish *Acc to Edward Laws.*

Linney names

Lowe Richard esq of Linney 1720 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Jones Thomas gent Linney Castlemartin *1834.*

Leach John 1675 .Linney Castlemartin died

Lort George 1631 gent of Linney Castlemartin

Roch George 1851 farmer Linney Castlemartin

Roch James 1904 .Linney Castlemartin

Row Elizabeth 1750 .nee **Weaver** Linney Castlemartin died

Row Francis 1741 .Linney Castlemartin

Row Richard 1729.gent Linney Castlemartin *High Sheriff*

Cosheston

Elongated village-classic Norman type -ancient Saxon strip fields running perpendicular to main street- signs of farming from about 600-700ad
middle stone age flints found by river

Cosheston -- St Michael & all Angels -

According to Sir Stephen Richard Glynne "1842"
This Church is in a striking and elevated situation commanding a view over Milford Haven. It consists of a west tower, nave with north aisle, south transept, and chancel. The steeple is curious, - a small square embattled tower set over the west end, upon a hind of bracket, and surmounted by a small octagonal spire of stone. There is a kind of billet cornice below the battlement; the belfry windows quite open, and of rude work; two on the east side and one on each of the others. On the north side of the tower is a door by which there is an ascent to the steeple by rude stone steps outside the roof, there being rude stepping stones against (projecting from) the wall. The whole of the external walls seem to have been rebuilt in poor style. There are two oddly shaped , wide arches much flattened between the nave and aisle. The pier seems to have been originally large square, and solid but is altered in an octagonal form. The windows were probably originally quite small. There is an arch to the transept, resembling those on the north side, The exterior is neat, but devoid of interest. The Chancel has open seats and a modern Gothic reredos.
NB This church has been put into good repair in the year 1885. The Rector, the Rev T G Cree, had well restored the chancel some years previously.

1922
According the Royal Commission of Ancient Monuments
This church consists of chancel, nave, north aisle, south transept known as the Paskeston chapel, south porch and small turret at the west end. Under a faculty obtained in August 1885, "for rebuilding portions of the church," much of the former structure disappeared, the present building being practically a new one on the old foundations. Remains of the rood stairs, and of a tomb recess in the Paskeston chapel, have been retained. All the windows are modern as is the vestry. The pier between the north aisle and the nave was removed and an arcade substituted. It was refloored and tiled. In the north-west angle of the chancel a squint-passage to the north aisle was retained and is

now used for the organ; as was also the turret with its small octagonal stone spire, the vane on which is dated C.H. 1781.
The spire was removed in 1980 and the vane replaced. The rood screen to the Paskeston Chapel, the rood beam, the wooden crucifix and the Bishop's Chair were carved by Mr John Mathias.

The entrance to the tower is by a flight of external stone steps. Under the nave wall between the Paskeston chapel and the south doorway is a well, now covered, which is said to have been used formerly as an adult baptistery. The font is modern; the basin of an earlier font was for some times at the rectory but is now in the Church.

Churchyard Cross Only the base stone (26 in by 24 in) with square socket remains, apparently in its original position on the south side of the church.
Rectory house. This has been rebuilt; parts of an earlier house having plain vaulted basement chambers are incorporated in the modern house
Visited 3rd May 1922
Glynne Notes arch Camb 1886 V iii 55

NB – The Church is entered in the Taxacio of 1291 as "ecclesia Costyn" and there is no doubt the earlier form of the name of the parish was Costyn of Costonston. It appears as Costeyniston in the Inq. post mortem on William Robelyn in 26 Edw III (1358)
1115
Believed to be well established stone built Christian Church on the site already. acc to Giraldus Cambrensis

Acc/to Pembrokeshire Parsons
This benefice is a rectory, the patronage of which has continued in lay hands from the earliest known date.
1594 the patron was Henry Wyrriott of Orielton, the last male of his name, whose daughter and heiress married Hugh Owen of Bodeon Anglesey the founder of the family of Owen of Orielton.
1789
The patronage continued in the Owen family till 1789, yet curiously enough it was not appendant to any manor. Owens *Pem.*

1291
Under the name of Ecclesia de Villa Costyn, this church was assessed in 1291 at £14 13s. 4d., the tenths thereon payable to the King being £1 9s. 4d.
Costenston Rectoria.—Ecclesia ibidem ex presenta-cione Henrici Wyriott armigeri, unde Johannes Lowys clericus est rector habens rectoriam et glebam et valent fructus et emolimenta ejusdem per annum xij'i. Inde sol' in oIdinaria visitacione quolibet tercio anno xvjd. Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro sinodali-bus et procuracionibus vR ixd. Et remanet clare £11 12s. 11d. Inde decima 23s. 3id.--*Valor Eccl.*
Under the heading ' Livings Discharged ':—Cocheston alias Cosheston R. (St. Michael). Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 1s 4d. Archidiac' quolibet arulo 5s. 9d. Sir Arthur Owen, Bart., 1740. 1751; Sir Willum Owen, Bart., 1774, 1780.
Clear yearly value, £32. King's Books; £11 12S. 11d.—*Bacon's Liber Regis.*
On 10 August, I885, a faculty was obtained for taking down and rebuilding portions of the parish church.

RECTORS
1325 William Dryhull

1500	William Harris
1535-6	John Lowys
1554	Lewis Lloyd
1572	Francis Laugharne
1616	Lewis Lewys
1663	William Jones
1663	Morgan Davies
1695	Owen Jones
1772	Rice Evans
1740	George Stokes, M.A.
1751	Lewis Evans
1780	William Holcombe, M.A.
1789	John Holcombe, B.A.
1842	William Bowling, B.A.
1879	Thomas George Cree, M.A.
1895	William George Spurrell, M.A.
1911	Jeremiah John Woolsey
1935	Hugh Thomas
1942	Vernon Johns
1943	Earnest Jones- C.I.C.during war
1946	Vernon Johns
1953	Gwynne T. Jones
1975	Colin W. Bowen
1985	Alan Thomas- P.I.C.

The earliest registers survive from 1723 but there is a gap around 1740 to 1754
The average congregation in 1851 was in the morning 94 and 97 in the evening Compare this with the number of Easter Communicants of 41 in 1996

Non Conformist Chapels

Nebo

There was originally a non-conformist Chapel called Nebo situated near Mount Pleasant Cosheston. This appears to have begun through the efforts of home mission and a place of worship was erected in 1832. It was linked with the Tabernacle Pembroke. In 1851 the average congregation was 20 in the morning and 55 in the evening

Independent Chapel

Under the jurisdiction of the Independent Chapel at Pembroke
In 1851 it is recorded that John Lewis was the Deacon and that meetings were held for prayer exclusively every Sunday evening The average congregation was 45

Cross.

Only the base stone (26 inches by 24 inches), with square socket-hole, remains, apparently in its original position on the south side of the church.

Rectory.

This has been rebuilt; parts of an earlier house having plain vaulted basement chambers are incorporated in the modern house— Visited, 3rd May, 1920
W Glynne, Notes, *Arch. Camb.,* 1886,-V, iii, 55.
The Original Church rectory was regarded as one of the two oldest rectories in Britain
1535 Church Rectory described as "a house, stables and outbuildings of 2 acres valued at £10"
It is now in private hands having been sold by the church about 1975.

St. David's Well

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 10 N.E.; lat. 51° 42' 12t', song. 4° 51' 20")-

A spring in the east side of a field of the same name on Paskeston Farm to which pilgrimages are said to hase been customary. A few stones, now much overgrown may be the foundations of a masonry well-head. Tithe Schedule, No. 283—Visited, 3rd May, 1922.

Castles, Upper-, West-, Middle-

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 N.+ lat. 51° 41t 52", long. 4° 54' l2").

Six fields, doubtless formerly one, abutting on Point Lane, half a mile West of the parish church; they have long been under cultivation, and no trace now remains of any earthwork which may have stood upon them

Stone Park

On this field, belonging to Paskeston :Farm, stood an erect stone, until its removal a few years ago as an obstruction. In 1922 it lay in a ditch beneath the west hedge, partly concealed by soil. Tithe Schedule, No. 2J6...

Quern Stones

. Two perfect upper quern stones, said to have been found some years ago in the parish, where preserved in the rectory garden but are now in the church.

Public Houses

The Brewery

Village Pub- Victorian Front, concealing much earlier building. When I was younger it was not noted for keeping to licensing hours. They used to say that the police gave up trying to catch them "as a police car would have to come in from the main road at Slade Cross the down a steep hill and up the other side before it could turn right by Ivor Kennefords farm then on the road a bit to the Pub. The coppers pint would be flat by that time". By that time as well everyone would have had plenty of warning.

Carpenters Arms

There used to be another Pub the Carpenter's Arms of which Mrs Martin was the landlady. Every lunchtime and evening there was a crowd of the older residents in there seated round the fire. Some like old Pop Phillips (Father of Councillor Billy Phillips) had their own seat which no one else could sit on. My father used to use the excuse every dinnertime that he had to go to the Carpenter's arms for his pipe tobacco. The only time Pop Phillips was ever known to give up his seat was when a very pregnant lady went in the pub. He very quickly stood up and she sat down. After she left there was inquiry as to why he had offered his seat. His reply "I've delivered cows, horses and sheep but never a baby and I "din't" intend to start now".

Cosheston Hall.

Acc to Mjr Francis Jones

On 26 August 1556 Gelly Barret, gentlemen, of Gellyswick and his wife Mary sold 'a tenement called the "Hall of Cosheston" to John Rossant of Nash, husbandman, and Isabel his wife, and it remained in the owner-ship of the Rossant family for several generations. In 1659 the will of John Rossant of Cosheston, yeoman, mentions the 'house called the Hall of Cosheston'. His son, Francis, was assessed at two hearths in 1670. In 1786 the Hall was owned and occupied by. Abraham Leach. Just north of Cosheston village there was a farm called Snailton owned and occupied by Reverend William Holcombe. For a time the Allen family were in occupation including Seymour Phillips Allen (High Sheriff 1850) and his wife Lady Catherine, daughter of the 4th Earl of Portsmouth Later, the name was changed to Woodfield and in 1894 it was occupied by George Stepney Gulston, and shortly afterwards bought by Major Ivor, afterwards Major-General Sir lvor Philipps, K.C.B., D.S.O., who enlarged the house and gave it the name Cosheston Hall. The General died in 1940, and afterwards it was the seat of his daughter, Mrs. Basil Ramsden, and her son, Major Ivor Ramsden, M.B.E. High Sheriff l967 now one of H.M. Gentlemen at Arms, and Deputy Lieutenant was the next owner-occupier. The Hall was entirely rebuilt in the mid 19th century.

Paskeston Hall

Paskeston Hall, the earliest part of which is a three-storey traditional style house dating from c1730. The hall itself was added some 120 years later. The family name associated with the building of the original house is that of Nicholas Roche, a High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire.

The house is about a mile north-west of Milton village, and built in the Georgian style, with a modern extension to one gable end. The first-known folk at Paskeston were yeomen, probably tenants, namely David Scurlock, yeoman (1559), George Ellys, gent. (1617) and William Jermin, gent. (1626) son of Rees Jermin, yeoman, after which came John Rossant, (1659) son and heir of James Rossant of Cosheston, yeoman. The Rossants belonged to the minor gentry and lived at Paskeston during the period 1659-1780, acquiring a small estate, the last of whom we find at Paskeston, being John Lewes Rossant, gent., and Mary his wife and John Rossant and John Lewes Rossant, gent., all of whom were living there in 1780.

It is likely that there was a farm as well as the mansion there, as early as 1724; Nicholas Rock of Paskeston, was High Sheriff in 1729, and in his will, proved in 1759, he mentions his sons, Nicholas, Mark, and George, and 'my kinsman' Thomas Roch of Butterhill. He was succeeded by his son Nicholas Roch of Cosheston, who succeeded his uncle (who was still there in 1815). Nicholas Roch of Paskeston died there in 1866, and was followed by his son, also named Nicholas Roch who is included in the Landowners' Return of 1873 as owning 944 acres.

The next gentry family there was that of Allen (kinsman of the Cresselly stock), who were mentioned at Paskeston in 1894. Newton Seymour Allen DSO of Paskeston was High Sheriff in 1919 and died in 1934.

Land Tax 1791

PARISH and PROPERTY	SURNAME	FORENAMES
Cosheston Back Tenement	Lowless	John (tenant)
Cosheston Back Tenement	Mears	John (owner)
Cosheston Back Tenement	Owen	Lady (owner)
Cosheston Back Tenement	Phillips	Benj. (tenant)
Cosheston Back Tenement	Rickson	William (tenant)
Cosheston Back Tenement	Wright	Richard (owner)
Cosheston Brother Hill	Gwyther	Thos (tenant)
Cosheston Brother Hill	Mears	John (owner)
Cosheston Cross Tenement	Evans	John (tenant)
Cosheston Cross Tenement	Mears	John (owner)
Cosheston East Tenement	Hancock	Rev Thos (tenant)
Cosheston East Tenement	Mathias	Joseph (tenant)
Cosheston East Tenement	Mears	John (owner)
Cosheston East Tenement	Scott	Elizabeth (tenant)
Cosheston Glebe	Holcombe	Rev J (owner)
Cosheston Hall	Leach	Abram (owner)
Cosheston Lawrenny Ferry	Barger	John (tenant)
Cosheston Lawrenny Ferry	Canton	John (tenant)
Cosheston Lawrenny Ferry	Cousins	John (tenant)
Cosheston Lawrenny Ferry	Owen	Lady (owner)
Cosheston Lawrenny Ferry	Tasker	John (owner)
Cosheston Lawrreny Ferry	Campbell	John (owner)
Cosheston Lawrreny Ferry	Hancock	Elizabeth (tenant)
Cosheston Little Mayeston	Bargor	John (tenant)
Cosheston Little Mayeston	Phillips	William (owner)
Cosheston Little Mountain	Leach	Abram (owner)
Cosheston Little Mountain	Purser	William (tenant)

Cosheston Lower Tenement	Hancock	Hugh (tenant)
Cosheston Lower Tenement	Mears	John (owner)
Cosheston Lower Tenement	Phillips	Henry (tenant)
Cosheston Lowey	Garrot	John (tenant)
Cosheston Lowey	Tasker	John (owner)
Cosheston Mayeston	Hancock	Rev Thos (tenant)
Cosheston Mayeston	John	William (tenant)
Cosheston Mayeston	Phillips	William (owner)
Cosheston Mayeston	Williams	Mrs (tenant)
Cosheston Middle Tenement	Dally	John (tenant)
Cosheston Middle Tenement	Mears	John (owner)
Cosheston Middle Tenement	Owen	Lady (owner)
Cosheston Middle Tenement	Williams	Margaret (owner)
Cosheston Paskeston	Butler	Peter (owner)
Cosheston Paskeston	Roch	Nicholas (owner)
Cosheston Prudence Meadow	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Cosheston Prudence Meadow	Lowless	Henry (tenant)
Cosheston Snailston	Holcombe	Rev J (owner)
Cosheston Sullan	Tasker	John (owner)
Cosheston Towns End	Morgan	David (owner)
Cosheston Warreston	Mathias	John (tenant)
Cosheston Warreston	Mears	John (owner)
Cosheston West Tenement	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Cosheston West Tenement	Brinn	John (tenant)
Cosheston West Tenement	Campbell	John (owner)
Cosheston West Tenement	Hicks	Rev James (tenant)
Cosheston West Tenement	John	David (tenant)
Cosheston West Tenement	Mears	John (owner)
Cosheston the Mill	Mears	John (owner)
Cosheston the Mill	Thomas	Thos (tenant)

Historical Records - Extracts

1307 September 20
Inq. Post Mortem, C Edward II File 4(1) (Cal p 21a)
Lands etc of Joan de Valencia, Countess of Pembroke.
m.1 Writ 20 Sept 1307

m.4 The Marches of Wales. Inq., Thursday after St Luke, 1 Edward II. Pembroke. Jurors; Richard de Stakepol,kt, David de la Roche, Stephen Perrot, Alexander Robelin, Robert Vacchan, William de Cripping, Walter berth, David de Villa Pattricii, Benedict de Horston, John Longe, John Coci, Ralph Benger.
Costeyniston worth 8s; Esse 1d. all payable at the aforesaid two terms
Aymer, etc., is next heir.

1324 August 20 Pembroke
C Edward II File 85
Extent made before John de Hamptona, King's escheator, at Pembroke 20 August 1324 Jurors Walter Maeleufaut, Walter de Castro, John Keiez (Kneghey) John Melin, Walter Harald; Stephen Perot, Walter Eliot; Wioti de Laureny, John Cradok (John de Luny) William de Crippynes, Thomas Martin, and John Scorlags.
Aymer had in the county of Pembroch 25 1/2 knights' fees and one tenth knight's fee, whereof :

Costyneston 2 knights' fees held by John Wogan, John Beneger and William Robelyn, worth yearly 40m.
Esse half knights' fee held by Walter Maleufaunt worth yearly 10m.

1348 September 24 Pembroke
Writ of certiorari de feodis etc., to John de Shol, escheator in Hereford and the adjacent March of Wales, 24 September, 22
Edward III Extent of all fees and advowsons of churches in the county of Pembroke, made at Pembroke on Thursday in the feast of St Michael de Monte Tumba, 22 Edward III.
Jurors; John Cantrel, William Adam, William Robelyn, Thomas de Castro, Andrew Wysman, John Beneger..... John Rou, John Robyn, William Parttrahan, John Hilton and Henry Beneger.
Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, had in the county of
Pembroke 251/2 knights fees and three carucates of land, viz;
Costenyston, two fees held by Thomas Morgan. William Robelyn and Ralph Benger's heirs, worth yearly 40m
Esse half fee held by William Maleufant, worth yearly 10m

1353 June 6
Chancery Misc. Inquisition No 168
Writ dated 6 June Edward III, touching the knight's fees held by the late Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke.
Inquisition at Pembroke 6 April 27 Edward III, before Thomas de Aston.
Jurors: John Melyn, William Parthcorn, Thomas Castel, Richard ..rchard, John Wydelok, John Suteri, John Coke, David ap Llewelyn Vaughan, John Castel de fflemyneston, John..... Edward Castel, John Bisschop.
William Robelyn, on his death (Thursday n.a. St Trinity 23 Edward III) held of the demesne of Pembroke 2 1/2 carucates of land in Costeyniston by military service and doing suit to the Court of the gate of the castle of Pembroke, and worth 40s yearly; also the free tenants of the said William pay a yearly rent of 4s 4d. Also he held of John de Carrewe kt., three bovates of land in le thorne, worth yearly 6s.,; and Robert, son of the said William, is his heir and was 13 years and more at the time of his father's death; his marriage is worth £20.
1376 20 November
I.P.M., Edward III, 248, f. 105
Writ of certiorari de feodis, d. 20 November, 49 Edward III. Edward de Brigg. Extent. .. 49 Edward III.
Jurors: Richard de Houton, Roger Creytol, Henry Brace, Richard de Brompton, John de Mulle, Hugh Wrembrugge, Walter Keveryk, Walter Bisshewall', John Kawerose, Walter Rouse, Henry ap Ieuan, Walter Heynes.
John de Hastinges late Earl of Pembroke, deceased, held the undermentioned fees and advowsons of the king in chief,
two knight's fees in Costyneston, which William Robelyn, Thomas Wogan and Ralph Beneger formerly held, worth in gross £21 yearly;

1377
Richard II seized the priory of Pembroke which time an extent of its possessions was taken.

Extenta Prioratus de Pembrochia 1 Ric II

Ecclesia pertin ad dictum Prioratum

Ecclesia de Castelmartyn ultra reprisas Valet per annum 1 marc
Item dicunt quod Ecclessia sancti Nicholai cum duabus capell ultra reprisas

Val x li
Item dicunt quod Ecclesia sancti Michaelis valet per annum ultra reprisas £xiij. vjs viijd

[Portion]
Portiones pertin ad dictum Prioratum

Ecclesia de Costynton val per annum xs
Ecclesia de Nassh val per annum xid

Henry etc. to H. bishop of St. David's, greeting
we command you that you do not for any liberty omit to enter and cause to be levied for us of goods, benefices, and ecclesiastical possessions, of the underwritten churches in your diocese the sums written by parcels below,namely,
of the church of the town of Cosheston 44s.;

1513
Henry king of England etc.,. to Edward etc., bishop of St David's greeting. Whereas you and the rest of the prelates and clergy of the province of Canterbury assembled in the last convocation or holy synod of such prelates and clergy in the church of the divine Paul, London, begun and celebrated on 6 February in the year 1511-12 according to the course and computation of the English Church and continued day by day unto and on 17 December then next following granted unto us for the defence and protection of the Anglican Church and this our famous realm of England as well as to allay and extirpate heresies and schisms in the church universal which in these days flourish more than usually, under the manners, forms, conditions, and exceptions written below , not otherwise not in any other manner , four tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices and possessions whatsoever , also of all benefices and possesssions of alien priories whatsoever , being in the hands of whatsoever ecclesiastics or secular men of the said province, the specific exceptions within written only excepted, to be levied, collected and paid in the manner, form and terms following, namely one and the first tenth on the feast of St Martin in the winter next to come which will be in the year 1513, the second truely on the feast of St Peter ad Vincula then next to come which will be in the year 1514, and the third on the feast of the Holy apostles Phillip and James which will be in the year 1515, the fourth and last tenth truly on the feast of the said Apostles which will be in the year 1516 saving from the grant, levy, and payment of the said tenth etc., as it more fully appears in the said writ of the king hanging on the file of the year 1513.

Collectors of the first kings tenth to be paid on the feast of St Martin bishop and confessor above

The prior of Pembroke collector in the archdeaconry of St David's

The goods, church possessions and benefices, in the diocese of St David's which have been deminished , impoverished, and other destroyed by wars, fires, ruins, inundations of rivers and other misfortunes and chances deservedly to be excused from payment of the same four tenths according to the force etc., of the grant of the same by the authority of the said convocation follow and are these as appears on the other part of the folio here following etc.
In the archdeaconry of St David's are excepted the churches here underwritten :-

In the deanery of Pembroke included in the underwritten churches are excepted
Cosheston

1534 The Rector's annual income at Cosheston was calculated as being £10

1648 On 16th July 1648 Oliver Cromwell invited the Rev. Peregrine Phillips of Cosheston to preach before him and his officers he was also vicar of Monkton St. Mary's (Pembroke), as well as Cosheston, Phillips must have been well known to most of them, for notwithstanding the inconveniences of the siege he preferred to reside in his parish of Monkton rather than in the comparatively peaceful Cosheston.
Peregrine Phillips was the son of that Vicar of Amroth who declined to read the Book *of Sports,* and suffered accordingly; probably in consequence of the father's firmness the son found friends. Sir Hugh Owen had given him the preferment of Monkton; Roger Lort that of St. Mary's, Pembroke; and he obtained Cosheston through the interest of Sir John Meyrick. He had been chosen one of the committee to inquire into the conduct of ministers; but all this availed him nothing during the siege, for the hungry Parliamentarian troopers searched his house so diligently that he was obliged to secrete his scanty stock of flour in the bolster of his bed. Yet Phillips stood to his post and with him remained a certain plucky servant-maid who was in the habit of milking the parsons cow, "caring nought for the storm of shot and shell which "hurtled"overhead
A gable end in the village of Monkton in Laws time marked the site of Phillips' old vicarage.

Acc/to *J T Rees " History of Protestant Nonconformity in Wales*" (1861) the Oxford-educated Phillips, the son of a vicar of Amroth, was appointed to the Llangwm living after briefly serving as his uncles curate at Kidwelly. Pluralism was very common, and with the backing of such gentlemen as Sir Hugh Owen, Sir Roger Lort and Sir JohnMeyrick, he was soon preferred first to Monkton and then to Pembroke St Mary's. When he preached before Oliver Cromwell and his troops during the siege of Pembroke (1648) he so impressed the future Protector that he was invited aboard the men-of-war about to undertake the Irish campaign. During the Protectorate, Phillips became widely known as a committed advocate of the governments religious policy. A very accomplished orator, hailed by many as the best in the county , he preached in almost every church English and Welsh, and before the Justices of the Assizes at Cardigan, Haverfordwest and Carmarthen. He must have relinquished his Pembroke incumbency when the parishes of Llanwn, Freystrop and Rosemarket were united (July 1656). On one occasion, the intrepid rector had an experience which convinced many of his admirers that Providence had a special affection for him. When riding homeward late at night, both he and his horse plunged into a deep coal-pit at Freystrop and were firmly wedged in the narrow mouth a few feet from the surface. He was rescued by the proprietor Captain Longmans, who had been appraised of his perilous predicament by an un-named deaf woman and her alert grandson.. Peregrine Phillips continued to be very active as an open-air preacher and public evangelist until soon after the restoration he fell foul of the Act of Uniformity (1662) which banned all acts of worship not conducted in accordance with the Book of Common Prayer. Ejected from the Established Church, this amiable but unrepentant non-conformist withdrew to Dredgeman Hill Farm which he held from Sir Herbert Perrot, of Haroldston, and which he converted into an Independent house church (1665). Thereafter he became the accredited pastor of the Green Meeting, a non-conformist group of 50/60 which assembled in a little room on St Thomas's Green and which was to develop into Albany Congregation (now United Reformed) Church Haverfordwest. Upon his death at 68 years of age in September 1692, this unforgetteble former rector was buried near the pulpit at Haroldston church.

1650 Steven Love a Londoner was appointed to the living of Cosheston as a result of the work of the Propagation Committee. He became a member of the Green Meeting in Haverfordwest. He later became minister St Thomas and St Mary's (1652) in Haverfordwest.

1690 Thomas Bowen of Cosheston refused to take the oath of allegiance.

1794 circa [St Petrox]
extract from a Letter from Cha[rle]s Pigott Pritchett, rural dean of Pembroke , to William Stuart Bishzp of St David's

..... The state of the churches in my district is now become so decent and in tolerable order that it is unnecessary for me to trouble your lordship with particulars. I wish I had as good an account to give of many of the vicarage houses . That of Nangle stands in most deplorable condition, next to it Mannerbier, St Twinnels and the vicarage at Stackpole want thorough repairs
list of subscribers to the fund for the sons of the clergy

Lady Owen Orielton	£1 1 0
John Campbell,esq., Stackpole	£5 0 0
John Mirehouse,esq.,Brownslade	£1 1 0
Revd C Prichard, St Petrox	£1 1 0
Revd J Bowen, Rosecrowther	£1 1 0
Revd Mr Buckridge Pulchroan	£1 1 0
Revd G Jones Hogheston	£1 1 0
Revd J Holcombe Cosheston	£1 1 0
Revd J Hughes Bosheston	£1 1 0
Revd T Wood Curate of Pembroke	£0 10 6
Revd T Hancock, Vicar of St Florence	£ 0 10 6
Revd H Wood, Curate of Bosheston	£ 0 10 6

Church in Wales MS AD/AET 1209 Pembrokeshire life 1572 1843

1834 Topographical Dictionary of Wales

COSHESTON, 2 miles (N.) from Pembroke, containing 678 inhabitants.
The village is beautifully situated on the Southern declivity of a hill, the base of which is washed by an estuary of Milford Haven, navigable for barges. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St.David's, rated in the king's books at £ 11 12s 11d and in the patronage of Sir John Owen, Bart. The church, dedicated to St.Michael, is an ancient structure in the early style of English architecture with a low tower surmounted by a spire.
The poor children of this parish are admissible into the National school at Pembroke. John Jones, Esq., M. D., in 1698 bequeathed certain property for apprenticing poor children, and the relief of the aged and infirm, of the four parishes of Lawrenny, Cosheston, St. David's, and Lampeter-Velvrey, with a discretionary power to his brother, the Rev. Mr. Jones, as executor, to add other parishes: of the produce of this charity, Cosheston receives a sum amounting to about £30 per annum, which is appropriated agreeably to the directions of the testator. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £137. 15s

Some names associated with Cosheston

Allen Seymour Phillips May 24, 1815 born J. P. and D. L. High Sheriff, 1850 married 1843, **Fellowes Lady Catherine** (dau. of Newton, Earl of Portsmouth ---**Allen Seymour Phillips** and his wife **Lady Catherine** lived at Snailton Cosheston renamed Woodfield Acc to *Mjr Francis Jones.*

Allen Lady Catherine 1843 of Woodfield was mother of the **Allen Rev John SeymourM A** and she laid the foundation stone of St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock May 1 1894.

Allen Newton Seymour 1857 DSO was Col. S. Stafford Regt. married in 1912. had a son **Allen Newton Seymour** DSO of Paskeston High Sheriff in 1919 died 1934 at Cosheston *Mjr Francis Jones*

Allen Elizabeth 1670 Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Arnold Mathew 1670 Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Barger John *1791/2 (tenant) Cosheston Lawrenny Ferry CRO Land Tax Records*

Bathoe Dorothie *1670 Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax*

Beede Thomas 1670 Cosheston H2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen Colin W 1975 rector Cosheston Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Bowling George *1806£ St Michaels Pembroke second son was **William Bowling** Rector of Cosheston 1842, WWHR Vol 1 P 285*

Bowling William *1842 Aug 10 Cosheston Rector second son of **George Bowling** St Michaels Pembroke, WWHR Vol1 p284*

Brinn John 1791/2 (tenant) Cosheston West Tenement *CRO Land Tax Records* .

Brookes Jane 1670 Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Browne Bridget 1670 Cosheston H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Browne Griffith 1670 Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bryn Mary 1670 Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Brynne Henry 1670 Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Butler Peter *1791/2 . (owner) Cosheston Paskeston CRO Land Tax Records*

Canton John 1791/2. (tenant) Cosheston Lawrenny Ferry *CRO Land Tax Records*

Collin Griffith 1670 Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Collins Sarah 20 April 1816 LampeterVelfrey, Singlewoman Offence Uttering a

counterfeit shilling at market, Confession implicates Hughes Thomas, and Hughes Elizabeth his wife, Whitland, co, Carm,, Prisoner aged 32, Pembroke Prosecutor Cole Elizabeth, Cosheston Punishment 6 months imprisonment and to find sureties for 6 months *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Cousins John 1791/2. (tenant) Cosheston Lawrenny Ferry *CRO Land Tax Records*

Cree Thomas George M A 1879 Apr 7 Cosheston Rector *WWHR Vol1 p284*

Cree T G Pre 1885 Cosheston Rev restored Chancel rest of Church repaired 1885 *Notes on older Churches 1845– Glynne-- Arch Camb 1886*

Dally John 1791/2 tenant Cosheston Middle Tenement *CRO Land Tax Records*

David George 1670 Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David John 1670 Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Morgan 1670 clerk Rector Cosheston H 4 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Richard 1670 Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Rowland 1670 Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davies Morgan 1663 Sep 28 Cosheston Rector *WWHR Vol1 p 283*

Davies Morgan 1690 Rev Cosheston Grammer School Pembroke

Davies Morgan 1663 rector Cosheston Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Davies Morgan 1713 of Cosheston clerk gave £ 33 6 shillings and eight pence the interest therof for ever towards the said Free School Benefactors of the town of Pembroke charity boards

Davies Thomas 22 July 1789 Narberth Gent Offence Libel - insinuating that **Griffith**s **Stephen** Llangolman esq **Roch Nicholas** Cosheston esq and **Phelps George**Milford Haven esq had acted illegally in the execution of their offices as commissioners for enclosing land Narberth Prosecutor **Philipps Sir Richard Baron Milford** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Dawkins Thomas 1 January 1800 Jeffreston Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel from an oxhouse Prisoner aged 43 Cosheston Prosecutor **Thomas Evan** Cosheston Labourer Verdict Guilty Punishment To be whipped *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Dryhull William 1325 Mar 9 Cosheston Rector *WWHR Vol1 p283*

Ellys George 1617 gent Paskeston Cosheston *Acc to Mjr Francis Jones.*

Evans John 1670 .Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evans John 1791/2 tenant Cosheston Cross Tenement *CRO Land Tax Records*

Evans Lewis 1751 rector Cosheston Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Evans Rice 1722 Sep 25 Cosheston Rector *WWHR Vol1 P283.*

Evans Widdowe 1670 Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Fincham J L 1850s Chief Constructor Pater Yard Pembroke Dock who lived in Bush St when he retired. His son in law was **McHugh Rev G** curate of St Johns, Church.Died after being thrown from his horse opposite the Pier Hotel and is buried at Cosheston

Fowler Hugh 1670 Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Fowler John 1670 Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Froyne Richard 1670 Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Garrot John 1791/2 tenant Cosheston Lowey *CRO Land Tax Records*

George Stepney 1894 Gulston Snailton – name changed to Woodfield Cosheston.

Griffith Henry 1670 Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hancock Elizabeth 1791/2 tenant Cosheston Lawrreny Ferry *CRO Land Tax Record*

Hancock Hugh 1791/2 tenant Cosheston Lower Tenement *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hancock T 1791/2 Revd Vicar of St Florence £0 10 6 subscriber to the fund for the sons of the clergy 1794 owner Nash West Ashwell, tenant Cosheston Mayeston *CRO Land Tax Records, Church in Wales MS AD/AET 1209*

Hancocke John 1670 Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harris William 1500 Cosheston Rector *WWHR Vol1 p283*

Harris William 1500 rector Cosheston Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Hicks James 1791/2 Rev tenant Cosheston West Tenement *CRO Land Tax Records*

Holcombe J 1791/2 Rev owner Cosheston Snailston 1794 Cosheston *CinW MS SD LEt|1209CRO Land Tax Records*

Holcombe John BA 1789 Apr 8 Cosheston Rector *WWHR Vol1 P 284 Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Holcombe Mary 1830 10 12 died 56y Cosheston Memorial Stone Cosheston Church wife of Rev John Holcombe Rector of Cosheston

Holcombe William 1780 Reverend Snailton Cosheston *Mjr Francis Jones*

Holcombe William 1764 May 16 MA St Twinnels Vicar 1768 Jan 8 Rector Lawrenny Church 1780 rector Cosheston Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Howell Avis writer niece of **Thomas Howell** Whalecwm Cosheston

Howell Daisy writer daughter of **Thomas Howell** Whalecwm Cosheston

Howell Florence writer daughter of **Thomas Howell** Whalecwm Cosheston

Howell Lillian writer daughter of **Thomas Howell** Whalecwm Cosheston

Howell Thomas 1860s shipwright at Neyland shipbuilding business Whalcwm Cosheston had daughters and a niece who were authors

Jermin William 1626 gent Paskeston Cosheston Acc to Mjr *Francis Jones*

Jermine Joan 1670 Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Elizabeth 16 November 1814 Cosheston Servant Offence Theft of tea from the dwelling house of prosecutor, her employer, Cosheston Prosecutor *Roch Nicholas, esq,,*

John William 1791/2 tenant Cosheston Mayeston *CRO Land Tax Records*

Johns Vernon 1942 rector Cosheston Church - 1946 rector Cosheston Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Jones Ernest 1943 C I C during war rector Cosheston Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Jones Gwynne T 1953 rector Cosheston Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Jones Owen 1690 Nov 21 Vicar Pembroke St Mary's 1690 Nov 21 Vicar Pembroke St Michaels 1690 Nov 22 Monkton Vicar .1695 Jul 4 Cosheston Rector *WWHR Vol1 . WWHR **Vol3***

Jones Richard 1670 Cosheston H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Richard 1670 junior Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones William 1662 Jan 26 St Twinnels Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 307. 1663 Cosheston Rectors *WWHR* Vol1 p283.

Jones William 1663 rector Cosheston Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Lang Phillip 1670 Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Laugharne Francis 1572 Cosheston Rector *WWHR Vol 1p283.*

Lawless John 1 April 1784 Cosheston Yeoman Offence Assault. Cosheston Prosecutor **Cousins, John** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Leach Abraham 1786 Hall of Cosheston *Acc to Mjr Francis Jones.*

Lewis John 1851 Deacon Independent Chapel Cosheston *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Lewys Lewis 1616 Nov 18 Cosheston Rector *WWHR Vol 1p283*

Llewellin Mary 11 December 1782 Cosheston Spinster Offence Arson of dwelling house of prosecutor and **Davy. Margaret** Cosheston Prosecutor **Lawless,Henry** Cosheston, overseer of the poor Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lloyd John 1554 Apr Cosheston Rector *WWHR Vol 1p283*

Lloyd Lewis 1554 rector Cosheston Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Long Peter 1670 Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Love Stephen and Deborah 1650 London Puritan Preacher Londoner Stephen sometimes spelt Steven Love and his wife Deborah arrived in Pembrokeshire. He had been appointed to the living of Cosheston, the Rector of which at that time was Peregrine Phillips, as a result of his work with the Propagation Committee. I could find no evidence that he had taken Holy Orders. In 1651 Stephen Love had been moved from Cosheston to St Thomas's Church Haverfordwest as, according to records, Puritan Rector and on May 13th 1652 "Love Stephen Cleric? "Minister of the Gospel was appointed Vicar of St Mary's" He and his wife worked unceasingly to help the victims while many of the town authority and Merchants fled. *HW Corp MS 584 1*

Lowless Henry 1791/2 tenant Cosheston Prudence Meadow *CRO Land Tax Records*

Lowless John 1791/2 tenant Cosheston Back Tenement *CRO Land Tax Records*

Lowys Johannes 1535 clericus est rector Cosheston Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Lowys John 1535 6 Cosheston Rector *WWHR Vol 1p283*

Marchent Phillip 1670 Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*.

Mathias John 1791/2 tenant Cosheston Warreston *CRO Land Tax Records*

Mathias Joseph 1791/2 tenant Cosheston East Tenement *CRO Land Tax Records*

Mathias John 1885 .*Woodcarver Cosheston Church*

Meredith William 1 April 1784 Excise officer Offence Assault. Cosheston Prosecutor **John Cousins,** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morgan David 1791/2 owner Cosheston Towns End *CRO Land Tax Records*

Morgan David 1860s. builder from Jeffeston shipbuilding business Whalcwm Cosheston

Morgan William 1670 Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Oliver Francis 1670 CoshestonPCastlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen Arthur Sir1740? 3rd Baronet 1699,inherited spouse Emma Williams had a son William 1724 1728 patron Hodgeston Church,1717patron Llangwn Church 1740 patron Cosheston Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons,Bacons Liber Regis WWHR 1915,Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.*

Owen Hugh of Bodeon Anglesey patron Cosheston Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Owen Ann?1791/2 Lady owner Cosheston Back Tenement *CRO Land Tax Records*

Owen William 1774 Sir Bart patron Cosheston Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Owens John 29 March 1790 Cosheston Labourer Offence Theft of money from prosecutor's dwelling house. Indicted for larceny felony written on the left hand side of the document Value £1 3s. 6d. NashProsecutor Jones David, Nash, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Palmer Francis 1670 Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Peirce Thomas 1670 Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Penry Morris 1670 Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Powell Mary 1670 Cosheston H3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Pritchard Richard 1670 Cosheston P *Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax*

Proute **Phillip** 1670 Cosheston P *Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax*

Purser Charles William Nash born 7 Oct 1867 Cosheston Pembrokeshire Left Liverpool on 16 May 1883 aboard the Nevada Arrived in New York on 28 May 1883 Married to **Saltern**, **Edith Alice** on 27 Sep 1899 at Logan , Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Purser Eliza Moretty born 1 Feb 1879 Cosheston Pembrokeshire died 6 May 1956 Nampa Canyon Idaho Left Liverpool on 16 May 1883 aboard the Nevada Arrived in New York on 28 May 1883 Married to **Ashcraft, Enock Noah** on 18 Apr 1896 at Login , Cache, Utah She was buried on 10 May 1956 in Kohler Cemetery, Nampa, Canyon, Idaho. *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Purser Francis born 3 Nov 1816 Cosheston Pembrokeshire died 9 Oct 1898 Hyde Park Cache Utah married to Eynon, Frances on 11 May 1839 at Lawrenny, Pembroke, South Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Purser Frank born 27 Dec 1872 Cosheston Pembrokeshire Left Liverpool on 16 May 1883 aboard the Nevada Arrived in New York on 28 May 1883 Married to Heal, Laura Ann abt. 1924 at Soda Springs, Idaho *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Purser Ivor 1976 Cosheston *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Purser James born 10 Jun 1841 Cosheston Pembrokeshire Left Liverpool on 16 May 1883 aboard the Nevada Arrived in New York on 28 May 1883 Married to **Naish, Rebecca** on 22 Dec 1860 at Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Purser James born 3 Apr 1874 Jr Lawrenny Ferry Cosheston Pembrokeshire Left Liverpool on 16 May 1883 aboard the Nevada Arrived in New York on 28 May 1883 Married to Paul, Martha Priscilla on 8 Nov 1899 at Salt Lake City, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Purser Louis born 20 Nov 1875 Lawrenny Ferry, Cosheston, Pembroke Left Liverpool on 16 May 1883 aboard the Nevada Arrived in New York on 28 May 1883 Married to Bigler, Virginia

on 18 Jan 1899 at St. Anthony, Fremont, Idah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Purser Louisa born 17 Jul 1843 Lawrenny Ferry, Cosherston Pembroke *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Purser Maria born 10 May 1862 Lawrenny Ferry, Cosherston Pembroke *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Purser Peter born 5 Jul 1848 Lawrenny Ferry, Cosherston Pembroke *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Purser William 1791/2 tenant Cosheston Little Mountain *CRO Land Tax Records*

Ramsden Basil 1959 Mrs daughter of **Sir Ivor Philipps** conveyed Pembroke castle to trustees. Occupied Cosheston Hall *Acc to Mjr Francis Jones.*

Ramsden Ivor l967 Major M B E High Sheriff occupied Cosheston Hall *Acc to Mjr Francis Jones.*

Reynold Charles 1670 Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Reynold Roger 1670 Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rickson William 1791/2 tenant Cosheston Back Tenement *CRO Land Tax Records*

Robelyn William , who died in 1349, held at Cosheston of the Earl by military service and suit at the court of the Castle gate at Pembroke '" also of **Sir John de Carew** three bovates of land at Le Thorn, in Cosheston the marriage of his heir, **Robert**, then aged thirteen years, was worth £20, which means that the possessions of the **Robelyn** s were of importance.

Robelyn Robert died in 1362, holding at Maynowiston Cosheston ? of the Earl, at Oggeston Hodgeston of **Walter de la Roche** at Jameston of the Lord of Manorbier, at **Williams**ton, and Redbard Redbertli of the Master of Slebech and of **Thomas de Northwode**, and at Jorbardeston Yerbeston of **John de Carew** " his heir was his brother

Robelyn David 1362 of whom **John de la Roche** held at Snelston Snailston in 1376. The last we find of the Cosheston family was

Robelyn Henry 1447 who was dead in 1447

Roche Nicholas 1730 a High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire Paskeston Hall Cosheston 1730 *Acc to Mjr **Francis Jones**.*

Roch Nicholas 1777 of Paskeston *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* had a son Rev Dr **Roch Nicholas** --

Roch Nicholas 1851 Paskeston Pembroke Member *Arch Camb 1851*

Roch Nicholas 1873 included in the Landowners Return of owning 944 acres Cosheston *Acc to M*jr *Francis Jones*.

Roch Nicholas 1815 of Cosheston son of **Nicholas** Paskeston Cosheston *Acc to Mjr*

Francis Jones.

Roch Nicholas 1835 of Cosheston *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Roch Nicholas 1815 **Rev Dr** of Paskeston -- Pembroke Mayor **Roche** M A Esq Paskiston Cosheston Jan 5th 1847 *Report on the State of Education in Wales WWHR 1915*.

Roch Nicholas 1866 of Paskeston died there in 1866 succeded by his son **Nicholas** Cosheston. small cannon balls field at Paskeston *Arch Camb* 1851 II ii 335. *Acc to Mjr Francis Jones*

Roch Nicholas Adamson *1872 of Paskeston JP son of Rev Dr* ***Roch***

Rossant Francis 1670 Cosheston H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rossant Francis 1670 son of **John** Hall of Cosheston *Acc to Mjr Francis Jones.*

Rossant John 1670 Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rossant John 1659 Paskeston Cosheston Acc to Mjr **Francis Jones**.

Rossant John Lewes gent and **Mary** his wife Paskeston Cosheston Acc to Mjr **Francis Jones**.

Rossant John 1659 of Cosheston Yeoman the Hall of Cosheston. Acc to Mjr **Francis Jones.**

Sanders Henry 1670 Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Sayse Miles 1670 .Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Sayse Rice 1670 .Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Scott Elizabeth 1791/2 tenant Cosheston East Tenement *CRO Land Tax Records*

Scurlock David 1559 Yeoman Paskeston Cosheston *Acc to Mjr Francis Jones.*

Spurrell William George 1895 Oct 8 MA Cosheston Rector 1911 Feb 18 Carew Vicar wrote History of Carew 1921. *WWHR Vol1 p284 &p 264*

Stiffbrow John 1670 .Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Stokes George MA 1733 Jan 6 Rector Lawrenny Church 1740 Apr 3 rector Cosheston Church Pembrokeshire Parsons. *WWHR Vol1 P284.*

Tasker John 15 November 1790 Upton Esq. Offence Obstructing the highway by erecting and maintaining a hedge or fence across it. Cosheston Prosecutor **Butler Peter**, esq *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Tasker John 1791/2 owner Cosheston Lawrenny Ferry *CRO Land Tax Records*

Teague Richard 1670 Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Teague ? 1670 Widdowe Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Alan 1985 P I C rector Cosheston Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Thomas Griffith 1670 Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Hugh 1935 rector Cosheston Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Thomas Thomas 1791/2 tenant Cosheston the Mill *CRO Land Tax Records*

Vaughan John 1670 Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Vaughan ? 1670 Widdowe Cosheston P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Margaret 1791/2 owner Cosheston Middle Tenement *CRO Land Tax Records*

Williams ? 1791/2 Mrs tenant Cosheston Mayeston *CRO Land Tax Records*

Wills Griffith 1670 Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wills John 1670 Cosheston H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wogan John 1303 married **Margaret**, daughter of **Sir Robert de Vale**, or, according to another account, daughter of **Roger Corbet** and **Nesta de Vale** *Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen*
Wogan John August 20 1324 Costyneston Cosheston one third 2 Knights' fees worth yearly 40 marks. *Inquisition on August 20 1324 before **John de Hamptona**, King's Escheat, at Pembroke*,

Woolsey Jeremiah John 1911 Jun 14 Cosheston Rector *WWHR Vol1 P284,*

Wright Richard 1791/2 owner Cosheston Back Tenement *CRO Land Tax Records*

Wyrriot Henry *1526* Orielton Lord of the moiety of Cosheston *Pemb Hist Vol 5*

Wyrriott Henry of Orielton patron Cosheston Church 1594 *Pembrokeshire Parsons***,**

Education

1811 Acc /to the visitation records there was a schoolmaster in Cosheston

1847 Report on the State of Education in Wales

PARISH OF COSHESTON,—on the 18th of December I visited the above parish. The only School at that time in it was a dame-school in Cosheston village. This school has been closed for the week previous on account of the severe weather. It was held in a room, part of a dwelling house. The furniture consisted of two square tables, which (the mistress told me) were exchanged when the scholars were in attendance, for benches, and four chairs. There was a bed in the room, which took up a great part of it. There had been another school in the parish at a place called Lawrenny Ferry, but it had been discontinued for a week; previous to the time of my visit. The master of this latter school was not considered to be in his right mind. Indeed, from what I saw of him, and the conversation I had with him, I should say that he was certainly very strange. He told me that his scholars had all deserted him lately and that he was looking out for a situation—what he would like to have was a situation as private tutor in a gentleman's family. He would be satisfied with 6s. per week and his board and lodgings. He said he could teach grammar *right! well;"* and when I asked him what he taught beside, the answer was "Oh, I teaches Latin, plane and spherical trigonometry, navigation and the Lunars."
There was one Dissenting chapel, but no Sunday-school held in it.
The average of wages for labourers in this parish was 9s.per week on their own finding
Such children as went to any school went to Pater
DAVID LEWIS,

I was favoured with the following letter by M. A. Roche, Esq, which contains many remarks of great practical value:—

Paskiston, Pembroke, January 5, 1847

Sir

I am sorry not to have seen your Assistant when he visited this parish, I should like to have had with him some conversation. I must, therefore, take the liberty of troubling you with this letter.
Ten years ago, when my father came to reside in this Parish, where he possesses an estate and is the only resident landowner, I was anxious to get establish, at least, a Sunday-school; which was effected by the cooperation of others and of the family of the Rev. Mr. Holcombe the late rector. The population of this parish is under 600 souls; we average between 40 and 50 children between the ages of 5 and 16 years, principally between the ages of 7 and 14 years, at the school; the whole number of children between 5 and 16 years of age, in the parish being I should guess, about 70 or 80. The teachers at present are the Rev. Mr. Bowling the rector, Mrs. Bowling, another lady, and myself, besides a paid schoolmaster.
The fortune of the school has continued almost the same, though with a little variation. At first it was a novelty, then it was treated with indifference, but now I fancy in some instances I perceive the indifference wearing off. But still the parents seem to consider education—or, I should rather say, the mere prelude to education, such as reading and writing are—rather as an accomplishment, as a rich person would regard German or Italian, than as a necessary thing so that very little excuse is sufficient for their negligence in not sending their children and a very little affront sufficient for their withdrawing them. On one or two occasions, one has had to exert all one's influence and management to keep the affair together. The parent however are always very particular in sending their children neat and clean and want of shoes and clothes is the most fertile cause of occasional absence
I need scarcely say, that during a couple of hours once a-week it is impossible to impart more than the merest pittance of knowledge. I have myself been most anxious to get my Pupils to understand what they read and learn, and for that Purpose I have discarded all explanatory books, and use only

the Bible and the Church Catechism, for I have never yet seen an explanatory book that, for such as Sunday-school children, did not require more explanation than what it professed to explain; and the consequence is, that the children learn by rote the explanation as well as the thing to be explained. Indeed, l have sometimes found that a viva voca explanation has been remembered by rote; and though the difficulty of making them understand is certainly not insuperable, yet it is much greater than any one would suppose that had not had some years' experience in it. In fact, I am sure that this great difficulty forms a very great characteristic difference between the schools of the poor and of the rich. I have found much advantage in giving questions in writings to be answered in writings takings care that they shall be different for each child. I also have lately made some of them learn Watts's Hymns, which they do with great pleasure we do not teach writing

Besides our school, there is another Sunday Schools attached to a Dissenting chapel; it is not, I understand, largely attended, and was, I believe, set up for the convenience of a few residents, about it, which is at the end of the parish. For I am most happy to say we are free from almost all, if not altogether all, religious animosity; we are not yet sufficiently enlightened for that.

Some few parents have managed to get their children taught to writes and there has been generally some day-school in the parish. At present there happen to be two, but the worst that I ever recollect. These schools are undertaken by persons for their livelihoods or to assist it by such scanty earnings. And this is a point which cannot be too much insisted on—the incapacity of the schoolmasters or schoolmistresses in this neighbourhood. Nothing will ever be effected until a a complete change is made in these, but that will require far greater funds. A teacher never thinks of explaining anything; and though children are. sometime taught to read; yet they learn with so much carelessness that it is often on Sundays my chief employment to get my pupils out of the slovenly habits of pronunciation, omitting in reading all the little words, &c., acquired during the week.

I scarcely know whether our school is worth the trouble that I have imposed on you is reading this long letter; but so far as such a trifling institution can extend it has not been without benefit, were it only that by the attention of one of the lady-teachers some children have, by going there only, been taught to read very well, and I was anxious to attempt to afford you some notion of a little Welsh Sunday-school in an agricultural district, and the disposition entertained by the inhabitants towards being instructed, I have, &c.

M. A. ROCHE.

In 1863 a school was built in the village near the Church originally as a Church school. Today it is still used as a Primary School.

1860’s

David Morgan a builder from Jeffeston who had build Laws St Pembroke Dock and his son-in-law, Thomas Howell who had been a shipwright at Neyland were partners at Whalcwm Cosheston in a thriving shipbuilding business in which they used oak trees growing on the banks Of the Haven. - They built ships to order in their yard for Liverpool captains: and it was the custom for the captain who was to buy the ship to stay at Cosheston for some time before his ship was launched so that he could supervise final details. This business prospered until the coming of ironclad ships, when ships built of oak were gradually superseded.

Ships built	1860’s	4 total 88 tons
	1870’s	3 total 201 tons
	880’s	1 total 27 tons

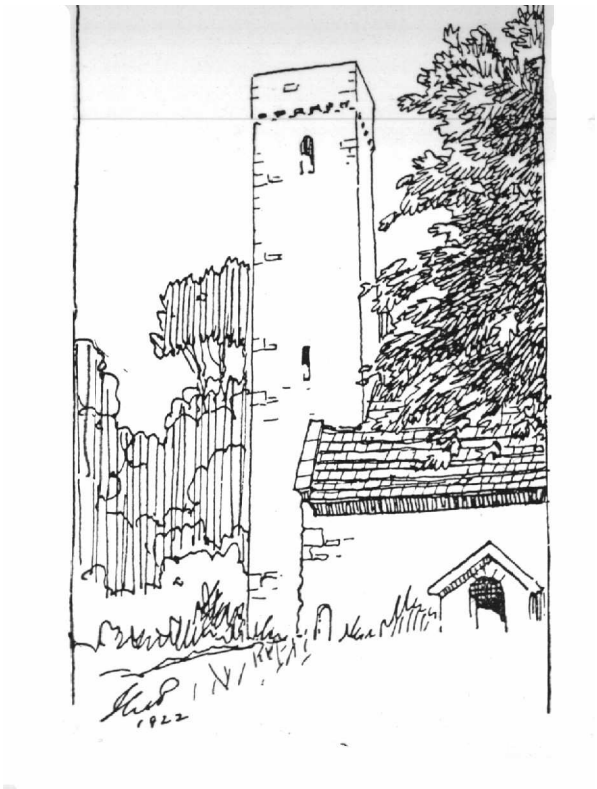
The partners had another line of business at Cosheston a Chemical Works, primarily with the object of wasting none of the spare products from the Shipbuilding Yard. In time their most important product was naphtha, and this with other compounds and charcoal, they sold, chiefly to Messrs. Curtis and Sarvey, of Neath, manufacturers of explosives. Some bye products as well as oak bark went to the Tannery in Pembroke

Thomas's daughters Daisy, Lillian and Florence were writers as was their niece Avis Howells

Population

1563 number of households 39
1670 number recorded for Hearth Tax 52
1801 number of families 90 with a total of 401 people
It is interesting that the census returns for 1951 record a total of 381

Hodgeston
Parish Church.
Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments



The church consists of chancel (30 1/2 feet by 16 1/2 feet), nave (31 feet by 14 feet tower (13 feet square), and north porch. Its earliest parts are the nave and tower
The chancel was rebuilt in the first half of the 14th century, possibly under the direct influence of bishop Henry Gower 1328-1347), as has been suggested by Dr. E. A. Freeman. It has a triple sedilia and double piscina of decorated work; these are flanked on either side by stone benches. The windows are modern restorations. In the south-west angle are the rood stairs, whilst two corbels which supported the rood beam are in situ on the west side of the plain pointed chancel arch.
The nave is plainly vaulted; at the east end of the vault are the remains of a vanished bell-cote. In the north wall is a blocked pointed doorway; to the right of the south doorway is a stoup recess..
The tower of four storeys, the two lowest being vaulted; the ground chamber is entered only from the church. Instead of a battlement a plain corbelled parapet. On the north side of the tower is the turret stair, rising clear of the parapet. The ground storey is lighted by a modern window which has

been inserted above the still remaining original loop. The second and third stories are lighted by slits; the bell-chamber has to the east a double window with circular heads, and to the west a double light with square hood.

The font bowl (27 inches square externally, and 20 inches internally, with a depth of 61 inches) is of cushion type; the east and west faces each bear a cross of quasi-early form. The bowl stands upon a circular shaft and square chamfered base; marks of a cover are visible.

In 1831 the entire building was in " a state of extreme dilapidation, the windows being blocked and partially destroyed, and the roof in a condition of complete decay. "
The bell, still in use, bears the legend + SANCTA + MARIA + ORA + PRO + .NOBIS + . It dates from the mid-15th century Visited 18th May 1922

According to Glynne 1851
This church has a nave and a large chancel with western tower, but no porch. There is a curious contract between the fine Middle pointed chancel and the rude Pembrokeshire nave and tower. The chancel is almost of equal length with the nave, and has unluckily been much mutilated; but it presents a very good specimen of Middle pointed; unusual in this part of the country. The windows (two on each side) are unhappily now closed, but are each of two lights. The east window is a wretched modern one. There is a string, internally, beneath the windows, and along the south side of the chancel runs a stone bench. There is also a curious cornice of flowers, in stone , just beneath the chancel roof; which is now a very poor one of wood, but probably a stone one was intended. The grand feature of the chancel are the beautiful sedilia. Three in number, with ogee canopies, crocketed and finialed with intermediate pinnacles and a cornice of ball-flower. The canopies have trefoil feathering, and the shafts between them are octagonal. These are set rather farther westward than usual, and one of the windows is placed between them and the piscine. The piscine has a double ogee-head much like the sedilia, and very rich finials. Against the east wall is a bracket of stone. The chancel arch is a rude pointed one. Westward of it is part of a stone fence.

According to the 1851 census of religious buildings the area of the Parish was equal to 709 acres and the population was 78 36 males and 41 females
The space in the church was recorded as 8 free places and 40 allocated and Henry Hughes the minister records the attendance at the afternoon service as being 80 which is far more than the capacity of the Church and more than the total population of the parish.
The parish registers which are available in the Pembrokeshire county records Office date back to 1766 although there is a Bishop's transcript available in the National Library of Wales for 1686-87.

There was much rebuilding in 1851. and the church was restored 1880's

Medieval free chapel including an important C14 chancel with decorated period sedilia and piscina. Source: **Cadw** list description

Church Plate of Pembrokeshire JT Evans 1905 Hodgeston

Here is the oldest Elizabethan Chalice and Paten cover in Pembrokeshire Both pieces bear the date letter for 1568 with maker's mark 1 P in a shaped shield. This maker's mark is found at Westerham, Kent, 1566 ; in Leicestershire at Catthorpe 1568 ; Twyford 1569 ; at Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge, 1570; Llanllawei 1573; and is very common in Somersetshire. Around the bowl of the Hodgeston Chalice are two bands of plain strap-work enclosing the usual foliation

and intersecting four times, one leaf only appearing above and below each point of intersection. Between these bands i.e. round the centre of the bowl is inscribed "+ POCVLVM » ECLESIE « DE ». HAOSTON ". That are no vertical reed mouldings. The stem is divided by a knop baviog a small fillet above and below and decorated vith intermittent lines. To the Paten cover has been attached a modem paten, hall-marked 1880 with maker's mark HEW in a tri-lobed shield. This is the most hopeless, stupid piece of ' restoration ' in the County.
Around the handle or foot on which is inscribed the date "1569" is a band of plain strap-work enclosing the usual foliage.
— A pewter Plate, 1 1 in. in diameter, and roughly scratched " Hotson 1786 ". It carries the marks : " London " ; a rose crowned, twice ; B & C ; hands clasped ; stag couchant ; lion rampant. It was probably made in London for a Bristol or other country maker as there is no trace of him in the London Lists.
— A pewter Chalice and Paten have disappeared.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This benefice was originally a free chapel, and in 1380 the patronage belonged to the heir of John Fleming, Baron de la Roche. In I487 the right of presentation was vested in Henry Malenfant and Thomas Sturmyn, the lords of the manor of Ogeston [Hodgestonl, being patrons for that turn. In I594 one moiety of the patronage was owned by the Earl of Essex, who bought it from Wogan, and the other moiety belonged to John ap Res and the de Longueville family, the right of presentation being appendant to the manor of Hodgeston.— *Owen Pem.*
(1535) Ecclesia sive libera Capella de Hoggeston.—Beclesia sive libera capella ibidem ad donacionem domini de Fer-rers et aliorum patronorum ibidem unde Johannes Luntley est rector sine terris et mansione. Et valent fructus hujus capelle communibus annis viij'i inde sol' in visita-cione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno xiij.d Et in visita-cione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro procuracionibus et sinodalibus v8 ixd. Et remanet dare £7 I3s. 2d. Inde decima I5s. 3d.—*Valor Eccl.*
Under the heading ' Livings remaining in Charge ':— Hogeston alias Hoston R. Visit. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno 1s. 1d- PIOS. and Syn. quolibet anno, 5s.William Rachford and William Davies, I675; Sir Arthur Owen, Bart., I724, I728; Lewis Pryse and John Howell Esq., p.h.v., I757- Kings Books, £7 13s. 4d. Yearly tenths, I5S. *4d.—Bacon's Liber Regis*
(1786) Under the heading 'Livings discharged':—Hogeston alias Hoston V. Clear yearly value £29. *—Bacon's Liber Regis*

Hodgeston Clergy

Yonge	Hugh	1380 Oct 25	Hodgeston rector
Picton	Thomas	1381	Hodgeston rector
Cole	John	1404 Jul 14	Hodgeston rector
Smyth	John	1407	Hodgeston rector
Malenfant	John	1407 Nov 23	Hodgeston rector
Persivall	Philip	1487	Hodgeston rector
Mendus	William	1487 May 10	Hodgeston rector
ap John	Philip	1534	Hodgeston rector
Luntley	John	1535-6	Hodgeston rector
Laugharne	Francis	1578	Hodgeston rector
Owens	Francis	1631 Nov 23	Hodgeston rector
Prichard	William	1662 Oct 7	Hodgeston rector
Hitching	Thomas	1675 Sep 6	Hodgeston rector
Rowe	Henry	1724 Jul 11	Hodgeston rector
Williams	John	1729 Feb 15	Hodgeston rector

Williams	George	1757 May 25	Hodgeston rector
Jones	George	1787 Nov 3	Hodgeston rector
married Miss Voyle of Haverfordwest			
Owen	Thomas	1829 Feb 16	Hodgeston rector
Hughes	Henry	1851 Feb 18	Hodgeston rector
Thomas	Richard James H	1858 Mar 26	Hodgeston rector
Davies	Herbert William	1874 Mar 5	Hodgeston rector
Clunn	William Davies	1879 Sep11	Hodgeston rector
Edwardes	David Edward	1888 Oct 22	Hodgeston rector

Philpe 1543 Churchwarden Hogeston PRO 223/423

Moat RCAM

This is a square enclosure (60ft by 60ft) a few yards west of the parish church. The moat which surrounds it still contains water on three sides, the forth is much overgrown. A small building stood within the moat until about the year 1870 when it was removed. Visited 18th May 1922

NB a small probably mesne, manor of Hodgeston certainly existed in the medieval period, but its history is practically a blank. There is no appearance of a baronial mound in the parish, but this feature may be represented by the moated mansion noticed above

Hogeston Hill Tumulus

About 20 yds south west of Carew Beacon and on the south side of the Ridgeway is the site of a vanished tumulus, respecting which the following remarks appeared in *Arch Camb 1851*
One tumulus has been opened about thirty years ago (1826) and a skeleton found; stones also are said to have been removed.

Hodgeston Hall

House of c.1800. In 1787 the ownership of the estate was held in three shares, the largest being that of the Rev. Arthur Owen. In 1840 the same share was owned by Griffith Owen, and the occupant of Hodgeston Hall was John Owen. The house may possibly have served as a rectory: Thomas Owen MA was Rector of Hodgeston from 1829. It is now a farmhouse.

Hogeston Historic Records

1291 Recorded as Villa Hogges -- *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas

1348 September 24 Pembroke
Writ of certiorari de feodis etc., to John de Shol, escheator in Hereford and the adjacent March of Wales, 24 September, 22
Edward III Extent of all fees and advowsons of churches in the county of Pembroke, made at Pembroke on Thursday in the feast of St Michael de Monte Tumba, 22 Edward III.
Jurors; John Cantrel, William Adam, William Robelyn, Thomas de Castro, Andrew Wysman, John Beneger..... John Rou, John Robyn, William Parttrahan, John Hilton and Henry Beneger.
Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, had in the county of
Pembroke 251/2 knights fees and three carucates of land, viz.;
Ogiston half and quarter fee held by William de Rupe, worth yearly £10

1376 20 November
IPM, Edward III, 248, f. 105
Writ of certiorari de feodis, d. 20 November, 49 Edward III. Edward de Brigg. Extent. .. 49

Edward III.
Jurors: Richard de Houton, Roger Creytol, Henry Brace, Richard de Brompton, John de Mulle, Hugh Wrembrugge, Walter Keveryk, Walter Bisshewall', John Kawerose, Walter Rouse, Henry ap Ieuan, Walter Heynes.
John de Hastinges late Earl of Pembroke, deceased, held the undermentioned fees and advowsons of the king in chief, viz.:
Quarter of a knight's fee in Hoggeston, held by William de Rupe,

1403
Also on 13 October, in the year abovesaid, the bishop collated, to Master John Colle clerk, at Charleton, the free Chapel of Hoggeston of his collation and diocese, vacant by the death of Master Thomas Picton, last rector or warden of the same; and instituted him etc. And he took the oath etc. And it was written to Sir Richard Wythlokes, dean of Pembroke, or Sir Bernard Tyler, vicar of Lantefey, to induct him, under the same date saving always the archdeacon's right in all things. And he had letters etc.

[Marginal note.] Void because it does not take effect as appears below.

1404 July 14
Also on 14 July in the year abovesaid, at Charlton, the bishop collated to Master John Cole the free Chapel of OGESTON, vacant by the death of Sir Thomas Pycton, last rector or warden of the same, and pertaining to the bishop's collation for this turn by lapse; and instituted him etc. And it was written to Master Philip ap Res to induct him, saving the archidiaconal right. And he had the letters necessary for him in this behalf.

1407 February

Guy, etc., to John, prior of the priory of St. Thomas the Martyr, Haverford, greeting, etc.

Order, - Although all and singular who hinder or disturb, cause others to hinder or disturb, or ratify these things done in their name, any persons whatsoever holding ecclesiastical benefices and any one of them from being able to dispose freely in respect of such their benefices of the tithes, profits, rents, fruits and oblations of the same, or who lightly withdraw, carry away or take away, cause or procure to be withdrawn, carried away or taken away, tithes, fruits, rents, profits and oblations, beyond and contrary to the will of rectors and vicars and other ecclesiastics, or ratify such withdrawal, carrying away and taking away, done in their name, are in the constitutions of the holly father, in the condemnation of the sentenced the greater excommunication, nevertheless some sons of iniquity, satellites of Satans unmindful of their own salvation, have hindered and disturbed and still disturb Master John Cole, rector or warden of the free chapel of Ogiston, from being able to dispose freely in respect of his said chapel of the tithes, profits, fruits, rents and oblations of the same free chapel, as of right he should, and have ratified and still ratify such impediment and disturbance done in their name; and such his tithes, fruits, rents, profits and oblations, beyond and against his will, they have withdrawn, carried and taken away, caused or procured to be withdrawn, carried and taken away, and have ratified the withdrawal, carrying and taking away, done in their name, and still illegally detain such tithes etc. withdrawn, carried away and taken away, incurring the condemnation of the said sentence of the greater excommunication under which they still remain to the grave peril of the souls of themselves and of others Willing to have dealings with the same, and the great prejudice of the said Master John and his chapel aforesaid. Wherefore we commit unto [and] firmly enjoining in virtue of obedience and under pain of the greater excommunication command you that you solemnly pronounce in your churches during the solemnisation of mass when the number of people present is largest, with ringing of bells, with the

cross Uplifted, with candles lighted and thrown to the ground for their Condemnation, and the other solemnity usual in such denunciation, you denounce all and singular such malefactors as having been so excommunicated generally, and as being excommunicated, not ceasing from such denunciation until you have other mandate from us. Dated on the day and in the year and place abovesaid.
And like mandates went out to the rector and the vicar of Carrew; the rector and the vicar of Manerbeere; and the rector of St. Giles; and to all curates of the same deaneries.

1407 November 24
On the 24th day of the same month etc. he admitted Sir John Malenfant, priest, to the free chapel of HODGESTON of the diocese of St. David's, vacant by the free resignation of Master John Smyth last rector of the same; on the presentation of Henry Malenfant and Thomas Sturmyn, lords of Hodgeston, true patrons of the said free chapel for this turn, and instituted him as rector etc.

1486 Philip Percival held the living of Talbenny and the free chapel of Hodgeston

1487 10 May
On 10 May at the manor of Lantfey, one Sir William Mendes then vicar of Lantfey aforesaid was admitted to the free chapel of Hogeston vacant by the death in the course of nature of Sir Philip Persivall last warden of the same; on the presentation of William Perrot of Scotsbourgh, then sole and true patron of the same as was fully proved by an inquisition made in that behalf. And he had letters of induction in the usual form.

1513
Henry king of England etc.,. to Edward etc., bishop of St David's greeting. Whereas you and the rest of the prelates and clergy of the province of Canterbury assembled in the last convocation or holy synod of such prelates and clergy in the church of the divine Paul, London, begun and celebrated on 6 February in the year 1511-12 according to the course and computation of the English Church and continued day by day unto and on 17 December then next following granted unto us for the defence and protection of the Anglican Church and this our famous realm of England as well as to allay and extirpate heresies and schisms in the church universal which in these days flourish more than usually, under the manners, forms, conditions, and exceptions written below , not otherwise not in any other manner , four tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices and possessions whatsoever , also of all benefices and possesssions of alien priories whatsoever , being in the hands of whatsoever ecclesiastics or secular men of the said province, the specific exceptions within written only excepted, to be levied, collected and paid in the manner, form and terms following, namely one and the first tenth on the feast of St Martin in the winter next to come which will be in the year 1513, the second truly on the feast of St Peter ad Vincula then next to come which will be in the year 1514, and the third on the feast of the Holy apostles Phillip and James which will be in the year 1515, the fourth and last tenth truly on the feast of the said Apostles which will be in the year 1516 saving from the grant, levy, and payment of the said tenth etc., as it more fully appears in the said writ of the king hanging on the file of the year 1513.

Collectors of the first kings tenth to be paid on the feast of St Martin bishop and confessor above

The prior of Pembroke collector in the archdeaconry of St David's

The goods, church possessions and benefices, in the diocese of St David's which have been deminished , impoverished, and other destroyed by wars, fires, ruins, inundation's of rivers and other misfortunes and chances deservedly to be excused from payment of the same four tenths according to the force etc., of the grant of the same by the authority of the said convocation follow

and are these as appears on the other part of the folio here following etc.
In the archdeaconry of St David's are excepted the churches here underwritten :-

In the deanery of Pembroke the underwritten churches are excepted

Hodgeston (so it would appear that at this date the church was not in very good condition like most of the other churches in the area.)

1526 30 October, COURT ROLL, *Portfolio 227 No. 44*

County of Pembroke, held at Pembroke, on Tuesday, 30 October, 1526. before John Wogan, Ar., and William Owen, *Gent.,* deputies of Rees Griffith, Ar., lieutenant of William Parre, Kt., steward of the county of Pembroke.

Suitors *(Sectatores).*

Walter Deveraux Kt Lord Ferrers and Charteley, lord of one-fifth part of the manor of Hoggeston, who holds the said part of our lord the king as of his county aforesaid by Cadwallader ap Howell his bailiff, came and asked to be fined for the remission of his suit of court this year, and was allowed, fine, 2s.

John Longvile Kt lord of another part of the manor of Hoggeston, divided into five portions, by Richard Wogan, the steward, came, etc. as above, fine 2s

Thomas Perrott Ar, lord of one-third part of the manor Hoggeston, petitioned for several defaults this year 12d

John Perroft, son and heir of William Perrott, late of Scottisburgh, as yet a minor; his lands, namely, one-fourth part of the manor of Hoggeston and of other lands, which are held by the king, are still in the hands of the king by reason of his nonage. Therefore his fine for suit of court, etc., is respited here.

Journal of the Historical Society of the Church of Wales vol. page 62
1559 July 18th list of visitors (Western circuit -Wales + Hereford & Worcester) to administer the oath to clergy under the Act of Supremacy to enforce the use of the Prayer Book and to promulgate the royal injunctions

Thomas Yonge 1507-68 - Born at Hodgeston educated at Broadgates Hall Oxford - principal there 1542-6 - precentor St David's in 1542 in 1559 with Metric and Constantyne involved in a violent quarrel with Bishop Ferrar - was Bishop of St Davids January 1560 translated to York 1561.

1550's Thomas Young doctor of divinity held the Chancellor of St David's held the livings of Spittal, Nash and Hodgeston, because of the difficulties with Bishop Ferrar, found problems finding curates to work in the parishes. He succeeded Bishop Morgan as Bishop of St David's and then advanced to the see of York. He was born at Hodgeston near Lamphey.

1562 Walter James leased Hodgeston rectory with its barns, stables, orchards, and outhouses to Williaw Loughor, but the indenture fell into Perrot's hands and he entered into possession so the said James had to appeal to the Court of Chancery for redress (PCC Evans Sir John Perrot' p 46)

1770 February 8 Pulchrohen
Rev George Holcombe to Charles Moss Bishop of St Davids

Mr Seall the vicar of St Mary's etc Pembroke is now with me and has desired me to present his

duty to your lordship and to lay before you the following' particulars. That, as he lives in Shropshire and has expectations, particularly from Lord Clive, whose Principal seat is in the parish where he lives he humbly and earnestly entreat that your lordship will be pleased to dispense for some time at least with his personal residence at Pembroke, and that he will take care that his parishes shall be served by an able curate who will perform the duty as fully and as conscientiously as he himself could do were he personally resident. That the principal inhabitants of his parishes have recommended to him Mr. Williams, the vicar of Hodgeston in the deanery of Pembroke, whom I know personally and who performs parochial duties both as a reader and preacher extremely well and who lives in the town of Pembroke and is a man besides of sobriety and of a good character. The present curate's names is Hughes, vicar of Landphey. The parishes do not much approve of him to continue the curate as his manner of reading and preaching is not so edifying, and indeed to my own knowledge I am certain that as an officiating minister he is greatly inferior to Mr. Williams. Mr. Seall seems to be a modest, well-meaning man and has desired me to address your lordship upon this affair previously to his writing to you which he soon himself intends to do. Your lordship's tenant of Castle Morrice has at length paid me the rent you expect of him.

Lucas MS. 2862.

1794 circa [St Petrox]
extract from a Letter from Cha[rle]s Pigott Pritchett, rural dean
of Pembroke , to William Stuart Bishzp of St David's
..... The state of the churches in my district is now become so decent and in tolerable order that it is unnecessary for me to trouble your lordship with particulars. I wish I had as good an account to give of many of the vicarage houses . That of Nangle stands in most deplorable condition, next to it Mannerbier, St Twinnels and the vicarage at Stackpole want thorough repairs----
list of subscribers to the fund for the sons of the clergy

Revd G Jones Hogheston £1-1-0

Church in Wales MS AD/AET 1209
Pembrokeshire life 1572-1843

1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales - Hodgeston

HODGESTON, a parish, in the hundred of Castlemartin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Pembroke, on the road to Tenby; containing 75 inhabitants. This parish is by some writers supposed to have been the site of an ancient religious establishment, of the existence of which, however, there are not the slightest traces, nor has it even a traditionary history. The supposition rests chiefly, if not entirely, upon the evidence of an ancient deed still extant, in which John Stackpool styles himself "capellanus," and dates from "Oggeston;" but there is every probability that the writer was chaplain of the episcopal palace at Lamphey, about half a mile distant, and held the rectory of this parish at the same time. Hodgeston is situated in the southern part of the county, and is bounded by the parishes of Manorbeer, Lamphey, and Carew, and the sea, contiguous to what is called Freshwater bay. It contains by admeasurement 709 acres, mostly arable and pasture, with a small quantity of waste, and little or no woodland: the tillage is of a fair average quality, after the practice of the country, but not according to the improved system. The surface is in general level, but partly undulated, and towards the north rises to a considerable elevation, as it likewise does on the south towards the sea. There runs a vein of limestone from east to west, which is wrought and occasionally burnt for the use of the farms. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 13. 4.; patrons, Sir John Owen, Bart., and Pryse Pryse, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rentcharge of £73; and there is a glebe of twenty acres, valued at £26 per annum. The church is a neat edifice, with a lofty square embattled tower, and was probably erected about

the time of Henry I., as most of the churches appear to have such towers where the Flemings were located by that monarch: there is a handsome chancel, considerably larger than would seem to have been required for the inhabitants, who apparently never exceeded the present number. Dr. Thomas Young, Bishop of St. David's and afterwards Archbishop of York, was a native of this parish

Hearth Tax 1670

Butler	John	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths h2
Davis	William	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths h1
Eliot	Griffith	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths p
Hill	George	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths P
Hinton	William	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths h2
Jones	Griffith	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths P
Keane	Henry	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths h1
Kearn	Thomas	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearth P
Langham	Elizabeth	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths P
Marchent	George	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths
Prichard	William	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths h3
Rice	George	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths h2
Robbin	William	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths P
Stafford	Thomas	1670	Hodgeston	Pembrokeshire Hearths P

Land Tax 1791

PARISH AND PROPERTY	SURNAME	FORENAMES
Hodgeston	Milford	Lord (owner)
Hodgeston	Owen	Rev Arthur (owner)
Hodgeston	Owens	William (tenant)
Hodgeston	Rogers	William (tenant)
Hodgeston	Skone	John (tenant)
Hodgeston	Vaughan	James (tenant)
Hodgeston Hall	Probine	William (owner)
Hodgeston Hall	Rogers	Thomas (tenant)
Hodgeston Rectory.	Jones	Rev George (owner)

Other Names in records

Colle John 1403 13 October Also on 13 October, in the year abovesaid, the bishop collated, to Master **John Colle** clerk, at Charleton, the free Chapel of Hoggeston of his collation and diocese, vacant by the death of Master **Picton,Thomas,** last rector or Warden of the same, and instituted him etc And he took the oath etc And it was written to **Sir Wythlokes Richard**, dean of Pembroke, or **Sir Tyler,Bernard** vicar of Lantefey, to induct him, under the same saving always the archdeacons right in all things And he had Letters etc

Picton Thomas 1381 Nov 19 Oggeston Hodgeston Rector 1384 Dec 10th rector of the parish church of Tynbegh 1397 14 February died church of Tynneby before 1403 December 10 *WWHR* Vol2 p 205 *WWHR* Vol2 P204 *Pembrokeshire Parsons*---- **Picton Thomas,** 1403

Robelyn Robert died in 1362, holding at Maynowiston Cosheston ? of the Earl, at Oggeston Hodgeston of **Walter de la Roche** at Jameston of the Lord of Manorbier, at **Williams**ton, and Redbard Redbertli of the Master of Slebech and of **Thomas de Northwode**, and at Jorbardeston Yerbeston of **John de Carew** " his heir was his brother

Skyll William 1398 Feb 14 clerk Hoggeston *WWHR Vol2 p 205*

Sturmin Thomas 1407 Nov 23 Oggeston Hodgeston *WWHR* Vol2 p 205

ap Res John 1594 lord of the manor of Hodgeston *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Davies William 1675 patron Hodgeston Church *Bacons Liber Regis*

de Ferrers Dom 1535 and al Patr patron Llangwn Church *Bacons Liber Regis* 1535 Patron Llysyfran Church patron Hodgeston Church 1535 *Valor Eccl,Pembrokeshire Parsons*

de Longueville ? 1594 lord of the manor of Hodgeston *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Earl of Essex 1594 Patron Llysyfran Church lord of the manor of Hodgeston1594 *Pembrokeshire Parsons* **Earl of Gloucester** 1366 *Patent Roll* 40 pt 1 m 6 & 3
Fleming John 1380 Baron de la Roche Patron Hodgeston Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Gower Henry Aug 1339 Bishop a perpetual vicar be to the church of St Issells Saundersfoot 1330 Bishops Palace Lamphey 1328 1347 Hodgeston Church Manorowen Church 17 Feb 1335 Bishop of St Davids 1339 Aug Acc to *PembrokeshireParsons*

Hughes Henry 1851 Minister *census of religious buildings* Hodgeston Church

James Walter 1562 lease Hodgeston rectory PCC *Evans Sir John Perrot p 46*

John Howell 1786 Esq patron Hodgeston Church *Bacons Liber Regis*

Lewis Pryse 1757 patron Hodgeston Church *Bacons Liber Regis*

Loughor William lease Hodgeston rectory PCC *Evans Sir John Perrot p 46*

Malenfant Henry 1407, November 24 On the 24th day of the same month etc he admitted **Sir John Malenfant**, priest, to the free chapel of Hodgeston of the diocese of St David's , vacant by the free resignation of Master **John Smyth** last rector of the same on the presentation of **Henry Malenfant** and **Thomas, Sturmyn**, lords of Hodgeston, true patrons of the said free chapel for this turn, and instituted him as rector etc

Malenfant Henry Patron lord of the manor of Ogeston Hodgeston1487 *Pembrokeshire parsons*

Malefant Margaret 1441 nee **Astley** held the **Malefant** Pembrokeshire estates of Upton, Pile, one fourth of the manors of Hodgeston and Burton for her life " how they descended afterwards is not clear

Owen Arthur 1787 Rev Hodgeston Hall

Owen Griffith 1840 Hodgeston Hall

Owen John 1834 Sir Bart patron Hodgeston Church *1834 Topographical Dictionary of Wales*
Prise Prise 1834 Esq patron Hodgeston Church *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*

Rachford William 1675 patron Hodgeston Church *Bacons Liber Regis*

Robelyn Robert died in 1362, holding at Maynowiston Cosheston ? of the Earl, at Oggeston Hodgeston of **Walter de la Roche** at Jameston of the Lord of Manorbier, at Williams**t**on, and Redbard Redbertli of the Master of Slebech and of **Thomas de Northwode**, and at Jorbardeston Yerbeston of **John de Carew** " his heir was his brother

Sturmin Thomas 1407 Nov 23 Oggeston Hodgeston *WWHR* Vol2 p 205

Sturmyn Thomas 1487 Patron lord of the manor of Ogeston Hodgeston *Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR* Vol1 p203

Welsh Thomas 14 August 1798 Manorbier Labourer Offence Assault with intent to ravish **Mary Reymond**, Hodgeston, spinster, prosecutor's daughter Indicted twice for the fact, the other - no 33 in this file - for a rape Hodgeston Prosecutor **Reymond John**, Hodgeston, labourer Verdict Guilty *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Yong Thomas, 1507 DCL a learned prelate and civilian, was the son of **John Yong**, of Pembrokeshire, by **Ellanor** his wife, and was born at Hodgeston *Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1834*, in that county, in 1507 He was entered at Broadgate's Hall, now Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1528, and having applied himself to the study of Civil Law, he took a degree in that faculty in 1537, being then in holy orders In 1542, he was made Principal of his Hall, and in 1547, Precentor of St David's , "where being much scandalized at the unworthy actions of **Robert Ferrar**, Bishop of that place, he did, with others, draw up articles against him which being proved before the King's Commissioners, the said Bishop was imprisoned in the time of King Edward VI" In the reign of Queen Mary, **Thomas, Yong** was obliged to flee from the Kingdom for religion sake, and he remained in Germany in an obscure condition during her time On the accession of Queen **Elizabeth**, he returned to England and on the deprivation of Bishop **Henry Morgan**, he was consecrated to the bishopric of St David's, January 21, 1559 He presided over this see only until February, 1560, when he was translated to the archbishopric of York, and about the same time he was made President of the Queen's Council in the northern parts of England In February, 1564, he was created Doctor of Civil Law, and he died on the 26th of June, 1568, and was buried at the east end of the choir of the cathedral church of York He married late in life **Jane**, the daughter of **Thomas, Kynaston**, of Estwick, in Shropshire, by whom he had issue **George Yong**, who was afterwards knighted, and was living in York, in 1612 (**Wood**'s Athen Oxon) *Eminent Welshmen* –R *Williams* 1852

Education

1847 acc/to the State of Education in Wales report

“On the 21st December I visited the parish which is a very small one containing only 6 farms and four resident labourers. Their children go to school in Lamphey which is an adjoining parish. The rector was non resident ; lives in Pembroke. The rate of wages here was much the same as at Lamphey viz. 8s per week on an average . There was no school of any description in the parish either day or Sunday.”

Population

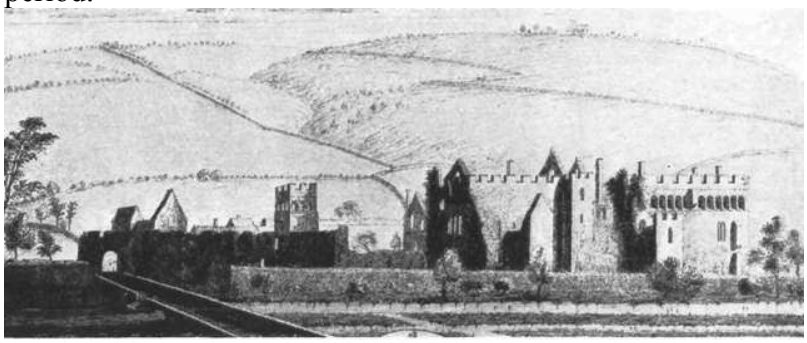
1563 number of Households	8
1670	14
1801	11

Lamphey

Very old village with a free standing "Flemish" Chimney
Seems to have belonged to the Diocese of St David's by 1096 for that year the Bishop was there during the seige of Pembroke Castle.
Bishops palace once residence of Bishops of St David's earliest surviving document dated from the Palace at Lamphey was issued in 1259, during the episcopate of Richard de Carew but Welsh Bishops of St David's had ready chosen Lamphey as a rural retreat before the Normans came.
After the reformation and Bishop Barlow who neglected all the See's Pembrokeshire Property as he wished to remove the See to Carmarthen, the manor was given up to the Crown, who in 1546 passed into the Devereux family and Robert Earl of Essex, favourite of Queen Elizabeth spent his boyhood here.
Nearby, the imposing Lamphey Court outwardly well preserved house in the Classical Revival style of the 1820's
The church in the village has a Norman tower, but was largely rebuilt in the nineteenth century.
In Norman times a Demesene consisted of several strips widely scattered in several fields of varying size the manor of Lamphey had 6 fields some of which were more than 100 acres in area

Bishop's Palace RCAM

It is probable that a residence of the bishops of St. Davids existed at Lamphey from a very early period.



Lamphey Palace 1740's

The structure as it at present consists of two parts, an eastern and a Western wing, connected by a gateway that stands about midway between them. The western wing is the earlier, and may date from the time of Richard de Carew, during whose episcopate the earliest surviving document that emanated from the palace of Lamphey was issued in the year 1259. A considerable length of outer walling is unbroken by a window fronting the exterior, whilst the top of the wall is battlemented and loopholed. Against this wall, and looking across the courtyard, was the hall measuring about 80 feet by 20 feet; above the seems to have been a series of dormitories The other living rooms were doubtless arranged round the courtyard, but all traces of them have vanished above ground
Whatever kind of eastern wing may then have existed, it was completely removed about 1330, and a building was erected on this portion of the site probably by Bishop Henry Gower soon after his appointment to the see. The frontage of the mansion was thus considerably extended, both wings being connected with an archway, the lower parts of which show it to have been constructed prior to Bishop Gower's time, and to have been merely altered and beautified by him. The outer wall of this wing is surmounted by a strikingly effective parapet of arched openings similar to what is known to be Gower's work in the ruined bishop's palace at St. Davids, and in the upper walls of the episcopal castle of Swansea. Professor Freeman considered the work at Lamphey to be "a mere bungling imitation of his Gower's work at St. David's from a later hand, but it is more likely to represent Gower's first attempt.

A number of chambers are named in the survey of Lamphey taken after the dissolution of the monasteries, but these with their under-crofts have so far disappeared as to leave no sufficient indications of their respective purposes. There must, of course, always have been a Chapel within the precincts of the palace; at any rate the ruins of one stands within the quadrangle parallel with Gower's wing; it may be of his erection, and was probably structurally connected with the residence. The exterior walls of this chapel still remain; the eastern gable holds a beautifully,-proportioned Perpendicular window The chapel was dedicated to St. Mary –-Visited 14th April 1915 RCAM

The palace of the Bishops of St David's from the C 13 and probably much earlier and until the mid C16. It has important surviving works which have been associated with Bishops Richard Carew, Henry de Gower and Edward Vaughan.

The palace was surrendered to the Crown by Bishop William Barlow in 1546, whence it was granted to Richard Devereux (and the line of the Earls of Essex).

In 1683, probably after damage in the Civil War, the palace was sold to the Owens of Orielton, and in 1821 to Charles Mathias. In the time of Owen tenure the buildings were neglected or converted to farm use, but preservation commenced under the Mathias family followed by H. M. Office of Works and Cadw.

Earlv C13: Fragments remain of the Old Hall and its undercroft. It is not clear with which bishop this first surviving work is associated. In the hall, two lancets at north, one blocked. Hearth at South with a round chimney above. In the undercroft: slit windows with wide embrasures. Local limestone rubble. Alterations in C16.

Late C13 (associated with Bishop Carew): the Western Hall (replacing the old hall which became a kitchen) and its undercroft. The hall has a fireplace at the centre of the North wall. An attached latrine block at the SE corner. Undercroft: windows with stepped high sills above what appear to be seats. In the walls afire the sockets of the floor joists carrying the original timber floor laid above a longitudinal bridging joist. Local limestone with dressings in a coarse freestone.

In later centuries the Western Hall continued as the main hall of the Palace. The undercroft was vaulted over. Windows converted to Tudor form. An attic storey and a new latrine block at S were added.

Early C14 (associated with Bishop Gower): A long narrow hall (or suite of rooms?) and undercroft added at the E of the Palace. The main stairs are against the N wall, above the undercroft porch. There are corbels for a pentice roof sheltering the stairs. The hall was roofed with six trusses, for the wall-posts of which there are corbels about 1.5 m above floor level. Pairs of trefoil-headed lancet windows with window seats. The E end of the hall is served by a fireplace with a conical chimney. A latrine wing is attached at SW. At the top of the walls is an arcaded parapet, of less developed type than that of Bishop Gower at St David's. Local limestone rubble with sandstone dressings. This building has a fine undercroft which now appears as a single vault, slightly pointed at the apex. The springings of several of the eleven cross-ribs survive, but the ribs have almost completely disappeared and the straight construction joints in the stonework above rib positions are visible.

A building at the E of the inner ward containing additional accommodation (the 'red chamber') may be contemporary.

Early C16 (associated with Bishop Vaughan) Fragments of a chapels with a modern gateway at the E. Sacristy at N. Fragments of Tudor windows. A fine Perpendicular E window survives.

Wards: The inner ward gatehouse, now standing in isolation two storeys, with gatekeeper's room above. Altered stairs at N. incorporating a mounting block. Pitched floor in the gateway. Shallow vaulted floor above. In the NE corner of the upper room there is a fireplace. Parapet arcading after the Gower style.
There remain fragments of an extensive outer ward, to the N and W of the main buildings. Here the most important structure was Bishop Vaughan's great corn barn, the lower part of the N wall of which survives. Also fragments of the outer gatehouse. A later outer precinct wall to the S facing the stream and fish-ponds.
A detailed inventory of the goods of Bishop Rawlings lists the following rooms of the late Bishop 'at his manor place of Lantefey, with their contents, providing an idea of the extent of the building at the Dissolution. as follows-
The Bishop's own chamber 'where he was accustomed to take his rest, and where he died'.
The Chamberlain's chamber.
The wardrebe.
The Checkered chamber.
The Great Chamber.
The gardine chamber.
the Gloucester chamber.
The next chamber to the Gloucester chamber.
The Parker's chamber.
The Steward's chamber.
The next chamber.
The Porter's chamber.
The Cooks chamber.
The Painter's chamber
The Barbers chamber.
The Brewer (chamber).
The Under Cook's chamber.
The Chapel chamber.
The second chamber within the Chapel chamber.
The Chapel.
The Hall.
The Paramour
The Wine Cellar.
The Buttery
The Pantry.
The Kitchen.
The Larder House.
The Fish Larder House.
The Bakehouse.
The Brewhouse
The Malthouse.
Oxhouse.
The Park.
List of Books in the study.

Lamphey St Tyfei – Parish of Lamphey RCAM
Even before 1851 this church had been " fearfully modernized (**Arch Camb., II, ii, 821**), and it was further restored " in 1870. It has now little of antiquarian interest except its west tower and its font. On plan the building is cruciform -the chancel being 19 feet by 22 feet, nave 86 feet by 22 feet, north transept 17 feet by 16 feet, south transept 9 feet by 8 feet. The modern reconstruction followed the original lines.

The windows have been renewed, but two lancets on either side of the chancel preserve portions of the work described by Freeman as " two remarkable trefoil lancets . . . with deep Early English jamb mouldings " (Arch. Camb., 1852, II, iii. lli4).
In the south wall of the chancel is a piscina with a pointed arch. A squint-passage connects the chancel with the north transept. When **Sir Stephen Glynne** visited the church in 1845 the south transept was " a small chapel, made into a pew, opening by a very rude and low obtuse arch."
The font basin is square, 26 inches outside, 20 inches inside measurement; it is of the regular Norman type; its sides are ornamented with a band of six-pointed stars. It stands on a circular shaft, with cable mouldings around the top of the pillar, and is one of the best preserved fonts in the county.
The tower is of three storeys, the lowest having a plain vault; it is unbuttressed, slightly-tapered, and finished with a corbel table and battlements. The stair turret is at the north-east angle. The belfry lights are double; the rest single slits It opens to the nave by a plain pointed arch. The exterior doorway in the west wall and the window above are modern insertions.—**(Arch. Camb., 1886, V, iii, 5fi)--Visited, 18th May, 1922. RCAM**
The parish of Lamphey was also a manor of the Bishopric of St David's.

The church has repositioned fragments of C13 architectural detail in the chancel - a piscina and two lancet windows, and there is early masonry surviving at the bases of walls, particularly the N transept. At the W end is a C14 / C15 tower. In the C19 the church underwent extensive restoration to the point of rebuilding, to counteract the effects of earlier extensive improvements. Its plan, however, is unchanged.
In 1811 the use of the little south chapel or transept as the private pew of Portclew House, with its own fireplace, is mentioned, and it was still a pew in 1845. Also mentioned in 1845 was the fact that all the nave windows had been converted to sashes, a modern ceiling inserted, and the North door blocked. These latter improvements may date from 1826, when the church was thoroughly repaired and re-pewed to achieve 200 additional sittings. In 1845 four Early English trefoil-headed lancet windows still survived in the chancel, but in 1852 only two were noted. The church was thoroughly restored in 1869-71 by Ewan Christian, architect of London.
The churchyard cross was removed in c. 1830 to a neighbouring farm.
Exterior: Nave and chancel under one uninterrupted roof, with porch and small transept at South and a larger transept at North . Local masonry in irregular courses Roofs of large slates with crested tile ridges and stone gable-parapets Cross finial at East . All rainwater heads carry the date 1870. Signs of a blocked doorway are visible at low level in the North wall of the nave.
There is a tall tower of three storeys at W. slightly battered with crenellated parapet on corbels. At its NE corner is a stairs turret, projecting on the N side only. The tower masonry is randomly coursed with large stones at the quoins. Double belfry lights to E ast and West . single belfry lights

to North and South.
Interior The chancel is 5.5 m long by 6.5 m wide, with two lancets (re-set in the C19 masonry). The nave is 11 m by the same width, with transepts overlapping the chancel: the North transept opens to the nave by an unusual arch which is an incomplete segment, and also connects with the chancel by a small squint. The South transept or chapel is now the vestry. The tower, at the West end, is vaulted Memorials include a Gothic one to Charles Mathias (d. 1831)
. The churchyard wall is built up to the corners of adjacent buildings (school and bakery). Rubble stonework with a coping of spaced upright stones in mortar. At the NW corner there is a modern lychgate in memory of Anthony Mathias: two stone piers with a simple moulding and an oak roof, on which are slates taken from Lamphey Court.

Notes on the Older Churches – Lamphey Church 1845 Glynne

This church consists of a wide nave without aisles, north transept, and a chancel, with a west tower. The tower is of a kind very common in the south-western part of Pembrokeshire, but not elsewhere. The character is more that of military or castellated architecture. This particular instance is lofty, and tapering towards the top, without buttresses or stringcourses dividing the different stories. There is an embattled parapet, and below it is a corbel table. The belfry windows on the east and west are double, with obtuse heads; the others single. At the northeast angle is a square turret with stairs; the west doorway plain and pointed; over it a window modernised. The lower part of the tower has a very curious plain stone vault within, forming a rudely shaped arch. The style of this and similar towers is apparently Early English, though this may not be a matter of certainty. The north door is closed, and the south porch made into a vestry. The windows of the nave are all modernised, with sashes; the ceiling also modern. There is a small chapel on the south (now made into a pew) opening by a very rude and low obtuse arch. In the south wall is some trace of the rood door. The north transept opens to the nave by a singular, imperfect arch(about three parts of a segmental arch) abutting against the east wall; and from the transept into the chancel is a pointed and clumsily shaped hagioscope. The chancel arch is plain and obtuse without mouldings. There are some good Early English lancet windows in the chancel; on the north three, with good mouldings; on the south, one ; all have external as well as internal mouldings. On the south of the altar is a piscina with mouldings and a drip stone. The font has a circular bowl with curious ornamental panelling round the top, and scalloped below; the stem circular, with a cable moulding round it, and square base. The pulpit is within the chancel arch obstructing the altar. At the west end is a finger organ in a gallery.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Very little is known of the early history of this church. It was apparently appendant to the Manor of Lamphey, which was owned by the bishop of St. Davids, as in the grant of the manor of Lamphey made by Bishop William Barlow to King Henry VIII. the patronage of the church of Lamphey is expressly reserved to the bishop and his successors.—*Fenton's Pem.*
, Lantesey.—Vicaria ibidem ex collacione episcopi Mene-vensis unde Morganus Philpe est vicariuS et valet pet annum cum gleba in cases et oblacionibus sine garba cH. Inde sol' annuatim arehidaciono pro sinodalibus et pro-curacionibus Pro paste sua ij8. Et remanet dare I08S. Inde decima I0s. gild.—*Valor Eccl.*
Under the heading ' Livings Discharged ':—Lamfey alias Llamphey alias llantiffi (St. Faith). Syn. and Prox., 2s. Val. per ann. in decim., cas., oblat. &c. Bishop of St. Davids Patr. and Imps. Clear yearly value £5. King's Books, £5 8s. IId.—*Bacon’s Liber Regis*.
The only lease of this parsonage mentioned among the cathedral records was on 20 June, I638, when with its glebe together with the parsonage of Waren, it was demised for 21 years by the Bishop to Thomas Mayland gent at the annual rent of £26 13s 4d

Clergy

Bridde Walter	1402 Lamphey vicar
Tyler Bernard	1402 Sep 23 Lamphey vicar

Mendus William 1487 Lamphey vicar
Garden Robert 1560 Oct 2 Lamphey vicar
Byrbeck Hylbert 1608 Lamphey vicar He came from Westmoorland.
Price Thomas 1619 Jan 24 Lamphey
Edwards Thomas 1735 Aug 5 Lamphey vicar
Thomas Moses 1742 Feb 22 Lamphey vicar
Hughes Joseph 1745 Jul 31 Lamphey vicar
Evans Lewis 1774 Mar 7 Lamphey vicar
Jones George 1817 Mar 1 Lamphey vicar

Mountford John 1650 Lamphey vicar
Beddo Lewis 1668 Aug 9 Lamphey vicar
Thomas David 1718 Mar 12 Lamphey vicar
Hughes ? 1770 Lamphey -vicar Lucas MS 2862
Byers James Broff 1824 Lamphey vicar
Williams Stephen 1867 Aug 2 Lamphey vicar
Williams Thomas Beynon 1892 Jun8 Lam phey vicar
Wolfe Godfrey 1898 May7 Lamphey vicar
Fowden John Davies 1912 Dec 20 Lamphey vicar

Cross.
Built into the wall of a garden immediately opposite the churchyard gate is a slab of limestone on which is carved a cross- with rounded projections midway on either side of the cross arms 20 m North of the Iychgate of Lamphey Church. A mediaeval grave slab set upright into the garden wall of the Old School House. Possibly the slab was taken up when extensive improvements were carried out to the church in 1826 and removed here when the schoolmaster's house and its garden were formed shortly afterwards. It was in its present position when reported in the Inventory in 1925. The slab consists of a single slab of limestone at least 1.8 m long (high), by 15 cm thick, and tapering from about 45 to 40 cm in width. On its front (now facing the road) is an incised cross in very shallow double lines, extending to all edges of the stone. Midway in each arm is a rounded shape. The sides and rear of the stone, so far as visible, are rough-hewn. No inscription has been seen.

Churchyard Cross.
According to the *Pembroke. Arch Survey* the shaft of the churchyard cross (destroyed about 1830), which formerly stood on the north side of the church, on a site in the school-house garden marked by an oak tree, was removed to North Hill Farm, Lamphey, and made part of a cattle-rubbing stone.

Baker's Cottage
A house probably of the C 18, believed to have been a small staging inn called 'The Venison'. At some time since acquisition by **Charles Mathias** in 182I as part of Lamphey Estate, it became a bakery. In 1838 it was in the ownership of Abraham Leach and the tenant was **George Macken**. The cottage is also believed to have been occupied at one time (c.1875) by a governess. In c.1890 **Joseph Bond** installed a Tonks baking oven, the front panel of which is now preserved affixed to a wall at the rear of the house. This was worked in addition to a traditional brick bread oven. The front of a later Princie oven is also displayed. In c.1925 **R E G White** converted a little stable adjacent to the house at the South to serve as a new bakery
Court House
At the N of Lamphey village, at the turning to the lane which leads to Lamphey Court. Reputed to date from c.1695. The name derives from the use of the house as a court, the left (parlour) unit

having been the courtroom. Subsequently the house has been a farmhouse.

Lamphey Court
A residence just north of the Palace. The area belonged to the Devereux family, but on the attainder of the Earl of Essex late in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the lands were purchased by **Sir Hugh Owen** of Orielton and remained in possession of his descendants until about 1821 when they were sold to **Charles Mathias** of Llangwarran, who, in 1823 commenced to build the residence known as Lamphey Court.
There had been an older house on the site, and according to the *Pembrokeshire Arch Survey,* had an outside staircase leading to the upper floor, which was pulled down in 1826. The new Lamphey Court was a large handsome mansion with a fine portico of four Ionic columns. Four of the Mathiases were High Sheriffs - Lewis in 1856, Charles in 1890, Charles Ronald in 1937 and Lewis in 1965. Lewis Mathias was the last of the family at the mansion which he sold in 1978, and now lives in a house in the grounds. The mansion is now a hotel.

Mathias of Lamphey Court
The Mathias family had resided in Llangwarren, Jordanston, Pembrokeshire, since the 16th century, when

Mathias Thomas *c* 1570-1617 of Glastir, Nevern, Pembrokeshire, married **Lloyd Jane,** co-heiress of Llangwarren The estate descended in the male line, passing to

Mathias Charles Delamotte 1777-1851 , who married **Bethell,Mary** of Somerset Charles ---**Mathias Charles** of Llangwarren 1817 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* **Charles Mathias** purchased Lamphey Court, Lamphey, Pembrokeshire, in 1810-1811, and built a new mansion there in 1823 Their children were

Mathias Lewis 1813-1882 of Lamphey Court JP *High Sheriff* 1856 Guardian of the Poor - son of **Charles Mathias** - of Rochamstead who married

Lawes Emily Catherine d 1877 daughter of **J B Lawes** of Harpenden, Hertfordshire and they had children

Lamphey Park
A residence just north of Lamphey Court.
In 1786 **James Thornas** was owner-occupier of Lamphey Park, and was still there in 1817 when he was described as gentleman. In 1834 **Charles Poyer Callen** was the tenant, paying a yearly rent of £50, and Lewis in 1840 states that Lamphey Park, 'the property of **Mrs. Thomas** occupies a pleasant situation it is now derelict.

North Down
In 1840 this was described as a 'genteel residence' occupied by the **Rev. B. Byers**. Notes are sketchy, but gives a rough pedigree of the Rowe family **Henry Rowe** of Lamphey, who died in 1705 had a son **Lewis** described as 'of Northdown. Lewis 's eldest son **John** inherited His second son (b.1699) was the **Rev. Henry Rowe** Vicar of St. Petrox. John's son **Richard** inherited North Down and was Mayor of Pembroke in 1766,1775,1781 and l786.

Trewent Hall
Trewent Point. Home of the Hall family in the 16th and 17th centuries.. In 1551 **John Hall,** alias **Howell** of Trewent, gent., was summoned to answer **Sir John Wogan**. An heiress brought it to the Owen family and **Sir Hugh Owen** was owner in 1786. The **Cradock** family had connexions here (Vide George Owen's list of Pembrokeshire gentry)

Old Chimney
In garden of No. 25 a modern house at the North side of The Ridgeway, at the NE of Lamphey village. The old round chimney stands detached in the garden E of the house. It is a Cylindrical chimney on a tapering base with an oven and fireplace. Local rubble limestone. The cylindrical shaft is approx. 2.5 m high and 1 m diameter. Capping approx. 30 cm below the top and drip courses at the foot of the cylindrical shaft. Nothing remains above ground of the building it served. (It was possibly the lateral chimney on the W side of a cottage of C 16/C 17 appearance, with its gable to the street, of which an old illustration survives.)
A **silver coin** of Decius (A.D. 251) was found ;' in making the railway between Pembroke and Lamphey. "Mr Jones, station-master at Lamphey, had it " **Laws, Little England 45**

Population
1563 40 households
1670 42 on the Hearth Tax Register
1801 43 families
1971 760

Historical Records
Extract from the Inventory of the Goods of the Bishop of St David's 1293 ---PRO KR E154/1/48
LANTEFEY (Lamphey, Pembs.)
3 draught animals worth 15s. at 5s. each.
49 oxen worth £14.14.0. at 6s. each.
6 colts, of which 3 are valued at 40s.,
one at 10s., and the others at 4s.
There are there in the park—6 mares, of which 3 are prized at 40s., and 4 at 40s
2 boars worth 3s.
8 sows worth 16s. at 2s. each.
20 pigs worth 13. 4d.at 8d. each.
19 sows worth 9s. 6d. at 6d. each.
8 piglets worth 2s. 8d. at 4d.each.
20 little piglets worth 3s. 4d. at 2d. each.
4 geese worth 8d.
10 geese worth 10d.
Total £24.12.4.
Corn In Grange
Estimated to be there 40 cribs of wheat worth £7 at 3s. 6d. per crib.
11 cribs " wheat malt worth 48s. 3d. at 3s. 9d. per crib.
13 cribs of barley malt worths. 9d. at 2s. 9d. per crib.
9 cribs of oat malt worth 40s. 6d. at 4s. 6d. per crib.
19 carcases of pigs of the larder worth 28s. 6d. at 18d. each
19 carcases of oxen worth 38s. at 2s. each.
Total £16.110.
There are there 6 score and 4 acres of wheat worth £24.160 at 4s. per acre.
l acres of beans worth £4-4-0- at 4s. per acre.
23 acres of peas worth 46s. t 2s. per acre.
36 acres of barley worth £7.4.0. at 4s. per acre.
4 score and 5 1/2 acres of oats worth £10.16.3. at 2s. 6d. per acre.
Total, £49.6.3
8 capons at the Feast ofthe NativityofOur Lord, at 11d. per capon.
Pleas and perquisites of court worth2s. per armuox

Lantefrey (Lamphey, Pembs.)
Item, there is there a manor whereof the messuage is worth with garden and Cartilage, 3s. 4d. per annum.
And there is there a dovecot worth 6+d.:
2 carucates of land worth 100s. per annum, at 40s. (sic) per carucate:
a meadow worth 3s. 4d.:
a park whose pannage when it arises, with pasture, is worth 10s per annum.
There is there one decayed mill which was farmed of old, worth 11s. per annum, paid at the Feast of St Michael:
one meadow worth 7s. per annum.
Rent of assize of certain tenantss £4.4.2 per annwn, paid at the Feasts of St. Michael, the Nativity of Our Lord, the Annunciation of the BVM, and St. John.
Pleas and perquisites of court, worth 6s.

Extract from the Black Book of St David's 1326 Lantefey

Profits

David King,
John Kyft,
Cadogy Gogh,
David Swetemon,
Thomas Fort,
Peter de la Lake,
Ralph le Porter,
John le Webbe,
David Llewelyn,
David Robert,
David Fort and
Robert le Hayward,
the jurors, present on their oaths, that
in the manor there the principal assize of the stone houses within the walls of the gate are worth yearly,
according to their true value, 100s.,
and of the stone buildings without the gate are worth yearly 10s.
They also present that there are three orchards, the fruit of which with the fruit in the curtilage , in apples, cabbages, leeks, and other produce, is worth yearly 13s 4d;
also the herbage is worth yearly 6s 8d.
there are also 4 vivaries there and they are worth yearly according to their true value 5s.
And there is a dovecot which is worth yearly 2s
And there are two watermills and one windmill, and they are worth yearly according to their true value £ 4
And there is there a park which contains 144 acres, of which 48 acres are wood.
They also present that the underwood of the same wood is worth yearly, without destroying it, 20s
They also present that there can be kept in the said park 60 great beasts, as well as the wild animals.
They also present that the feed of each acre outside the wood is worth yearly to rent 7d
and that each acre of the said pasture within the wood is worth yearly to rent 6d
and the pasture of each beast in the park is worth yearly 8d
And they can mow yearly in the same park, unless they are destroyed 30 loads of rushes and each load is worth 6d
and 40 loads of fern and each load is worth 3d
They also present that there is there one bog for turf and bennet (2) and it is worth yearly 10s
They also present that the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 20s
There is also there a chapel annexed to the prebend and is of the yearly value of £ 20 .
Total £ 20 2s 3 1/2d

Lords Demesne

They also present that the Lord has there in demesne, a field called "Kalenge" 127 acres and 11 perches of arable land.
Also in a field called "Walschton" 21 1/2 acres 1 rood,
and in a field which is called "Bontyngesfeld" with the rocks and the greater part of the land formerly Eva's, 32 1/2 acres 1 rood, and 6 perches of arable land:
and in a field which is called "Newepark" 18 acres
and in the field which is called " Psonyslond" and " Marchaldislond", with a certain part of the land of the said Eva, and with the field on both sides the road alongside the croft of Philip Henry, 142 acres and 16 perches of land.
From which field there was let to various tenants before this extent was made 27 acres, 1/2 a virgate, and 6 perches of land as appears below;
and in the field below the town against the court 13 acres, and each acre of the said land is worth

yearly to let 12d.
They also present that there should be sown upon each acre of coarse [ie. autumn sown] wheat or fallow 3 bushels, and of bearded wheat 2 1/2 bushels; and he shall answer for 4 measures of coarse wheat, and of light [ie. spring sown] wheat for 3 measures.
And there should be sown on each acre of beans 6 bushels, and he shall answer to 4 measures,
And there should be sown on each acre of great peas 3 bushels, and he shall answer to 4 measures
and upon an acre of lesser peas or vetches 2 1/2 bushels, and he shall answer for 4 measures;
and upon an acre of barley 6 bushels, and he should answer for 4 measures;
and upon an acre of oats 7 bushels, and he shall answer for 3 measures in every year
Total 426 1/2 acres 1 rood and 15 perches
Total value in money, £ 21 7s 7d

Meadows and Pastures

They also present that the Lord has there 34 acres of meadow, and each acre is worth yearly to let 2s 6d
and after mowing they can at that time of year keep 20 great beasts, and each pasture is worth 2d
And they present that there is one acre in "Thorris" that cannot be sown, but upon which 12 great beasts can be kept, and each pasture is worth yearly 6d;
and when it is let by the year it is worth yearly 6s.
Also, the pasture on the fallows can feed 300 sheep in winter and 200 through the summer,
and thus pasture for each is worth 2d.
Also on the pasture of Porthllu 300 sheep can be kept, and the pasture is worth to let 20s.
Total value £ 8 13s 4d

Free Tenants

They also present that Wyot de Lawrenny holds by deed from the Lord in capite half a carucate of land and pays yearly in equal portions at Easter and Michaelmas 2s., and the Lord has wardship and relief when it occurs.
Item, the heirs of Richard de Stakepol hold one carucate of land adjoining the court of Lantefey for which they do suit of Court three times at Lawhaden.
Item William Harald holds 2 carucates of land at Woveran and pays in every third year on the Kalends of May 2s., or 2 sheep at the option of the Lord and does suit of Court at Lawhaden from 15 days to 15 days
Total 4s

Sanctuary

They also present that Thomas Walter de Porthllu holds one bovate of land from the Sanctuary and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 6s
Item, Isaute le Proute holds one bovate of land, and pays yearly at the aforesaid times 6s.
Also David Mayo holds one plot with the curtilage and one bovate of land and pays yearly at the same times 6s 8d.
Item Richard Swetemon holds a plot and curtilage with a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 6s 8d.
Item, John Russell holds one plot and a curtilage, with 2 bovates and 1 1/2 acres of land , and pays yearly at the same times 17d
Item, David Fort holds 1 plot and curtilage with 8 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 4s 8d
Item, Thomas Gwyn holds 4 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s
Item Johanna Page holds 1/2 bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3s
Item John Cole holds 1 plot and curtilage with 1/2 bovate of land and pays yearly at the same times 3s 8d
Item Wyot de Laurenny holds 1 plot and curtilage with a bovate of land and pays yearly at the same times 6s 8d.
Item Walter Thomas holds 6 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 3s
Item Robert Swetemon holds 6 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 3s

Item Elena Row holds 1/2 bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3s
Item John le Proute holds 1/2 a bovate of land and pays yearly at the same times 3s.
Item Philip Henry holds 1 plot and curtilage with 8 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 7s 8d
Item Master Gregory the Chaplain holds 2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item David Fenil holds 1plot and a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item Roys Swynnog holds 1 curtilage, and pays yearly at the same time 4d
Item they present that there is a certain part of the Sanctuary in the Lord's hands, and it is entered above in the demesne, but they cannot say how many acres.
Total carucates 1 carucate
Total rents in money, 69s 5d

Services

And all the aforesaid give for a heriot the best beast and for a (3) mortuary the second best or the bettermost upper garment, which they usually use, if there is no beast. And they do suit of court by summons of one night at the will of the Lord, and they have a common fine of x.s.
And after the death of any of them, his land is seized into the Lord's hand.
And it was formerly the custom that the land should be re-granted to the widow of the deceased as of the nearest [to the deceased in blood]; and this by favour of the spiritual Lord.
But if he had no widow, his heir was accustomed to be preferred by favour as above
And if the widow, after taking the land as above, married, she lost the land, which should then be re-granted to the heir as above stated

Farmers at Porthellan

They also present that Johanna Kyft holds one bovate and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 21d
Item Johanna Page holds a bovate of land and pays yearly at the same times 21d
Item, John Wallens holds 2 acres without services, and one bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 2s 5d
Item Peter de la Lake holds one and a half bovates and four acres of land without services and one bovate with services, and pays yearly at the same times 9s 1d
Item Henry Kyft holds one bovate with services and one bovate without services and pays yearly at the same times 5s 9d
Item David Kyng holds one and a half bovates without services and pays yearly at the same times 9s 9d
Item Alice , widow of David Iowan holds one bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 2s 5d
Item, John le Proute holds half a bovate of land without services and a bovate with services, and pays yearly at the same times 3s 9d
Item, Elena Eynon holds 1 acre of land without services and one plot and a curtilage with services, and pays yearly at the same times 16d
Item David Iewan holds 4 acres without services and 1 bovate of land with services and pays yearly at the same times 4s
Item John Cras holds one and a half bovates of land without services and one bovate with services, and pays yearly at the same times 9s 9d
Item, Isabella Huet holds 1 bovate of land with services and pays yearly at the same times 21d
Item Res Wiston holds 1 acre of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 7d
Item Thomas Fort holds 1 acre of land without services and one bovate of land with services and pays yearly at the same times 2s 1d
Item Thomas Whiting holds 6 acres of land without services and 1 bovate of land with services and pays yearly at the same times 3s 9d
Item, David Robert holds 2 acres without services and 1 bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 2s 7d
Item, David Fort holds 1 bovate of land without services and one bovate of land with services, and

pays yearly at the same times 5s 9d
Total carucates of land 3 1/2 and 9 acres
Total rents in money, 68s 3d

Farmers of Lantefey

Item, they present that John Merlyng holds one plot and 1 curtilage with one bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 2s
Item John Stedemon holds 1 bovate of land and pays yearly at the same times 14d
Item Richard Page holds 1 bovate of land and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item Maiota la White holds 1 plot and curtilage with 1 bovate of land and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item William Swetemon holds 1 bovate and 4 acres of land without services and 1 bovate of land with services, and holds by deed, and pays yearly at the same times 5s 10d
Item Amabella la Ferour holds three acres without services, and 1 bovate of land by deed with services, and pays yearly at the same times 2s 6d
Item Sara la White holds 1 bovatre of land without services and 1 bovate of land with services and pays yearly at the same times 7s 6d.
Item David Swetemon holds 1 plot and 1 curtilage with 1 bovate of land with services and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item Johanna, the widow of Philip Henry, holds a plot and curtilage with 1 bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item David Moris holds 1 plot and 1 curtilage, with 1 bovate of land with services and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item Thomas Res holds 1 plot and curtilage, with 1 bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 18d
Item David Russell holds 1 plot and curtilage with 1/2 bovate of land with services and pays yearly at the same times 6d
Item Thomas Page holds 1 1/2 acres of land without services and pays yearly at the same time 18d
Item Amabilla Swetemon holds 1 plot and curtilage with 1 bovate of land , and pays yearly at the same time 13d
Item John Miller holds 1 plot with a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item Cadogy Gouth holds 1 croft, 1 plot, and curtilage, with one bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 4s Total Carucates, 2 1/2 carucates, 2 1/2 bovates, and 8 1/2 acres
Total rents in money, 33s 7d

Services

And all the aforesaid Farmers at Lantefey and Porthllu give for a heriot their best horse or their best beast; and for a mortuary their second best beast or their best outer garment which they usually use if they have no beast;
and for leyrwyt,(4) if the woman is married out of the parish 2s;
and if she is married within, they give nothing.
And they ought to plough twice, the Lord finding food and the value of each service is 1d.
And they ought to harrow twice, the Lord finding food , and the value of this service is a halfpenny
And they ought to hoe half a day without food but if the Lord wants them for the whole day the Lord shall find food; the value of this service is a halfpenny
And they ought to gather all the Lords hay in the meadow, finding their own food , and also carry it on the Lords finding food , and the value of this service is 1d
And they ought to reap for three days , the Lord finding food , and the value of this service is 1d
Item they ought to carry the corn of the Lord for one day, and the value of this service is 1d
Item they ought to carry the material for the houses and mills at their own cost from Loydarth, Lawhaden, Tenby, Pembroke, Carrew, and Slebeech to Llantefey, and the value of this joint service is, according to its, true value, 6s 8d.
And there are 26 of the aforesaid services, and the value of each is 3d
Item, they ought to carry coal for making lime as often as necessary,

Item they ought to carry tiles for the houses in the manor whenever necessary.
Item they ought to keep in repair the mill-pond at their own cost.
Item, they ought to make mud walls for the water mill, the Lord finding food
Item, they ought to carry mill stones , and thatch the mill with the Lord's straw at their own cost.
Item, they pay a toll on buying and selling, that is to say , on horses, oxen, and all other beasts whatever, and on sheep.
And they ought to carry the corn for the bread to the place where it is baked on the demesnes at Lawhaden and Burton, and also for the Lord's brewing from the granary as often as necessary, the Lord finding food
And they sit in the Hall at the tablecloth in the area.
And they give collection of sheep in every third year, namely, when there are 20 or more a sheep, and when there are not 20 they give nothing.
And if any one is convicted or arrested for felony he ought to be delivered to the said tenants, and they ought to keep him and take him to Lawhaden, at their risk and at their own cost, and there give judgement on the case.
And they ought to load the waggons and carts of the Lord going for wine to Tenby, Pembroke and Carrew, and convey the same safe to the Lord's cellar at their own cost in addition to the stallage.
And they do suit of Court on summons of one night at the will of the Lord, and there is a common fine of 10s
And they ought to follow the army in a general war for the defence of the land of the Lord Bishop.
And they present that all the tenants of Porthllu do the same services except the corn services
Item, they present that beasts and other goods sold when there are merchants at Pembroke and Tenby, but nowhere else in the Bishoprick, should not pay toll to any Lord but the Bishop wherever these sales were made. And they ought to carry oats coming from the manors of the Lord at Pebidawke to Lantefey or Borton, for the prebends, the Lord finding food.
Total winter and summer services, 191
Total value, 16s 3 1/2d
Total autumn services, 132,
Total value 12s 4 1/2d

Farmers of other Tenure

Item, They present that William Copmer holds a stang of land and pays yearly at Easter and Michalmas 2s
Item, Richard Walter holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s
Item Henry Clericus holds 1/2 an acre of land, and pays yearly at the same times 4s
Item William Robyn holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s
Item Robert le Hayward holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2s
Item, the same Robert holds 1 stang and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item Richard Walwayne holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2s
Item Master Richard Symonds holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s
Item John Melyn holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s
Item John Iewan holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s
Item David Llewelyn hold 1 1/2 acres for 1 tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 19d
Item David Savage holds a stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s
Item Isabella Matheu holds 1/2 a stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item Richard Cocus holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s
Item Roys la Frenssh holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s
Item Ralph the Porter holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s
Item John Hugelyn holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s
Item Richard Lawrance holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s
Item Richard Russell holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s
Item Amibilla Brown holds 1/2 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item Llewelyn Crowe holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item William Rowe holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s
Item John Kyft holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s
Total acres 7
Total rents in money 44s 7d

Services

And all the aforesaid give as a mortuary their outer garment as above, and they ought to reap for three days for each tenement; the value of this service is as above, and each tenement contains a stang, except the tenement of David Llewelyn which contains more.
And they do suit of Court as the aforesaid farmers;
and they present that they ought not to elect a reeve from among the farmers.
And there is a common fine as above, and they do service in time of war as above.
Total services , 24
and they are worth in money 2s 10 1/2d

Cottages

Item they say that William de Irlaund holds 1 plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at Easter amd Michaelmas 12d
Item Richard Swetemon holds a plot with curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 6d
Item Johanna Miller holds 1 plot with curtilage, and pays yearly without services at the same times 18d
Item Henry Fab holds a plot with curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times, without services 18d
Item Elena Rowe holds a plot with curtilage, and pays yearly with services 3d
Item Johanna Page holds a curtilage, and pays yearly, with services at the same times 3d
Item William Miller holds a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times, with services 3d
Item Johanna Page holds a plot with a curtilage and pays yearly at the same times with services 16d
Item Robert de Hayward holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item Robert Philpkyn holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item Thomas Gweyruylt holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item Roos la Proute holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item Robert le Taillour holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item John Moris holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item Master Gregory the Chaplain holds a plot , and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item David Petre holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item Richard Rowe holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4d
Item Philip Robyn holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4d
Item Amabilla la Feror holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4d
Item Philip Herry holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 3d
Item Richard Dawe holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item Robert Fab holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times, without services 12d
Item Amabilla Michel holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 3d
Item Johanna Page holds 1 plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4d
Item Wadyn Thomas holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4d
Item John Bowemon holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 6d
Item Robert Cole holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 9d
Item Philip Freyn holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 8d
And there are in the Lord's hand a plot with buildings with a curtilage which was William Miller's; and it was accustomed to pay yearly, with services 12d.
And a plot with curtilage which was the Chaplain's of the parish, which was never accustomed to pay either rent or services.
Total, 21s.

Services

And all the aforesaid give a heriot and leyrwyrt and do all services, as the aforesaid farmers of

Lantefey, except carriage with horses and carts, and except Elena Hopkyn who does half services; and except Robert Faber, John Miller, Henry Fabr, and Ros Gwennok, who do no services; and except Robert the Hayward, Robert Phipkyn, Thomas Gweruylt, Roys la Proute, Robert the Tailor' John Morys, Master Gregory the Chaplain, who give heriots and leyrwyt; and ought to mow for [blank]
Total services winter and summer 166
Total autumn services 135
And they are worth in money , in the whole 25s 4 1/2d

Demesne Lands Arrented

Item they present that Ralph the Porter holds 3 acres of land and pays yearly at the times above said 6s
Item John le Webbe holds 2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 4s
Item John le Marchaund holds an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s
Item Laurence Bowemon holds an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s
Item Adam the Gardenor holds 2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 4s
Item Robert the Tailor holds 3 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 5s
Item Roger le Barbor holds 2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 4s
Item William Copiner holds 2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 4s
Item Richard Cocus holds 2 acres a stang and 16 virgates of land and pays yearly at the same times 4s 8d
Item Henry Fab holds 1 1/2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 3s
Item Robert the Hayward holds 2 1/2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 5s
Item Johanna Page holds an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s
Item Henry Crank holds holds 1 1/2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 3s
Item Richard Russell holds 1/2 acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item John Cole holds 20 virgates of land and pays yearly at the same times 3d
Item Thomas Page holds 7 1/2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 7s 6d
Item Johanna Page holds 7 acres and 2 stangs and pays yearly at the same times 7s 6d
Item Robert the Hayward holds 10 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 7s 6d
Item David Llewelyn holds 2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s
Item John Russel holds 7 1/2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 7s 6d
Item Henry Brank holds an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item John Wallens holds 13 acres of land and 1 stang and pays yearly at the same times 14s 7d
Item William Miller holds an acre of land and a stang and pays yearly at the same times 15d
Item John le Prout holds 12 acres and pays yearly at the same times 12s
Item Master Gregory the Chaplain holds 2 acres and 60 virgates of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s 4 1/2d
Item David Kyng holds 2 1/2 acres and a stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s 9d
Item Roys Proute holds an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item John Cole holds 1/2 acre 1 stang and 20 virgates of land and pays yearly at the same times 10 1/2d
Item Philip Fraunceys holds an acre and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item John Stedemon holds 2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s
Item Thomas Walter holds an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item Richard Lawrence holds an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item Philip Henry holds an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item William Swetemon holds 1/2 an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 6d
Item Sara le White holds 1 1/2 acre and pays yearly at the same times 18d
Total acres 104
Total in money £ 6 7s 9 1/2d

Services

And all the aforesaid give a mortuary, namely the best outer garment which they usually use, and

leyrwyt as the aforesaid cottagers, and suit of Court, as the aforesaid farmers, in lieu of all other services.

Protections

Item they present that William Kyng gives to the Lord yearly at the aforesaid times , for holding a protection 6d
Item that John Peytevyn gives to the Lord for the same, at the same time 6d
Item Philip Reallan gives to the Lord for the same, at the same time 4d
Item Moris Bowemon gives to the Lord for the same, at the same time 2d
Item Alice Bowemon gives to the Lord for the same, at the same time 2d
Item Matilda Fort gives to the Lord for the same, at the same time 2d
Item Susanna Miller gives to the Lord for the same, at the same time 2d
Item David Miller gives to the Lord for the same, at the same time 2d
Total, 2s 2d

Historic Records

1402 Feb 14

To the venerable etc. Henry, by the grace of God bishop of Norwich, Guy etc., greeting. We - have received letters of your commission containing the tenour which follows.... Whereas our beloved in Christ Sirs William Hery, rector of the parish church of PRENDYLGAST, of your diocese, and Richard Hery, rector of the parish church of LITTLE KERBROK of our diocese, intend, as they assert, to exchange their said benefice etc., we being prevented etc. [commit to you the business of the exchange]. Dated in our manor at Thornham, 27 January, I401-02. We therefore etc., and have admitted the aforesaid Sir William Heery to the aforesaid parish church of Little Kerbrok, to which etc., by brother Robert Normanton, deputy of Sir prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, Who is himself abroad, the true patron of the said vicarage, by your authority etc. Dated in our manor of Lantefey, I4 February, I40I-02, etc.

1402 Feb 14

And following on this, on the same day and at the same place Richard Hery above written was admitted to the parish church of Prendilgast [vacant] by the free resignation of Sir William Hery, last rector of the same, because of the exchange aforesaid, at the presentation of brother Robert Normanton deputy as above. And the bishop instituted him as rector etc. And it was written to the archdeacon of St. Davids etc.

1402

Also on 7 March, in the year of the Lord above-said the bishop in his manor of Lantefey admitted Sir John Vachan, chaplain, to the parish church of LLANCOEDMALTR, of his diocese, vacant by the free resignation of Thomas Colham, last rector of the same, to which he has been presented to him by Henry, illustrious prince of Wales, true patron of that church; and instituted him as rector. And he rendered etc. And it was written to the archdeacon of Cardygan etc.

1402 July 17 Lantefey

Also on the 17th day of the same month in the place aforesaid. the bishop granted to Sir William Rolleston, rector of the parish church of LOUDCHIRCH, of his diocese, a licence of non-residence for one year continuously from the date of these presents. And he had letters etc

1402 Lantfey

Also on 3 September, in the year and place abovesaid, the bishop admitted Sir John Geffrey, chaplain, to the parish church of LOUDECHURCH vacant by the free resignation of Sir William Cade of Rolleston, last rector of the same, at the presentation of the king, and instituted him as rector etc. And it was written to the archdeacon of Cardigan etc.

1402

Also on 23 September, in the year abovesaid, the bishop, at Kidwelly, collated to Sir BernardTyler, chaplain, the perpetual vicarage of LANTEFEY, of his collation and diocese, vacant by the free resignation of Sir Walter Bride, last vicar of the same church. And he rendered etc. And it was written to the archdeacon of St. Davids etc.

1477 4th February

Robertus etc. bishop, lord of Pebidiawke and Llawhaden, Hugh ap Owen chanter of the cathe- dral church of St. David's, and the chapter of the same place, to all to whom etc. greeting. Know ye that we of our unanimous assent and consent have given and by this our present writing confirmed to our beloved in Christ Henry Matteston the office of parker or keeper of the park of Lamphey and have made, ordained, and appointed, the said Henry parker or keeper of the same park during his life,to have, occupy and exercise the said office by himself or his sufficient deputy during his life as other parkers and keepers have been accustomed to do in the aforesaid office, taking thereto yearly from us and our successors bishops of the bishopric of St.David's for doing and exercising the aforesaid office 72s. of lawful money of England by the hands of the reeve of Lamphey for the time being, together with all the fees, commodities, and rewards, belonging or pertaining to the same office, at two terms of the year, namely at the feasts of Easter and St. Michael the Archangel, by equal portions. And if it happen that the aforesaid 72s. be in arrear unpaid, in part or in the whole, at any feast named above, that then it shall well be lawful for the aforesaid Henry to distrain in all the messuages, lands, and tenements which save have in the lordship of Lamphey and carry away the distraints so taken and retain them until the aforesaid Henry during his life be satisfied in full of the aforesaid 72s. together with all arrears thereof. In witness whereof etc. Dated in our Chapter House, 4 February, I476-77, I6 Edward IV.

1486 30 July

On 30 Ju]y 1486 at Lamphey a letter, the tenour of which follows, was exhibited to H. bishop of St. Davids. To the venerable father in Christ etc. the bishop St David's or his vicar general in spiritualities

Julian by the mercy of the.Lord bishop of Ostia sendeth greeting and sincere charity in the Lord.

A petition offered unto us on behalf of Walter ap John of Stacorse layman of your diocese contained that by the instigation of the devil he lately killed one Roger Walter, priest of the said place, his Spiritual father who had baptized one of his sons, on which account he falls under the sentence of excommunication pronounced in general terms against such as do these things, upon which things he has caused supplication to be humbly made, setting forth the same, for a due remedy to be mercifully provided for him by the apostolic see. We therefore by authority of the Lord Pope the care of whose penitentiary we bear and by his special mandate upon this made to us by the oracle of the living voice commit to your prudence that if this is so when he shall have gone by all the larger churches of that place where so great a crime was perpetrated, naked and unshod with only his breeches on, bearing a rod in his hand, and a yoke about his neck if he can with safety and caused himself to be beaten before the doors of the churches aforesaid and with the priests of the same singing a penitential psalm, when the multitude of the people in these is greatest, publicly confessing his sin, and when heshall have adequately satisfied, if he have not already done so, the church which the murdered priest served, and when he and his heirs have been deprived for ever of any fee or right of patronage he hold of the church (and lest the memory of the punishment be too short let his children on this account be deemed incapable of holding an ecclesiastical benefice unless with them there be a merciful dispensation upon this by the apostolic see), you shall absolve this layman from the said sentence and such guilt and excess of priesticide in the accustomed form of the church and enjoin on him therefore by the authority aforesaid, such penance as may be to him for salvation and to others for terror.

Dated at Rome at St. Peter under the seal of the office of the penitentiary 21 April, 4 Innocent VIII.

1487 13 September

. . Hugh etc. to Masters David Wogan canon of our cathedral church of St. David's, and Richard Gely canon of our college of Abergwilly, greeting etc.

To have cognizance, to proceed, to decree, and to decide finally, in a matrimonial cause which one David Tailour of the parish of St. Mary, Pembroke, of our diocese intends to move before us against Joneta Raymond of the said parish and to determine the cause itself by a due and canonical end, with the things arising out of, depending on, incidental to and connected with it, to you in whose

prudence and industry we have full confidence in the Lord, jointly and severally, we commit our functions with the power of every canonical coercion whatsoever, commanding that of the whole process to be had before you in this behalf, when the cause is determined, you, or one of you, certify us distinctly and openly by letters patent sealed with an authentic seal. Dated in Lamphey manor 13 September, I487 etc.

1488 8 May

To all and singular etc. Hugh etc

Whereas we etc. to whom sole and entire the right of conferring the grammar schools in our city and diocese of St. David's as well of right as of custom is well known to pertain, have appointed our beloved in Christ Richard Smyth master in arts, chaplain in our church of the Blessed Mary, Haverford, of our diocese, to be master of the grammar schools in the said Haverford and to rule the same grammar schools, and to inform unlearned youths in grammar and the other liberal sciences, by the tenour of these presents, therefore, we inhibit and admonish, once, twice, and thrice, that no one put under or subject to us by diocesan right dare contrary to this our appointment to rule such schools in the said town of Haverford and any place within a circumference of seven miles of the same town without obtaining the licence of the aforesaid master, or in any wise whatsoever presume to attempt anything about the premises to the prejudice of the aforesaid Master Richard, under pain of contempt and the greater excommunication to be pronounced against contemners and violators of our present appointment. In witness whereof etc. Dated in our manor of Lamphey 8 May in the year etc.

1489 5 January

On 5 January in the year above , at Lamphey by the reverend father aforesaif , Sir John Dier chaplain , was admitted to the vacant church of Manorbier, on the presentation of the vernerable man master Owen Pole , doctor of degrees, rector of the said church and patron of the said vicarage and canonically instituted in the same according to the form of the legatine constitutions published in this behalf. and he had letters etc.

1489 19 May

To all sons of Holy Mother Church inspecting these letters Hugh etc. sendeth greeting etc. It is meet that those things which are determined by an agreement, by judgment, or by arbitrament, in order that scruples of the contention reawakening may not recur, shall be strengthened by the support of the bishops of the places; for the cutting off of the matter for strife and the fostering of the beauty of peace.

Seeing that some inhabitants of the town of Llawhaden of our diocese, namely the parishioners of the parish church of St. Hugh there, of the one part, by our beloved etc. sir William Wilcok master or warden of our college of St. David's sufficiently appointed as their proctor for this as well as the inhabitants of the town or hamlet of Bletherstone within the precinct of the said parish of Llawhaden and well known to be of the same parish, by Master Richard Ph[ilip] rector of Herbrandston of our diocese their proctor, of the other part, namely on I9 May of the year written below, within the hall of our manor of Lamphey in the presence there of very many persons, of whom more below, together with David ap Thomas and Jankyn Ph[ilip] of the aforesaid town of Llawhaden, and of Bletherstone aforesaid, Griffin Gwyn and Philip Eliot, appointed then for and in the name of the parishioners of the aforesaid parish, appeared before us, having the material of a long pending strife or dissension between them about the contribution of the said inhabitants of Bletherston to the remakings and repairs to be paid yearly as required in the aforesaid parish church of Llawhaden as well in the ornaments as in all other things whatsoever necessary there to be repaired and found by the parishioners of the same parish with one accord after and according to the form of a constitution .... Unfinished !!!!!.

1490 10 July

On 10 July in the year and place abovesaid(Llamphey) he admitted one Sir Phillip ap Ieuan chaplain, to the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of St Martin Manorbier and instituted him in the same etc. then vacant by the resignation of Sir John Dyer last vicar there: on the presentation of

Master Owen Pole rector of the same church . And Sir Philip had letters thereof etc.

1490 19 October

On 19 October in the year above at Llamphey Sir John Coke chaplain was admitted by the reverend stc. to the vicarage of marloes and instituted in the same then vacant by the resignation of Sir Thomas Ewen last vicar there , on the presentation of the master and fellows of the college of St David's patrons of the said vicarage

1490 21 October

On 21 October he collated to Sir John Makeram chaplain , the vicarage of Overam and instituted him in the same then vacant by the resignation of Sir John Coke last vicar there and in his collation.

1535 the vicar at Lamphey is recorded as having an annual income of £5 8s quite low by the standards of the day

1546 in an exchange of property forced upon **Bishop Barlow**, he alienated Lamphey, the richest of his episcopal manors, and one of his most delightful houses. Technically, it was handed over to the Crown, but it was soon transferred to the powerful magnate, **Richard Devereau**. In part, greed and local pressure made it expedient for Barlow to surrender such a valuable estate; in part, it was a reflection that, already, Tudor bishops were much impoverished in comparison with their medieval predecessors and could not live on the same lavish scale. The surrender of Lamphey was also a hint of the policy pursued rigorously in the later sixteenth century, the policy of scaling down the wealth of the episcopate. Barlow's recompense was sadly inadequate: he received the advowson of the rectory and vicarage of Carew.

1576 Richard Devereux Earl of Essex and holder of Lamphey Palace from the King died in Ireland His son **Robert** age nine succeeded and his widow **Countess Lettice**, then married the Earl of Leicester and his daughter **Dorothy** (some say Penelope) married **Sir Thomas Perrot**t son of Sir John Perrott

George Devereux brother of **Richard** then lived at Lamphey and the nephew **Robert Earl of Essex** lived there with him until he was twenty two

Robert Earl of Essex became a favourite of Elizabeth I and she bestowed Carew Castle on him but later fell in disgrace and was beheaded in 1601 on Tower Hill.

With **Robert Earl of Essex** lived and fought and died **Sir Gilly Meyrick** of Gellyswick, Milford Haven son of **Dr Rowland Meyrick**, Bishop of Bangor, and **Katherine** daughter of **Owen Barrett** of Gellywick.

Late 1500's Rice Philip Scarfe of Lamphey is recorded as being one of the corn merchants who was buying up the corn for export in a time of shortage

1595 reputed to be still deer in the Deer Park which was 144 acres in extent . It lay on the east side of the palace and was surrounded by a high limestone wall which the tenants of the manor had to keep in repair.

1601 Robert Devereaux , 2nd Earl of Essex, and 3rd Viscount Hereford, held estates at Llamphey, great grandson of **Walter Devereux**, Lord Ferrers. was executed by Elizabeth I with him was executed **Sir Gelly Meyrick**

1610

February **Rice Philip Scarfe** of Lamphey who was originally from Carmarthenshire and who held a 21 year lease of the manor of lamphey from **Lettice Countess of Leicester** was accused of various crimes by a group which included members of the Meyricks, Cluny, Adams and Wogan families; this matter ended up in the Star Chamber and also involved the various families organising a raid on Lamphey palace in which they seized goods and over 400 sheep.

1613 Robert Devereaux (1591-1646) 3rd Earl of Essex lived for a brief time 1613 at Lamphey The grandson of **Robert Devereux** Earl of Essex had some property restored by James I he seems to have lived at Lamphey and in 1620/1 he, **John Meyrick** of Fleet at Monkton near Pembroke and **Rowland Laugharne** of St Brides fought in Holland.

1642- at the outbreak of the Civil war the lease of the manor of Lamphey was held by Major **John Gunter** who was serving with the Parliamentary Army. It was raided by **Captain Crowe** of the Royalist side who took a large number of cattle.

1770 February 8 Pulchrohen
Rev **George Holcombe** to **Charles Moss Bishop of St Davids**
Mr Seall the vicar of St Marys etc Pembroke is now with me and has desired me to present his duty to your lordship and to lay before you the following' particulars
That, as he lives in Shropshire and has expectations, particularly from Lord Clive, whose Principal seat is in the parish where he lives he humbly and earnestly entreat that your lordship will be pleased to dispense for some time at least with his personal residence at Pembroke, and that he will take care that his parishes shall be served by an able curate who will perform the duty as fully and as conscientiously as he himself could do were he personally resident. That the principal inhabitants of his parishes have recommended to him **Mr. Williams,** the vicar of Hodgeston in the deanery of Pembroke, whom I know personally and who performs parochial duties both as a reader and preacher extremely well and who lives in the town of Pembroke and' is a man besides of sobriety and of a good character. The present curate's names is **Hughes,** vicar of Landphey. The parishes do not much approve of him to continue the curate as his manner of reading and preaching is not so edifying, and indeed to my own knowledge I am certain that as an officiating minister he is greatly inferior to **Mr. Williams. Mr. Seall** seems to be a modest, well-meaning man and has desired me to address your lordship upon this affair previously to his writing to you which he soon himself intends to do.
Your lordship's tenant of Castle Morrice has at length paid me the rent you expect of him.
Lucas MS. 2862.
1725 Nov 27. Carew.
David Thomas To **Adam Ottley** Esq. At Pitchford Near Salop.
Your Former Goodness In Befriending My Collation To The Vicarage Of Carew And Lamphey upon Mr. **N. Morgan's** recommendation, for which I return most hearty thanks, induces me to assume this liberty of informing you of the hardship I labour under, my benefice by the two parishes not exceeding £30 per annum a very short and small allowance for discharging of two separate areas, that of Lamphey being a vicarage endowed only with the small tithes of the parish. I presume you are party sensible that the small tithes of Lamphey Court have been hitherto illegally detained from me (which I compute to amount to two-thirds of my due there, the Bounty money excepted). Given to understand that there is a concurrent lease granted of the episcopal tithes of Lamphey, I humbly beg leave here to insert that the Right Reverend Father in God, my ever esteemed patron lately deceased, of whose religious care and pious zeal for the Church I’ve had sufficient reason always to conceive a firm and undoubted good opinion , was graciously pleased to promise he would endeavour to recover the said small tithes to the vicarage of Lamphey if that lease should happen to be renewed in his lifetime , to the present lessee or any other.
Which encourageth me humbly te request you'd please to be so kind as to satisfy me in this particular whether the vicarial tithes arc reserved to the poor incumbent in the concurrent lease. And with all submission to desire your favourable assistance on this occasion in my behalf in order to regain the same in kind, or some reasonable allowance in lieu thereof
. . . Ottley MS. 509.
1727 December 18. Haverfordwest.
W. Tucker To [POSSIBLY Adam Ottley].
The favour of your last I received which gives me the pleasure of learning that you are well. I am desired by **Sir Arthur Owen** to give you the trouble of this, which I should not do, but that as he is my wife's relation I could not well refuse, for which reason I hope you'll be pleased to excuse my freedom herein. It is with respect to Lamphey lease: as he is the old tenant therein he is willing if you please to favour him to continue in the tenancy thereof, and will give as much as any for it. He begs you'll please to admit him to treat with you about it. I humbly ask pardon for the trouble herein and take the favour of your answer soon, which I shall esteem an additional obligation laid on me
Ottley MS 510
1766 August 8. Pulchrohen.
[REV.] Geo[Rge] Holcombe To Robert Lowth, Bishop Of St. Davids .

Since I wrote to **Mr. Barsen** about Lamphey rectory I have been informed that its real value may be set down from £25 to £30 per annum. The reason why its value is not more considerable is owing to the alienation of the best tenements in it from the see in Queen Elizabeth's reign.
Postscript: **Sir William Owen** gathers the tithe corn of the parish with his own, which make it difficult to ascertain the real value, but I think it cannot exceed £30 per annum.
Lucas MS. 2856.

1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales

LAMPHEY (called by the Welsh LLANFFYDD), a parish, in the hundred of Castlemartin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 2 miles (E.) from Pembroke, on the road to Tenby; containing 407 inhabitants. This place, commonly called Lampha, and so spelled on a communion salver bearing date 1743, seems to owe its name to the title of the church; the compound Welsh word Llanffydd, "the church of the faith," having been perhaps corrupted by the Flemings to Lanfoi, and gradually to the modern orthography Lamphey. It was probably among the earliest of the settlements of the Normans in South Wales: according to Buck, as quoted by Grose, it was the head of a lordship marcher; and it anciently contained one of the princely residences of the bishops of St. David's, of which there are considerable remains. At what period it first became the property of the archiepiscopal, and subsequently episcopal, church of St. David's is not precisely known; but a deed dated at Lamphey, in the middle of the thirteenth century, by **Bishop Carew**, is still extant; and, according to **Giraldus Cambrensis**, it appears to have been the residence of a bishop in the time of **Arnulph de Montgomery**, who possessed himself of this part of the principality in the reign of Henry I. At least a great part of the episcopal palace (even the whole of it, according to some writers) was built by **Bishop Gower**, in 1335. The various styles of architecture which characterize its ruins show plainly that it was the work of successive periods, and that it did not attain the splendour for which it was remarkable, but by the accumulated additions and improvements of its successive proprietors, of whom Gower probably built the great hall and the square tower, distinguished for their beautiful open parapets.

This portion of the possessions of the see of St. David's was alienated to the crown in the time of **Bishop Barlow**, by Henry VIII., who granted Lamphey to **Devereux, Viscount Hereford**, father of the unfortunate Earl of Essex, whose youth was passed in this place. After the attainder of the earl, in the reign of Elizabeth, the estate was purchased by **Sir Hugh Owen**, of Orielton, by whose descendant Sir John Owen, Bart., it was sold to **Charles Matthias,** Esq., who in 1823 erected a handsome mansion, called Lamphey Court, with a fine portico of four Ionic columns, near the ruins of the ancient episcopal palace. Besides this seat, the parish contains several genteel residences belonging to other families. Portclew, a mansion rebuilt some years ago, is beautifully situated on an eminence overlooking Freshwater bay, where the fine smooth and firm sands are alike inviting for walking or riding. Lamphey Park occupies a pleasant situation on the north side of the valley, in grounds which contain some pleasing scenery and are tastefully disposed; and North Down is also a genteel residence. The house of Lamphey Park is situated in the midst of what was formerly the deer-park, of which the boundary wall remains: the view hence westward is singularly fine, embracing within half a mile both the venerable ruins of the palace and the adjacent modern mansion of Lamphey Court, and further on, the town of Pembroke, its magnificent castle towering over it, and the river, as an expansive lake, stretching beyond it in the distance.

The parish, which in form is nearly a parallelogram, is washed by the sea on the south side, where is the picturesque little bay called Freshwater bay, with a good bathing place. It comprises about 2000 acres of meadow and arable land in nearly equal quantities. The village, with its lofty-steepled church built by the Flemings, stands in a fine valley, screened on the south from the Atlantic storms by gradually rising ground, whence a noble view is obtained of the Bristol Channel, and in tolerably clear weather, of the opposite coast of Somerset and Devon, together with Lundy Island: steamers and coasting-vessels pass close by the rocky promontory forming the west side of the bay. Limestone of excellent quality is quarried to a considerable extent for building purposes, and also burnt into lime.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £5. 8. 11½., and endowed with £600 royal bounty; present income, £115; patron, the Bishop of St. David's. No tithes are payable from the land in that part of the parish which was alienated from the see in the reign of Henry VIII., and which constitutes a large portion of it, including the park, which alone contains many hundred acres of fine land. The titheable portion, under the Commutation Act, is subject to a rent-charge of £60 payable to the bishop, and one of £73 to the vicar, who has also a glebe of four acres, valued at £12 per annum. The church was thoroughly repaired in 1826, partly by subscription, and partly by an

additional church rate, aided by a grant of £100 from the Incorporated Society for promoting the erection and enlargement of churches and chapels. Two hundred additional sittings were obtained, of which, in consideration of the gift from the society, 135 are for ever free and unappropriated. A National day and Sunday school has been established, for which a commodious room, with a neat cottage for the master, was erected in 1828, by means of a grant from the National Society of £70, and £50 given by **Mr. Matthias**, the deficiency being made up by the vicar.
The remains of the ancient palace, nearly adjoining the village, amply display its former splendour. They consist of the great hall, seventy-six feet in length and twenty in width, the walls of which are surmounted by an elegant open parapet of delicate tracery; another apartment, sixty feet long and twenty-six wide; the chancel of the chapel, of which the east window, still entire, is a beautiful composition, enriched with elegant tracery; the grand entrance on the west; and the square tower above noticed, now inclosed within the gardens of the new mansion, in which it forms an interesting object. The greatest attention is paid to the preservation of these fine ruins, and every precaution has been taken by the proprietor of Lamphey Court to arrest the decay into which this venerable pile was rapidly falling from previous neglect.

1844 9 August the Cricket match between Lamphey and Pembroke brough together a large concourse of the gentry of the neighbourhood.
1943 American Troops of the 110 US Infantry Regiment mainly from Pennsylvania were stationed at Lamphey
In the Korean War **Lt John Davey** of Lamphey won the MC

Education
In c.1828 a National School was established which was described by Lewis in 1834 as 'a commodious schoolroom' (for about 100 children) and 'a neat cottage for the residence of the master and mistress.' The National Society contributed £70 and Charles Mathias £50, a deficiency then being made up by the Vicar, Rev. J B Byers. The land was provided by Mathias on a 60 years lease in exchange for another piece of land belonging to the parish. Both day and Sunday schools appear to have been held, the latter perhaps predating the building.

According to the report on the State of education in Wales 1847

.—on the 21st of December I visited the above school. It is held in the National school-room at Lamphey.
It was built by means of a grant from the National Society of £70., and £50. given by Charles Matthias, Esq., of Lamphey Court, the deficiency being made up by the Vicar. It was built on a piece of ground granted by the former gentleman in exchange for another plot belonging to the parish, and was secured by lease in trust for the term of sixty years, seventeen of which only have expired.
The school-room was commodious and well supplied with apparatus. The master seemed a very intelligent man. The books were well kept. There was also a visitors,' book, in which I noticed testimonials of high approbation from several gentlemen, and amongst others from the **Rev.John Allen,** Her Majesty's Inspector. The number present at the time of my visit was comparatively small on account of the badness of the weather. I heard the first class read the fifth chapter of the book of the Prophet Daniel. The reading upon the whole was remarkably good, and the answers given to my questions were quick and ready. They were able to give me a correct account of the history of Daniel, Shadrach, Meshech, and Abednego. Knew by what names they were called by king Belshazzar. I had also a very good account of the history of Moses and the captivity of the children of Israel, as well as the history of Joshua. Two of the boys, about the age of fourteen, were at the time of my visit engaged in making maps of the Holy Land. These maps were (for boys of their age) remarkably well done. I examined the copy-books of the pupils and found those of the senior classes very well written and those of the juniors proportionally so.
The questions in mental arithmetic were very well answered and some few in geography. This and

the Sunday-school which is held in the same place are the only schools in the parish of Lamphey. Wages are about 8s. per week on the average.
The second class read the sixth chapter of the book of Daniel; most of them read very well, and could answer a few questions upon what they had been reading. The third was reading the miracles of our Saviour, and the fourth was in monosyllables and letters.

Land Tax 1791 Parish and Property

PARISH and PROPERTY	SURNAME FORENAMES
Lamphey	Edwards Charles(tenant)
Lamphey	Hicks Rev James (owner)
Lamphey	John David (tenant)
Lamphey	Jones John (tenant)
Lamphey	Leach Abraham(owner)
Lamphey	Morgans Thomas (tenant)
Lamphey	Oriel Thomas (owner)
Lamphey	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey	Rowe Richard (tenant)
Lamphey	Williams John (tenant)
Lamphey	Williams John (tenant)
Lamphey Bishops land	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey Callands	Thomas Rees (tenant)
Lamphey Cleggers	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey Deer Park	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey East Callands	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey East Portclew	Powell Elizabeth (tenant)
Lamphey East.Portclew	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey Farm	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey Honey Hill	Jones Daniel (tenant
Lamphey Honey Hill	Owen Sir Hugh (owner
Lamphey Howells land	Llewhellin Rees (owner)
Lamphey Howells land	Williams John (tenant)
Lamphey Lake	Gwyther Thomas (tenant
Lamphey Lake	Hall James (owner)
Lamphey Lake	Jones John (tenant)
Lamphey Lake	Leach Abraham (owner)
Lamphey Lake	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey Lake	Phillips John (owner)
Lamphey Lake	Thomas Margarett (tenant)
Lamphey Lords meadow	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey Loves Hill	Hicks Rev James (owner)
Lamphey Loves Hill	Thomas Richard (tenant)
Lamphey Little Portclew	Boston Sarah (owner)
Lamphey Little Portclew	Dawkins Thomas (tenant)
Lamphey Little Portclew	Jones John (tenant)
Lamphey Little Portclew	Leach Abraham (owner)
Lamphey Mathias land	Llewhellin Rees (owner)
Lamphey Mathias land	Williams John (tenant)
Lamphey Middle Callands	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey Mill	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey Mill	Thomas Henry (tenant)

Lamphey North Down West	Rowe Richard (owner)
Lamphey Old Park	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey Old Park	Tennant John (tenant)
Lamphey Park	Gwyther Thomas (tenant)
Lamphey Park	Hicks Rev James (owner)
Lamphey Park	Thomas James (owner)
Lamphey Portclew	Llewhellin Rees (owner)
Lamphey Portclew	Parry John (owner)
Lamphey Portclew	Williams John (tenant)
Lamphey Vickers Meadow	Gwyther Thomas (tenant)
Lamphey Vickers Meadow	Hicks Rev James (owner)
Lamphey West Callands	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey West Hill	Alms James (tenant)
Lamphey West Hill	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey Windsor	Owen Rev Arthur (owner)
Lamphey Windsor	Phillips John (tenant)
Lamphey lands	Owen Rev Arthur (owner)
Lamphey lands	Skone John (tenant)
Lamphey small tythes	Hicks Rev James (owner)
Lamphey the Calland	Hood Benjamin (tenant)
Lamphey the Calland	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Lamphey the Cleggers	Rowe Richard (tenant)
Lamphey the Tarrs	Powel Abraham (tenant)
Lamphey the Tarrs	Rice Henry (owner)

Some Other Names connected with the Parish

Cuny Richard of Llamphey 1615 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

ap Howell Maurice 1536 Lawhaden owe for the bidell of Lawhaden Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of **Bishop Richard Rawlings** at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

ap Ieuan Phillip 1490,10 July On 10 July in the year and place abovesaid (Llamphey) he admitted one **Sir ap IeuanPhillip** chaplain, to the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of St Martin Manorbier and instituted him in the same etc., then vacant by the resignation of Sir **Dyer John** last vicar there, on the presentation of Master **Pole Owen** rector of the same church. And Sir **Philip** had Letters thereof etc. *The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

Ansley Nicholas 1670 Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Aubre Morgan 1536 Gowere Owed - Dean of Gowere Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Barlow In 1540 Henry VIII. rented Lamphey Palace from Bishop Barlow of St David's, and gave it to Devereux Richard, eldest son of Earl Ferrers, afterwards Earl of Essex.

Barret Richard 1494, 6 June.On 6 June in the year aforesaid in Lamphey manor, the bishop admitted Sir Richard Barret, chaplain, to the church of Freystrop and instituted him rector in the same vacant by the resignation of Sir Warren William last incumbant there on the presentation of the prior and convent of Pill patrons of the said church *WWHR*

Baskerfield Jas 1536 Pembroche steward Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Beddo Lewis 1668 Aug 9 Lamphey vicar 1668 Aug 9 Vicar Carew *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Bishop Lewis 1595 of Portclew Lamphey.

Bishop Lewis after1771 of Portclew Lamphey

Bishop Lewis 1670 of Portclews· Llamphey H 7 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bishop Margaret 1771 of Portclew Lamphey daughter and heiress of Bishop Lewis married Parry John.

Bishop Matthew 1560 of Portclew Pembroke Yeoman held tithes of St Issells Saundersfoot .

Bond Joseph c1890 Bakers cottage Lamphey

Boston Sarah 1791/2 (owner) Lamphey Little Portclew *CRO Land Tax Records*

Bowen David 1670 Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Bridde Walter 1402 Lamphey vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons*. *WWHR* Vol2 p221

Bride Peter 1402 February 18th Appointed Acolyte church of the priory of St Nicholas Pembroke

Bride Walter 23 September 1402 Also on 23 September, in the year abovesaid(1402), the bishop, at Kidwelly, collated to **Sir Tyler Bernard,** chaplain, the perpetual vicarage of Lantefey, of his collation and diocese, vacant by the free resignation of **Sir Walter Bride,** last vicar of the same church. And he rendered etc. And it was written to the archdeacon of St. **David**s etc

Busshope Thos 1536 Lantefey husbandman dwelling in the Lordship of LantefeyInventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Butler Walter 1670 Llamphey H2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Byers James Broff 1824 Jan 16 Lamphey vicar . North Down Lamphey 1840. *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Bynon Hylbert 1608 Lamphey Vicar , Byrbeck Hylbert 1608 Lamphey vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons,WWHR Vol2 p 221*

Callen Charles Poyer 1834 tenant Lamphey park

Catharne Hen 1536 Haverfordwest "- from Hen Catharne,Matthew Tyle and Lewis David £21" Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Christian Ewan 1869 architect of London -- Lamphey Church restoration

Cod John 1670 Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Cozens Alfred station master at Lamphey printed The Pembrokeshire Times Bush Street Pembroke Dock**.**

Cuny Richard 1615 of Llamphey *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Cuny Ricardns 1620 of Lamphey**.** *Justice of the Peace in Pembrokeshire in 1620*

Davey John Lt of Lamphey won the MC Korean War

David Lewis 1536 Haverfordwest "- from Hen Catharne,Matthew Tyle and Lewis David £21" Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

David Walter 1670 Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davis Henry 1670 Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Dawkins John 1670 Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Dawkins Thomas 1791/2 tenant Lamphey Little Portclew *CRO Land Tax Records*

de Gower H 1328 Bishop St Davids building work Cathedral Bishops Palace and Llamphey Palace

de Porta John 1324 --Melyn John held of de Valence Aymer with de Porta John and Probelyn Alexander one fee and a half at Hambroth in the lordship of Haverford" Honeyborough in Llanstadwell ? and in 1326 one stang of land at Lamphey of the bishop' *Old Pembrokeshire Families*

Devereux Richard -- 1540 Henry VIII rented Lamphey Palace from Bishop **Barlow** of St David's and gave it to **Richard Devereux** eldest son of Earl Ferrers afterwards Earl of **Essex** Richards wife was **Lettice-** 1576 Richard Devereux Earl of Essex and holder of Lamphey Palace from the King died in Ireland His son Robert age nine succeeded and his widow Countess Lettice then married the Earl of Leicester that same year 1576 and his daughter Dorothy some say Penelope married Sir Thomas Perrott son of Sir JohnPerrot

Devereux George brother of Richard lived at Lamphey and his nephew Robert Earl of Essex lived there with him until he was twenty two Devereaux George of Lamphey 1580 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire *Stuart Wales W S K Thomas*

Devereux Robert 1620-1 The Grandson of **Robert Devereux** Earl of **Essex** also called **Robert** had Property restored by **James** I He seems to have lived at Lamphey and he and **John Meyrick** of Fleet at Monkton near Pembroke and **Rowland Laugharne** of St Brides fought in **Holland** *Lewis Dwnn Deputy Herald of Wales 1613*

Devereux Robert last Earl of Essex lived 1613 at Lamphey died 1646 had daughter Francis Lamphey manor leased to R Cuney for 21 years *WWHR 1915--Stuart Wales W S K Thomas*

Edwards Charles 1791/2 tenant Lamphey *CRO Land Tax Records.*

Edwards Thomas , 1735 Aug 5 Carew Vicar 1735 Aug 5 Lamphey Vicar 1737 Apr 21 St Twinnels Vicar 1743 Nov24 d 89 Pwllcrochan Vicar *WWHR Vol1 p264.WWHR Vol3 p 308.*

Edwards Thomas 24 February 1789 Lamphey Mason Offence Riot. The town crier had proclaimed that playing football was forbidden in on Shrove Tuesday, as had been practised for some years, being a nuisance to the inhabitants. A great number of people gathered, however, to whom the Riot Act was read, twice by the ? prosecutor. No indictment. Pembroke Prosecutor Pearce Llewhellin? ,deputy mayor *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Evans Lewis 1774 Mar 7 Lamphey Vicar *WWHR Vol2 p221. Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Flemmynge Peter 1536 Kaermerdyn for “flattesse” Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Fowden John Davies 1912 Dec 20 Lamphey Vicar *WWHR Vol2 P 222*

Fox John 1670 **.**Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Furlong Francis 1670 Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Garden Robert 1560 Oct 2 Lamphey Vicar *WWHR Vol2 p 221 Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Gibbon William 1670 Llamphey H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Glynne Stephen 1845 .Sir Lamphey Church

Gower Henry Aug 1339 Bishop a perpetual vicar be to the church of St Issells Saundersfoot . 1330 Bishops Palace Lamphey. 1328 1347 Hodgeston Church. Manorowen Church 17 Feb 1335. Bishop of St Davids 1339 Aug *Acc to PembrokeshireParsons.*

Gruffithe Lewis 1536 Llandeilo Owed for synodals of the deanery of Llandeilo and Llangadoc Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Gwither George 1670 Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hall James 1791/2 owner Lamphey Lake *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hall John 1551 Trewent Hall Lamphey alias Howell of Trewent gent

Harries Thomas 1739 Jul 31 Lamphey *WWHR Vol 2 p 221*

Haward Thos 1536 Lantefey Chamberlain Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Hellier John 1661 Pembroke Bailiff Llamphey H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* 1670 *WWHR 1915*

Hicks James 1778 Sep 25 Lamphey *WWHR Vol2 P 221*

Hilling Mathew 1670 Llamphey H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hitchins Thomas 1670 Llamphey H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hooper Lawrence 1670 Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Francis 1670 Llamphey H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Francis 1670 Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell William 1670 Llamphey H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hughes ? 1770 Lamphey vicar *Lucas MS 2862*

Hughes Joseph 1745 Jul 31 Lamphey Vicar 1757 Mar 17 Penally Vicar 1764 Oct 11 Nash Rector *WWHR Vol3 p 215,WWHR Vol2 p221,Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Jones Daniel 1791/2 tenant Lamphey Honey Hill *CRO Land Tax Records*

Jones G 1794 Revd Hogheston £1 1 0 subscriber to the fund for the sons of the clergy 1787 Nov 3 Hodgeston rector married Miss Voyle of Hwest. 1817 Mar 1 Lamphey vicar . 1822 Jul5 Gumfreston rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons,Church in Wales MS. AD/AET 1209*

Laws Edward
1837 - 1913 , historian of Pembrokeshire , was the eldest son of admiral John Milligen Laws b. 1799 of Marchfield House , Binfield, Berks. , and Mary 1815 - 1899 , daughter of Mathias Charles , of Lamphey Court and Llangwaran, Pembs. His parents were married on 25 June 1836 and he was born on 17 April 1837 and christened in Lamphey church on 4 July . He was educated at Rugby and Wadham College , Oxford , where he matriculated on 28 May 1856 . His wife, who died on 8 May 1897 , was **Georgina Elizabeth Laws** , eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Nantes of Frome Vowchurch , Dorset . For some years he held a commission in the 35th Royal Sussex Regiment , before settling at Tenby where he was a notable public figure for half a century. He was a member of the town Council 1897 and mayor of the borough 1900 , a J.P. for the county of Pembroke , and chairman for a long period of the Tenby bench . In 1899 he was high sheriff of Pembrokeshire . He devoted much of the ample leisure, which he enjoyed as a gentleman of means, to the study of the history and archaeology of Pembrokeshire . His chief works are the county history, Little England beyond Wales , 1880 Church Book of St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby , 1907 in collaboration with his adopted daughter **Emily Hewlett Edwards** , A Short History of the Civil War as it affected Tenby and its neighbourhood, 1887 , and a number of articles in Arch. Camb. , 1882-1906 . He died 25 July 1913 after an accident while driving his horse and trap, and left one son, **Edward Lucian Laws .**

Leach Abraham 1838 .Bakers cottage Lamphey owner

Leach Francis George 1832 Feb 3 Stackpole Rector 1837 St Petrox Rector Rev of Portclew Lamphey died 1876 age 80.Leach Francis George 16 5 1876 age 79 burial St Petrox Church *WWHR Vol4 p 208 WWHR Vol3 p 304*

Leach Mary Ann died 1894 nee Parry of Portclew Lamphey age 86**.**

Leiche Jas 1536 Inventory taker Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Lewis Morgan 1536 St David's General reciever to the Bishop Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Llewhelin Henry 1670 Llamphey H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Llewhellin Rees 1791/2 owner Lamphey Mathias land *CRO Land Tax Records*

Lloide David 1536 Emlyn Owed for synodals of the deanery of Emlyn Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb *1536 Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Lloide Griffith 1536 St David's Chaplain Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Machan Devereux 1670 Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Macken George 1838 Bakers cottage Lamphey tenant

Marchant George 1670 Llamphey H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Marchant Thomas 1670 Llamphey H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mathew William 1670 .Llamphey H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mathias Charles died 1831 Lamphey Church**.**

Mathias Charles 1821 .Bishops Palace Lamphey

Mathias Charles 1890 Lamphey Court *High Sheriff*

Mathias Charles Ronald 1937 Lamphey Court *High Sheriff***.**

Mathias of Lamphey Court
The Mathias family had resided in Llangwarren, Jordanston, Pembrokeshire, since the 16th century, when

Mathias Thomas *c*. 1570-1617 of Glastir, Nevern, Pembrokeshire, married **Lloyd Jane,** co-heiress of Llangwarren. The estate descended in the male line, passing to

Mathias Charles Delamotte 1777-1851 , who married **Bethell,Mary** of Somerset. Charles ---Mathias Charles of Llangwarren 1817 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*. **Charles Mathias** purchased Lamphey Court, Lamphey, Pembrokeshire, in 1810-1811, and built a new mansion there in 1823. Their children were

Mathias Lewis 1813-1882 of Lamphey Court JP *High Sheriff* 1856 Guardian of the Poor - son of Charles Mathias - of Rochamstead who married **Lawes Emily Catherine** d. 1877 daughter of J B Lawes of Harpenden, Hertfordshire and they had children

Mathais William 1816- 1864 Rev of Pencoed, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, who married **Stradling**, **Eliza** of Bridgwater, Somerset

Mathias Alfred b. 1825

Mathias Thomas b. 1827 of Haverfordwest,

Mathias Frederick b. 1828 .

The eldest son of **Lewis Mathias** and **Catherine**

Mathias Charles 1849-1918, married **Stokes Cecilia Antonia** d. 1935, of St Botolphs, Pembrokeshire. Their eldest son,

Mathias Charles Ronald 1877-1949 , married **Farewell,Shelagh Natalie** of Natal, South Africa, and they had a son,

Mathias Lewis b. 1915 Wing Commander of Lamphey. married as his second wife **Lèvy,Huguette Ida** of France. They had a daughter,

Mathias Shelah Nicole b. 1948 ,

Lewis Mathias was the last of the family to live in Lamphey Court.

The family advertised Llangwarren for sale in 1987, and Lamphey Court in 1978.
The 2nd son of Charles and Cecilia was

Mathias Algernon Stokes 1885-1923 , of Llangwarren, a Captain in the Royal Veterinary Corps. He married **Bonsall Winifred Gertrude**, of Theale.

The 3rd son,
Mathias Egerton Lloyd Anthony b. 1890 , of Marconi House, was an electrical engineer. He sold Upper House, Wolfsdale, Camrose, Pembrokshire, in 1919-1920.

Mathias David 1738-1812 , was a shopkeeper of Fishguard, Pembrokeshire. He had a daughter

Mathias Grace d. 1834 She inherited various estates in Fishguard from her aunt

Mathias Grace d. 1788 . reputed to have been of the Llangwarren family sister of David aunt of Grace

Mathias Lewis 1856. Lamphey Court *High Sheriff*

Mathias Lewis 1965 Lamphey Court *High Sheriff* .

Mathias Lewis 1811 of Llangwarren *High Sheriff*

Mathias ? 8 March 1856 .**Mrs** of Lamphey Court wife of the *High Sheriff* injured at launch HMS Janus and Drake

Matteston Henry , 4 February, 1476-77 **Robertus** etc. bishop, lord of Pebidiawke and Llawhaden, **Hugh ap Owen** chanter of the cathedral church of St David's and the chapter of the same place, to all to whom etc. greeting.
Know ye that we of our unanimous assent and consent have given and by this our present writing confirmed to our beloved in Christ **Henry Matteston** the office of parker or keeper of the park of Lamphey and have made, ordained, and appointed, the said **Henry** parker or keeper of the same park during his life, to have, occupy and exercise the said office by himself or his sufficient deputy during his life as other parkers and keepers have been accustomed to do in the aforesaid office, taking thereto yearly from us and our successors bishops of the bishopric of St.David's for doing and exercising the aforesaid office 72s. of lawful money of England by the hands of the reeve of Lamphey for the time being, together with all the fees, commodities, and rewards, belonging or pertaining to the same office, at two terms of the year, namely at the feasts of Easter and St. Michael the Archangel, by equal portions. And if it happen that the aforesaid 72s be in arrear unpaid, in part or in the whole, at any feast named above, that then it shall well be lawful for the aforesaid Henry to distrain in all the messuages, lands, and tenements which we have in the lordship of Lamphey and carry away the distraints so taken and retain them until the aforesaid Henry during his life be satisfied in full of the aforesaid 72s together with all arrears thereof.
In witness whereof etc. d in our Chapter House, 4 February, 1476-77*, 16 Edward IV.*

Mayland Thomas 20 June 1638 . gent Leased Lamphey Church glebe

Meare Hugh 1670 Llamphey H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Melyne Morgan 1536 Pembroche For 85 fells 8s Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p*

Mendus William 1487 Lamphey Vicar *WWHR Vol2 p 221 Pembrokeshire parsons*

Meyrig Maurice 1536 Lawhaden owe for the bidell of Lawhaden Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Morgan Gruffithe 1536 Ultra Ayron Owed - Dean of Ultra Ayron Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Morgans Thomas 1791/2 tenant Lamphey *CRO Land Tax Records*

Morrison William 19c Col Portclew Lamphey mid 19th century.

Mountford John 1650 Lamphey Vicar *WWHR Vol2 P 221*

Nevell John 1670 Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

North Henry 1670 Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Oriel Thomas 1791/2 owner Lamphey *CRO Land Tax Records*

Oriell Henry 1670 Llamphey H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Owen Hugh 1786 Sir was owner Trewent Hall Lamphey

Owen William 1766 Aug 6 Sir involved in the Llamphey Corn Tithe dispute *Lucas MS 2856*

Owens ? 1683 .of Orielton Bishops Palace Lamphey

Parry John 1772 of Portclew Lamphey *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Parry William October 22 1801 married **Kemm Ann**, second daughter of **Henry Kemm** of Northdown, their marriage settlement having been made on October 22 1801. Their daughter, **Parry Mary Ann** Jan 26 1830 married at Lamphey the Rev **Leach Francis George** son of **Abraham** and **Catherine Leach** of Corston. **Francis** died in 1876 aged 80 and his wife **Mary Ann** the last of the **Parry**'s of Portclew died in 1894 aged 86

Parry Thomas 1840 Esq Portclew Lamphey.

Penet Jenet Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* 1670

Perrot Thomas 1583 **Sir -Sir John Perrot**'s son,**,** married in, under curious circumstances, **Dorothy**, daughter of **Walter Devereux**, Earl of **Essex**, who held Lamphey in this county, and through the influence of his brother-in-law, the Queen's favourite, had the estates, which had been forfeited on his father's condemnation, restored to him.

Persivalla Thos 1536 Lantefey Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Phelpe John 1536 Lantefey husbandman dwelling in the Lordship of Lantefey Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop **Richard Rawlings** at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Powel Abraham 1791/2 tenant Lamphey the Tarrs *CRO Land Tax Records*

Poyer Edmund 1560 of Portclew Lamphey

Poyer John 1670 Llamphey H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Poyer John 1670 Llamphey H 5 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Price Thomas 1619 Jan 24 Lamphey Vicar *WWHR Vol2 p 221 Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Rice George 1670 Llamphey H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rice Henry 1791/2 owner Lamphey the Tarrs *CRO Land Tax Records*

Rogers Thomas 1 August 1770 Lamphey Gent. Offence Assault. Lamphey Prosecutor **David George** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rowe Henry 1690 of Cleggars Llamphey *Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells 1980*
Rowe Henry 1705 .of Lamphey died

Rowe Richard 1791/2 .owner Lamphey North Down West *CRO Land Tax Records*

Rowe Richard June 16 1686 land purchase.

Rowe Richard 1766 of Northdown Lamphey Mayor of Pembroke, 1775,1781 and l786. *WWHR 1915*

Scarfe Rice Phillips 1590 of Lamphey recorded in the Port Books of Milford *The Elizabethan Squirearchy in Pembrokeshire B. Howell,s. Pembrokeshire historian Vol. 1 p 25*

Skinner George 1670 . Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Tenant John 1791/2 owner Manorbier Lamphey *CRO Land Tax Records*

Tennant John 1791/2 tenant Lamphey Old Park *CRO Land Tax Records*

Thomas David 1718 Mar 12 Carew Vicar 1718 Mar 12 Lamphey Vicar *WWHR Vol2 p 221 Pembrokeshire Parson*

Thomas Elizabeth 1670 Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Henry tenant Lamphey Mill *CRO Land Tax Records 1791/2*

Thomas James 1817 gent was owner occupier of Lamphey Park

Thomas James 1791/2 owner Lamphey Park *CRO Land Tax Records*

Thomas James 1786 was owner occupier of Lamphey Park.

Thomas Margarett 1791/2 tenant Lamphey Lake *CRO Land Tax Records*

Thomas Moses 1742 Feb 22 Lamphey vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons. WWHR Vol2 p221*

Thomas Rees tenant Lamphey Callands *CRO Land Tax Records 1791/2*

Tiele Matthew 1536 Lantefey clerk of the kitchen Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Tyle Matthew 1536 Haverfordwest "- from Hen Catharne,Matthew Tyle and Lewis David £21" Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Venant Robert 1670 Llamphey H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Warlowe Richard 1670 Llamphey H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Watkins John 1670 Llamphey H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Wettar Thomas 1326 of Portclew landowner in the fee of Lamphey

Whellin Evan 1670 Llamphey H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

White R E G c 1925 . Bakers cottage Lamphey

William Evan 1670 Llamphey P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Henry 1668 Lamphey 1668d Carew Vicar was accused of drunkeness, *Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR Vol2 p 221, WWHR Vol1 P264*

Williams Stephen 1867 Aug 2 Lamphey vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons.WWHR Vol2 P 221,*

Williams Thomas Beynon 1892 Jun8 Lamphey Vicar *WWHR Vol2 p 222,*

Wolfe Godfrey 1898 Dec 9 Hodgeston Rector 1898 May7 Lamphey Vicar *WWHR Vol2 p 222,WWHR Vol2 p 205,*

Wyryot Richard 1402, August 3 . Also on 3 August, in the year and place above said Lamphey the bishop granted to **Richard Wyryot** of his diocese, esquire, license to have celebrations in any honourable place of his diocese by any fit chaplain whatsoever, in the presence of himself, his wife and his mother for one year continuously from the of these presents without prejudice, however, to any parish churches of his said diocese and he had Letters, etc.

Yonge Thos 1536 St David's Sir – Steward of Household Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop **Richard Rawlings** at Llamphey 18 Feb *1536 Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Names --Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids Lantefey

Adam the Gardener 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Bowem Laurence 1326 tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of* St Davids

Bowemon Alice 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of* St Davids

Bowemon John 1326 *T*enant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of* St Davids

Bowemon Moris 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Brank Henry 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Bride Walter 23 September 1402 Also on 23 September, in the year abovesaid(1402), the bishop, at Kidwelly, collated to **Sir Tyler Bernard,** chaplain, the perpetual vicarage of Lantefey, of his collation and diocese, vacant by the free resignation of **Sir Walter Bride,** last vicar of the same church. And he rendered etc. And it was written to the archdeacon of St. **David**s etc

Brown Amibilla 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Busshope Thos 1536 Lantefey husbandman dwelling in the Lordship of LantefeyInventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

clericus Henry 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids 1326*

Cocus Richard 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Cole John 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Cole Robert 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Copiner William 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Crank Henry 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Cras John 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Crowe Llewelyn 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St*

Davids 1326

Dawe Richard 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

de Hayward Robert 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

de Irlaund William 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

de la Lake Peter 1326 Juror Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

de la Lake Peter 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

de Laurenny Wyot 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

de Laurenny Wyot 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

de Stakepol Richard 1326 free Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Eynon Elena 1326 Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Fab Henry 1326 .Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Fab Robert 1326 Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Fenil David 1326 **.**Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Fort David 1326 Juror Lantefey -- Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Fort Matilda 1326 Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Fort Thomas 1326 Juror *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*
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Fort Thomas 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Fraunceys Philip 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Germen John 1543 ChurchWarden Lantefey *PRO223 423*

Gogh Cadogy 1326 Juror Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids* .

Gouth Cadogy 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Gregory the Chaplain 1326 Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Gweyruylt Thomas 1326Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids .*

Gwyn Thomas 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St* ***Davids .***

Harald William 1326 free Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Haward Thos 1536 Lantefey *Chamberlain Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Henry Johanna 1326 Tenant the widow of Philip *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Henry Philip 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Henry Philip 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Herry Philip 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Hugelyn John 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Iewan David 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*
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Iewan John 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Iowan Alice 1326 widow Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids .*

King David 1326 Juror Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Kyft Henry 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Kyft Johanna 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Kyft John 1326 Juror Lantefey Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Kyng David 1326Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Kyng William 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

la Feror Amabilla *1326* Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

la Ferour Amabella 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids* .

la Frenssh Roys 1326 .Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

la Proute Roos *1326* Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

la White Maiota *1326* Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

la White Sara 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Lawrance Richard 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Lawrence Richard 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

le Barbor Roger 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

le Hayward Robert *1326* Juror Lantefey Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

le Marchaund John 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

le Porter Ralph 1326 Juror Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

le Prout John *1326* Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

le Proute Isaute *1326* Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

le Proute John 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

le Taillour Robert 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

le Webbe John *1326* Juror Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids* .

le Webbe John 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

le White Sara 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Llewelyn David 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Llewelyn David 1326 Juror Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Llewelyn David 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Matheu Isabella 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Mayo David 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Michel Amabilla 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Miller David 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Miller Johanna 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Miller John 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Miller Johanna 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Miller Susanna 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Miller William 1326 tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Moris David 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Moris John 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Page Johanna 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Page Richard 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Page Thomas 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Persivalla Thos 1536 Lantefey *Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Phelpe John 1536 Lantefey husbandman dwelling in the Lordship of Lantefey *Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Proute **Roys** 1326Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Ralph the Porter *1326* Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Reallan Philip 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Res Thomas 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Richard Walter 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Robert David 1326 Juror Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Robert David 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Robert ? 1326 the Hayward Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Robert ? 1326 the Tailor Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Robyn Philip 1326 Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Robyn William 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Rolleston William Cade 1402 July 17 rector of the parish Ludchurch Lantefey

Row Elena 1326 Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Rowe Richard 1326 Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Rowe William 1326 Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Russel John 1326 Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Russell David 1326 Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Russell John 1326 Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Russell Richard 1326 Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Savage David 1326 . Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Stedemon John 1326 Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Swetemon Amabilla 1326 Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Swetemon David 1326 Juror & Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids .*

Swetemon Richard 1326 .Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Swetemon Robert 1326 Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Swetemon William 1326 Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Swynnog Roys 1326 .Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Symond Richard 1324 August 20 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids ..stewardships of Pembroke and of Haverford Fine Roll 18 Edward II m 6 Cal pp 334 5 1325 March 2 Pembroke Fine Roll 18 Edward II m 6 The Tower London.29 Sept 1326 to 17th November 1326 steward of Pembroke Estate Accounts earldom Pembroke 1326 1327 m 11 Pembroke Steward 1331 Feb 4Fine Roll 5 m 30 Cal p 230 .1331 Steward of Pembroke Pipe Roll 6 m 31.1331 Feb 18 WindsorFine Roll 5 m 27 Cal p 235 .. steward C Inq Misc File 117 9 Cal p 299 No 1218 1331 Westminster. I P M C Edward II Files 84 and 85*

Thomas Wadyn 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Thomas Walter 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Tiele Matthew 1536 Lantefey clerk of the kitchen Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Tyler Bernard 23 September 1402 Also on 23 September, in the year abovesaid1402, the bishop, at Kidwelly, collated to Sir Bernard Tyler, chaplain, the perpetual vicarage of Lantefey, of his collation and diocese, vacant by the free resignation of Sir Walter Bride, last vicar of the same church

Wallens John ***1326*** Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Walter de Porthllu Thomas 1326 Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Walter Thomas 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Walwayne Richard 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Whiting Thomas 1326 Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Wiston Res 1326 . Tenant Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids*

Footnotes

1 Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St David's 1326
2 A coarse grass
3 the best, or second best or sum of money The Black Book suggests that it was probably an introduction of the Latin Church.
4 Acc to the Black Book -- p11 -- the sum paid for defiling a bondwoman--The Norman Lord could claim the whole of this sum because the woman was his property - defiling her before marriage reduced the sum he could get on her marriage so he took this sum as compensation.

Freshwater East

A large bay located about 2 miles south of Lamphey.
There is a fine sandy beach backed by sand dunes, that used to be used by Pembroke Dockyard workers as a holiday place during the school holidays. Older workers used to tell stories of them going out at weekends to visit their wives and children who spent the whole holiday camping there mostly using ex-army WW1 bell tents furnished with tables, chairs beds and even sofa's, hurricane lamps and paraffin stoves for light and cooking. Some of the older men in the Dockyard with whom I worked told stories of the living in Bell tents out there during the period of bombing raids of Pembroke Dock. They stayed out there (without schooling) while their fathers stayed and worked in Pembroke Dock.
Did this encampment have any connection with the stories from the Grotto (the local pub at Freshwater East) of lights being seen down near the beach which could have been signalling enemy raiders? The more likely explanation I heard was that it was smugglers.
Today there is a holiday home development and a Caravan park. The County Council wishes to concentrate various types of holiday accommodation here. Reasonable access to the beach, but a shortage of summer parking.
Originally part of the Bishop of St David's manor of Llamphey.
(Churches of Pembrokeshire -- Slater).
There is a small ruined chapel-of-ease under Llamphey parish, probably 13c.
Promontory Fort
Freshwater East Camp This camp is placed at the end of a broad promontory overlooking Freshwater Bay. The landward approach from the north is defended by two lines of slightly curved ramparts. The inner bank has a length of 70 feet, rising from the interior level to a height of 10 feet and falling 20 feet to a ditch having a width of 10 feet, and for the greater part trenched out of rocky ground. The other bank, which has been much disturbed, is about 20 yards beyond the inner defence. It has a length of 45 feet, is lower than the main bank, and its ditch is practically obliterated the entrance faced east; that through the main rampart is 10 feet wide.
Shipwrecks
1866March 15th **ELIZA**. Schooner. Trewent Cliff/Freshwater East.
1939 March 16th. Sailing Ship. Freshwater East.

Portclew Llamphey

Porth Clew Chapel
The ruins of Porth Clew Chapel stands on the cliffs above Freshwater East Bay, on a field known as Chapel Field (Tithe Schedulers No. 121). Of its history nothing is known. The plan shows a rectangular chamber, 28 feet by 14 feet, with a north doorway 4 feet wide, that still retains the flag-stone in which the pin of the door revolved. The east wall is entire to the gable that to the south has a height of 10 feet; of those to the north and east only their foundations are left. One splayed lights opens to the east, one to the north, and probably two to the south. The masonry base of the altar is in situ, and to its right is a stone bracket, 5 feet from the present level. In the south-east angle is an aumbry 4 feet above the floor. Adjoining the chapel is a weak spring of water which was probable venerated and may have given occasion for the erection of the building.
Portclews
An imposing house in the southern end of the parish on high ground overlooking the cove of Freshwater East and the waters of the Bristol Channel beyond.
Lewis in 1840 speaks of 'Portclew, a modern mansion, the residence of **Thomas Parry Esq**., is beautifully situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the sea.'
In 1326 **Thomas Wettar** of Portclew was described as a landowner in the fee of Lamphey, part of the temporalities of the See of St. Davids.

In 1560 **Edmund Poyer** and **John Philips** are described as “of Portclew” .
By 1595 it was held by **Lewis Bishop** whose descendants remained there until the death of **Lewis Bishop** after 1771. The Bishop family had come to Pembrokeshire in about 1600
The well-known family of West Wales landowners, the Parrys, succeeded the Bishops when **John Parry** married **Margaret Bishop,** daughter and heiress of **Lewis Bishop** and came to live at his wife's home. John became High Sheriff in 1772. Their son **William Parry** married **Ann Kemm,** second daughter of **Henry Kemm** of Northdown, their marriage settlement having been made on October 22 1801 Their daughter, **Mary Ann Parry,** married at Lamphey on Jan 26 1830 the Rev **Francis George Leach** son of **Abraham and Catherine Leach** of Corston. Francis died in 1876 aged 80 and his wife died in 1894 aged 86. By the mid-19th century the Parrys had left Portclew and Portclew House became the home of **Col. William. Morrison** whose descendants were still there in 1904. The district around Portclew had a number of properties which bore the name. In 1786 **John Parry** was owner-occupier; S**ir Hugh Owen** owned East Portclew; **Sarah Bastin** owned Little Portclew and **Abraham Leach** owned another farm of the same name.
In 1894 there were four properties in the area: Portclew; Portclew Burrows; Upper Portclew and Little Portclew.
By 1950 most of these properties remained including Portclew House, occupied by the Uphill family.

Wettar, Poyer Bishop Parry and Leach

Parry Thomas 1840 house described by **Lewis** as beautifully situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the sea"

Wettar Thomas, of Portclew 1326 described as a landowner in the fee of Lamphey, part of the temporalities of the See of St Davids

Poyer Edmund, 1560 described as of Portclew

Philips John 1560 described as of Portclew

Bishop Lewis 1595 held Portclew whose descendants remained there until the death of another

Bishop Lewis after 1771 leaving a daughter and heiress **Bishop Margaret**

Parry John 1772 married **Margaret**, daughter and heiress of **Lewis Bishop** and came to live at his wife’s home **John** became High Sheriff in 1772 Their son

Parry William October 22 1801 married **Kemm Ann**, second daughter of **Henry Kemm** of Northdown, their marriage settlement having been made on October 22 1801 Their daughter, **Parry Mary Ann** Jan 26 1830 married at Lamphey the Rev **Leach Francis George** son of **Abraham** and **Catherine Leach** of Corston **Francis** died in 1876 aged 80 and his wife **Mary Ann** the last of the **Parry**’s of Portclew died in 1894 aged 86

Manorbier

Mining Manorbier
Manorbier Iron Mine Iron workings in and around Jameston village and alongside road to Lydstep Point south of Lydstep village. First opened up 1864-5; reworked 1908-9. Shafts all now filled, nothing visible at surface.

My thanks to Mr J Meyrick Owen for advice and help with illustrations, also to Mr Spencer Davies and his wife, he and I used to talk at work and he would pass on information and she was always such a great help when I took Services at St Florence Church.

Manorbier
The parish extends from the sea on the south to the ridgeway on the north and from Lydstep on the east to Hodgeston on the west and includes Jameston.
Has been inhabited since the Stone age, with evidence of middle stone age flint factory and Kings Quoit a Neolithic cromlech perched on the cliff of the east side of the Bay. It is capped with a massive block of stone.
From a later period Bronze Age food beakers have been found at Manorbier.

1802 Acc to Barber
On a tempestuous day, a day fraught with trouble and alarm, we left Tenby, and took the Pembroke Road traced on a ridge of hills, which command extensive views over almost the whole of Pembrokeshire, and a great part of the Bristol Channel; but a heavy atmosphere frowned on the scenery and threatened a violent storm. Leaving the high road, we descended towards the sea coast in search of the gloomy remains of Manorbeer castle and found the ruin wildly situated as described by Leland “between two little hillettes” whose rocky bases repelled the fury of an angry sea. This fortress appears to have been of Norman erection; it fell to the Crown in the reign of Henry I; a grant from James I presented it to the Bowens of Trelogne; from them it descended by marriage into the family of Picton castle, and in 1740 was the property of Sir Erasmus Philips, Bart. The ponderous towers and massive fragments of this castle denote its original strength and importance to have been considerable; yet now deprived of “the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war” it exhibits a scene so wild and desolate, as might disclaim all intercourse with man: rank grass clothes every projection; “the thistle shakes its lonely head” from the windows, the sea bird screams through the hall and adders creep where many a warrior stalked.

1839 Manorbeer (Maenor-Bŷr) Lewis
MANORBEER (MAENOR-BŶR), a parish, in the hundred of Castlemartin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Tenby; containing 691 inhabitants. The name of this place is of very doubtful etymology: Giraldus Cambrensis, who was born here, calls it, in his Itinerary, Maenor Pyrr, which he interprets "the mansion of Pyrrus," who, he says, also possessed the neighbouring island of Caldey. According to Sir Richard Colt Hoare, the name literally signifies "the manor of the lords," and appears to be derived from its occupation by the lords of Dyved, who were also proprietors of Caldey island. By whom the castle was originally built has not been ascertained with any degree of accuracy; it probably owed its foundation to William de Barri, one of the Norman lords that accompanied Arnulph de Montgomery into Britain, and who married the

granddaughter of Rhys ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales. The castle and manor remained in the possession of that family till the 1st of Henry IV., when they were bestowed upon John de Windsor, but afterwards reverting to the crown, they were, in consideration of a large sum of money, granted by letters patent to Thomas ab Owain of Trellwyn, from whose family they passed by marriage into the family of Philipps, the present owners.

Giraldus, in his notices of this place, quaintly says, "Demetia is the most beautiful, as well as the most powerful, district in Wales; Pembroke, that is the present hundred of Castlemartin, the finest province in Demetia, and the place I have described (Maenorbeer) the most delightful part of Pembroke." The parish is situated on the small bay to which it gives name in the Bristol Channel, and within two miles to the south of the turnpike-road leading from Tenby to Pembroke; the sea bounds it on the south, and in other directions it is surrounded by the parishes of Penalley, St. Florence, and Hodgeston. It contains by admeasurement 3464 acres, of which 2855 are meadow and pasture, 450 arable, and the remainder common and waste. A great portion of the parish lies on the side of the hill along which the main road from Tenby to Pembroke winds, and being so immediately on the coast it is almost entirely destitute of timber; but the situation of the village is singularly picturesque, and in consequence of its contiguity to the sea and the ruins of the castle, it is much frequented by visitors. There are excellent limestone-quarries in Lydstep bay, where a very considerable number of hands are employed, the stone being shipped during the summer months in great quantities by vessels belonging to other parts of Wales, and to North Devon: vessels of 130 tons' burthen can ride in security at Lydstep. Some indications of coal have been observed, but the attempts to work it have not been attended with success. The sands on this part of the coast are fine, especially at Lydstep haven, where they are well adapted for sea-bathing; and the beauty of its situation, and its convenient distance from Tenby, render this a favourite excursion from that wateringplace. There are two small villages in the parish, called Jamestown and Manorbeer-Newton.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £8, endowed with £600 royal bounty and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge, who are proprietors of the great tithes. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure in the Norman and early English styles of architecture, consisting of a nave and two aisles, with a lofty embattled tower. Some years ago, the accommodation was increased by the erection of a gallery, containing ninety sittings, the cost of which was in part defrayed by the Incorporated Society; the chancel, also, underwent considerable repair, at the expense of the patrons. In 1847, this gallery, which filled up the west end of the nave, was removed, and open seats of oak were substituted, at the expense of Mr. E. Wilson, of Lydstep House; who also provided means for the removal of a square sash-window at the west end, and the erection, instead, of a three-light early English window. On the south side of the church is a large edifice, which was in all probability connected with it, but its history is unknown; it may have been a chantry or grange, or even some distinct religious house. It has been converted into a convenient schoolroom, capable of containing from eighty to ninety children, having been presented for that purpose by the patrons; and the school is rapidly improving, chiefly through the exertions of the vicar, the Rev. Henry Hughes: it is both a day and Sunday school. There are places of worship for dissenters.

Manorbeer Castle, distinguished as the birthplace, and for some time the residence, of the celebrated Silvester Giraldus de Barri, better known as Giraldus Cambrensis, is still an object of great attraction. The remains occupy an elevated site above the small bay of Manorbeer, of which the castle had full command. They consist principally of portions of the state apartments, whose windows faced a spacious court, the whole being inclosed with lofty embattled walls, the platforms of which are in some places still entire; the grand entrance, through a gateway flanked with two bastions, of which that on the north side has fallen down; two portcullises; and the moat, which may be distinctly traced. This castle is perhaps the most perfect model of a Norman baron's residence now remaining in the principality, having never experienced the ravages of enemies, or suffered from modern innovations. On Oldcastle Point, to the east of Manorbeer bay, are the remains of an ancient encampment of small dimensions, probably of Danish origin.

Giraldus Cambrensis was born about the year 1146, and was educated under his uncle, then Bishop of St. David's, who sent him to France for the completion of his studies. On his return to England he embraced holy orders, and rose rapidly to distinction in the Church; he held successively the office of legate in Wales to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the office of Archdeacon of St. David's. He was afterwards chosen Bishop of St. David's; but the king, fearing to raise to that dignity a man of such talent and influence in the principality, and one so nearly allied to the native princes, his mother having been granddaughter of Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales, refused to confirm his election. He attended Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, on his mission to preach the crusades throughout Wales; and, during the absence of Richard I. in the Holy Land, was one of the members of the regency. Being again denied the bishopric of St. David's, to which he had been a second time elected, and in the hope of which he had successively refused various other sees, and the archbishopric of Cashel in Ireland, he retired from public office into Wales, where he spent the last seventeen years of his life, devoted entirely to literary pursuits. He died at St. David's, at the age of seventy-four, and was interred in the cathedral church of that place, where his monument still remains. His writings were numerous, and many of them are still extant; his Itinerary, by which he is best known, was reprinted in quarto by the late Sir, Richard Colt Hoare, with an elegant English version, accompanied by notes and a catalogue of his writings, with a reference to the several works in which they are preserved.

1848 Maenor Pyrr acc/to Rev Gilbert N Smith Gunfriedstone Rectory May 20

Descending from the Ridgeway towards the sea beyond the fourth mile-stone from Tenby, Manorbeer Castle presents a beautiful and imposing outline. Its history is the more interesting and certain, because it was the birthplace, undoubtedly the residence, of the great historian of Wales - Giraldus himself.
Giraldus Cambrensis is of the princely family of Rhys, his grandmother being no other than the celebrated Nest, wife of Giraldus be Winesor who was governor of the first castle of Pembroke, built by Roger de Montgomery, in Henry I time. Giraldus , the historian or rather journalist – for his work is an Itinerary – was born in 1106, only forty years after the Conquest, so that the possible period in which the building of it took place (admitting it to be of Norman structure) is reduced to a very definite date. Arnulph de Montgomery, son of the above Roger , caused it to be erected.
Ir is difficult to decide upon the meaning of the name of the place of Giraldus' nativity, when he calls it the mansion of Pyrr, or according to his Latinity "Pyrrus". Maenor, we know, is manor, but Pyrr a word pf more doubtful meaning..
Fenton mentions a British stock in Pembrokeshire, who trace themselves back to Pyr Y dwyrain or Pyr of the East. Sir R Colt Hoare derives this word, which also enters into the British name of Caldy Island, Ynys Pyrr from the pural of Por, a lord.It was not impossible, to be sure , that Giraldus was on his Pegasus when he gave this well sounding derivation to the name of his abode. Indeed he seems conscious of it, for he asks favour for his partiality, and adds, that "Demetia is the most powerful district in Wales; Penbroch, the fiest province in Demetia; and the place he has just described "Manorbeer" the most delightful part of Penbroch". But that he had grounds for what he asserts we cannot fairly doubt.
It is certainly a very beautiful bay, and must have been more so when the "deep pond" which he describes "on the north and south sides of the castle" was bounded by "the vineyard", on the sloping side of the hill; and , on the right hand "a large lake" besides " between the castle and the church"with "the wood of very tall hazel trees". The site of the pond is evident enough, forming that alluvian flat which extends as far as the pleasant farm-house called Tar, and to the entrance of a very pretty gorge or valley, well worth an extended stroll.
As to the site of the lake between the castle and church, "the lively stream" that fed it still trickles, and more than trickles along in rainy weather, though land is too valuable in our day not to be drained in such situations.
The buildings of Manorbeer Castle, as they at present exist, seem to have consisted of a large

oblong court with a gatehouse at the upper end, or entrance, and the the residence of the family at the lower end, next to the sea. They do not seem to have comprehended a keep, probably called ; and the appearance of the whole building though manifestly capable of defence is not as strong as that of Carew, or Pembroke. The character of the architecture is remarkably plain throughout; we find none of the enrichments so much admired at Carew or Caerphilly. It seems to have been constructed by the family to whom it belonged, more with a view to convenience and safety, than with any vain object of an enormous display of feudal power. Notwithstanding this, the general effect, from the variety of outline, the irregularity of plan, and the numerous contrivances for adapting the building to the formation of the ground; are exceeding picturesque and striking.
On the western side of the approach and in advance of the ditch and gateway, are to be observed some buildings which were probably the stables, and which are pierced with numerous series of triangular holes, each formed of three stones , most probably intended to afford air. Over the foss, which may have had water in it at some time, or another was a drawbridge; and frowning above this , stood and still stands, the great gate-house,. Within the gatehouse as indeed in many other parts of the castle, will be observed the plain pointed vaults,without ribs, which characterize nearly all the medieaval buildings of South wales.
Along the eastern side of the court runs minor buildings; and along the northern and western were continued the series of battlemented walls, supported on one face by a remarkable row of square projections, pierced for a passage.
In the lodging part of the castle may be observed the great Hall, in excellent preservation, with its simple vaulted roof – apartments of various kind all vaulted in the same way, connected with it ; and below, on the ground floor, the vast kitchen, a gloomy place but capable of roasting oxen whole, upon occasion, and always of doing justice to the hospitable inclinations of the lord of the domain. The circular chimney shafts, so remarkable in the cottages of the Castlemartin Hundred occu in this part of the edifice; and, if they are of the same date as the rest of it, give direct evidence as to the ancient existence of many of the cottages themselves.
The Castle of Manorbeer has its characteristics. The walls of Manorbeer leave a lasting impression of pleasure from their chaste simplicity; This will particularly strike the eye with respect to that side which faces the church. There, the embattled wall is about 200 feet long, and is terminated at either extremity by a tower, one of which is a round Norman structure, about twenty four feet in diameter; the other follows the pattern of all church towers of this district, which are square and surmounted by an embattled parapet. The peculiarity of this tower, however consists in the paraqpet, each face of which as usual, rests upon a corbel table, being five or six times as deep as the embrasures, which gives it a very symmetrical effect, whereas the parapets of most of the church towers are not more in general than double their depth. This tower also enlarges, or batters out at the base. The masonry of it seems as good as if built yesterday.
A sally port led out on the southern face towards the sea, and might have been of frequent use, if the water came nearer the castle than is now the case.
There were, no doubt, external defences to this castle upon a large scale , but they have been so demolished that it is difficult to ascertain their precise extent and designation. Several round low flanking towers still exist in and around the walls. One round building on the opposite side of what was once the “pond” answered the purpose of a pigeon house, being pieced with pigeon holes throughout internally.

Manorbere Acc to J R Cobb Arch Camb 1880
The nave of the Church is Norman, as is evidenced by the yet existing remains of a light above the most eastern nave arch on the south side, having a red stencil pattern on the jambs; and by the remains of a narrow chancel arch with stone seat facing the altar on the south side of it, existing up to 1866. The first short north transept, probably Early English, appears to have been built at the same time as the tower. It was afterwards extended as a chantry chapel for the DeBarri, whose mailed effigy lay under the low arch at the north end until about 1780. All that remains of the first is the gable. Shortly after was the north aisle; having its own altar, rood-loft, door and bell-cote;

probably, as the church of the people, the monks taking the rest. The south transept and the chancel had Perpendicular lights previous to 1866. The chancel is built on older foundations, probably Norman, of a very different orientation. Afterwards the nave and north aisle were lengthened, and the porch and south aisle built , and the oriel added to the monastery.
The date of the effigy ought to be pretty well defined. The knight wears mail with goaded spurs and a sleeveless surcoat, but has small plates on the front of his crossed legs. 1325 has been named on high authority; but it is thought he should rnk not very much after the Carew and Cheriton examples, - fruits of the Crusade preached by Giraldus. And the date of the buckle or mask terminating the hood on the door in the north aisle , leading to the rood –loft by steps in the thickness of the wall, cannot be much later than 1300. Now this aisle must have been built after the chantry, as an external light of the chantry now looks into it:and the chantry was clearly built after the tower, as part of the latter is broken down to receive the former.
The tower is a good example of the corbelled Pembrokeshire vaulted tower of the class without spiral stairs. Access could only be gained by the wondrous rood- loft arrangement, of by ladder, which was probably kept on the stone crook, and drawn in on emergency. These towers are commonly put down to the time of William de Valence (1250 – 96), and the facts above stated would shew that this tower cannot be much later.
There can be no doubt but that the Norman church and every succeeding part was plastered throughout. The ribs in the chantry chapel are course rubble and the arches are simple holes in the external walls of the Norman nave. We are told by Sir George Duckett that the advowson was given by John de Barri in 1301,to the Priory at Pembroke, and this may account for the conventual buildings on the south side of the church. The advowson now belongs to Christ College, Cambridge.

Now one can scarcely doubt that the square south-west tower of the castle, as originally built, was contemporaneous with, if not built by the same hands as, the church tower. It is altogether, before it was raised, similar in design, execution, and appearance, and it was built at a time when men were prodigal in building.
But it is manifestly built over the south curtain wall before the parapet was last raised, as the masonry of the tower can be seen inside the tower, and beyond; and the tower was subsequently raised, apparently in Edwardian times as will be again shewn.
The curtain wall was built over older foundations yrt remaining, which range with, and appear to have formed part of , the existing hall; and over these foundations is built the lower chapel of crypt, then unvaulted (of probably about the same date as Giraldus' nomination to the bishopric), which again was altered and vaulted to carry the upper chapel, which shows enrichments scarcely later than 1300.
Again, the vaults under the hall, which look Edwardian, stop up, and were demonstrably built after, a plain round headed, Norman- looking, internal doorway leading to the hall basement; and they lower the head-way of a like external doorway having a bolt-hole 10ft deep,and no portcullis; while in the hall itself is one circular- headed doorway stopped by a fourteenth century arch built under it, and another still leading to the stairs of access; and in the adjoining upper chamber is a small light with enormous splay as Norman- looking as it is possible to be without moulding, and a corresponding garderobe. And in the vault leading to the Watergate, also apparently Edwardian, clearly took the place of a wooden floor supported by vast beams very close together , which, with the angular- headed side door have a very early look. And these buildings , as before said, range and seem contemporaneous with the old foundations which pass under the first chapel and under the curtain wall, which exists intact right through the square tower, which corresponds with the church tower and which was certainly built before the chantry chapel and the south aisle of the church, of defined Early English work.
Moreover, the building containing the hall has a square ponderous look, without buttresses, corresponding with Norman notions. It is approached, as usual by external stairs leading to a first floor; and there is nothing about it suggestive of a later period, - that is not an obvious insertionof

addition,- while the evidence afforded by the doorways, blocked at a later but defined date, seems very clear. And it was in this building were found the twelfth century horsebone draughtman and the ecclesiastical gold ring, which had apparently been lost, and covered by rubbish, before the fire, of which there are abundant proofs, had deposited a further layer of 8ft more.
The square tower adjoining the gate-tower on the north, of which one angle has perished ia a very remarkable construction. Though 40 ft high, it had only two chambers – a basement without any lights, and a first floor 20ft high with only 2 narrow oeillets entered by the round – headed arch of long thin stones approached by external stairs, wooden floors with a wooden roof, and apparently a wooden rampart, on which men could stand to serve the crenelles. This tower and the square building at the lower end of the yard look Norman, and they are both apparently anterior to the first wall; and the firdst wall with circular headed gateway with portcullis (but no gate tower), with bastion tower at the north east angle,f ar lower than at present, and the present round tower at the south east angle clearly existed before the south west square tower before it was raised; and which has been before suggested as coeval with the church tower and almost certainly before the lower chapel of 1220 or there abouts. The first gate tower afterwards built outside the gateway was only a vault with ramparts and slits which are now plainly visible outside and in. Afterwards were added the upper chambers; and it is these which have the corbel-table and chimney and internal fireplace, all looking Edwardian, but which are possibly Valencian.
The north-east curtain wall has been raised four times; the north-west three times. It is the last of these which carries the Edwardian bretise, and is demonstrably later than the adjacent corbel tabled buildings; and even the last have long merlons, while the covered rampart leading to the gate tower, the upper additions to the square tower and its approach, and the addition to the hall building and the chapel, all have heavy unrought battlements with no slits in the merlon, and it is these which give the building its present Edwardian look.
The double lancets of the round tower upper chambers appear to be alterations probably of the date of the upper chapel, as each mullion has a piece of free-stone built in. Originally they were probably only slits like those remaining. With this exception and a renewal and subsequent alteration of the parapet, this tower exists as it was built, it is believed early in the 12 century, and as sound as when built. If fairly treated it may last another 700 years, as it shews no elements of decay whatever.

1909 Acc to Edwards, Emily Hewlett Castles and strongholds of Pembrokeshire Tenby

Manorbier " The castle called Maenor Pyrr, that is, the Castle. mansion of Pyrrus, who alsopossessed the island of Chaldey, which the Welsh call Inys Pyrr, or the isl'and of Pyrrus, is distant about three miles from Penbroch. It is excellently well defended by turrets and bulwarks, and is situated on the summit of a hill extending on the western side towards the seaport, having on the northern and southern sides a fine fishpond under its walls, as conspicuous for its grand appearance as for the depth of its waters, and a beautiful orchard on the same side, enclosed on one part by a vineyard, and on the other by a wood, remarkable for the projection of its rocks and the height of its hazel trees. On the right hand of the promontory, between the castle and the church, near the site of a very large lake and mill, a rivulet of never-failing water flows through a valley, rendered sandy by the violence of the winds. Towards the west, the Severn Sea, bending its course to Ireland, enters a hollow bay at some distance from the castle Demetia, therefore, with its seven cantreds, is the most beautiful, as well as the most powerful, district of Wales; Penbroch, the finest part of the province of Demetia; and the place I have just described, the most delightful part of Penbroch. It is evident, therefore, that Maenor Pirr is the pleasantest spot in Wales; and the author may be pardoned for having thus ex- tolled his native soil, his genial territory, with a profusion of praise and admiration." So writes Gerald de Barri, known to his contemporaries as Giraldus Cambrensis. This priest, a personal friend of Henry II. and tutor to Prince John, was a critic of the Welsh church, an upholder of the Roman tradition, a crusading missioner, and leading writer of his day (1146 to 1223). His father, William de Barri, had married Angharad, daughter of Nest and

Gerald de Windsor, who brought Manorbier as dower. Probably some of the turrets and bulwarks mentioned by Giraldus are standing now; the fishpond is in part a marshy swamp, beyond which is an ancient dovecot or columbarium, orchard and vineyard are no more, but hanging woods still crown the rocks on the opposite side of the valley, where high hazels grew in the 12th and I3th centuries. Lake and mill are gone, but the stream flows still with its never-failing supply ; and when the stranger first sees the fine storm-weathered fortress, standing rock-planted, in the quiet valley facing the Severn Sea, he will pardon Gerald for his enthusiastic admiration of his native place. Manorbier Castle consists of an oblong court surrounded by buildings. A gatehouse guards the entrance; the dwelling rooms are opposite on the seaward side of the quandrangle ; here is a ruined chapel with fireplace having Early Gothic capitals and shafts. A flight of outside steps leads to these rooms; in the hall a 12th century horse-bone draughtsman and an ecclesi astical gold ring were found. Many apartments are vaulted with plain groined roofs without ribs. In the court is a well, at the bottom of which some curious leaden bolts resembling clock- weights were discovered; and half-way down was an addit for concealment of smuggled goods. Hard by is a sunken fireplace to hold a cauldron; guide books tell us this was formerly used to boil up lead to provide a warm welcome for the enemy at the gate. There is no central keep, but the " Bull Tower," a circular building to the left of the entrance as one goes in, is similar in construction to Pembroke donjon, and was possibly intended for the same purpose. On the right of the entrance is a square tower with round-headed openings which some consider Norman. Curious triangular loopholes may be noticed, so shaped for the convenience of archers using the cross-bow similar loops occur in the ruins at Scotsborough, near Tenby. The gatehouse, with its portcullis, is bounded by a moat; there are many remains of outer defence.

Manorbier, the most charming of castles, has unfortunately very little personal interest beyond the fact that it was the birthplace of Giraldus Cambrensis. It remained the home of the Barris until Avicia, the widowed heiress, died without issue in 1358. This branch of the family was undistinguished in peace as in war; even the armoured knight, whose effigy is so marked a feature of the church, is chiefly remembered as litigant in an uninteresting law-suit. When Avicia died King Edward III., as feudal lord, granted the great estate to William de Windsor, who claimed as heir of Gerald de Windsor, but his real interest lay in the fact that he had married Alice Ferrers, King Edward's favourite. The lordship, including the castle, was vested in the de Windsor family until Henry V.'s time, when it was taken up as Crown land. Then for a period of nearly 200 years the estate was let on leases to various tenants until Queen Elizabeth sold manor and castle to Thomas Bowen, of Trefloyne. This property passed by marriage to the Philipps' family, and still forms part of the Picton estate. During the days of non-resident tenants the castle fell into ruin. Leland (1538 to 1544) states in his journal that " Mansio Pirrhi is now communely cawlled Manober. . . . The Ruines of Pirrhus Castel there; many walles yet standing hole do openly appere." It was garrisoned for the King in the Civil War without important result to either side.

The late Mr. J. R. Cobb rented the castle from Sir Charles Philipps, excavated and cleared the rubbish from the interior of the building, and fitted up that portion adjoining the entrance as a Summer dwelling; this is now occupied by Mr. Elliott Stock.

***1922 Manorbier Castle*. Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments**

Acc/to Hamilton Thompsons Mil. Arch. to England, 207).

Manorbier Castle contains an interesting example of the enlargement of domestic buildings, with a solar block at either end of the hall. The castle stands on rising ground in a deep valley, about, half a mile from the sea. The inner ward of castle proper is surrounded by a curtain, with a gatehouse in the east wall. The dwelling-house is upon the west side of the ward, at the end opposite the main entrance and consists of two distinct portions. The earlier consists of a first-floor and great chamber above cellars.

There was a floor above the great chamber, probably forming a bower for the ladies of the household, the hall corresponding in height to these two upper stages. The present entrance to the

Hall is in the side wall at the end next the great chamber, and was probably made, with the outer stairs against the wall, in the 13th century. The hall with its adjacent buildings appears to be originally of the later part of the 12th century: the cellars below have semicircular barrel vaults. In the second half of the 13th century a new block of buildings was made at the opposite or south end of the hall. It was now probably that the new entrance was made. The position of the dais seems to have been reversed, and a window in the south end wall of the hall blocked by a fireplace. Behind this wall, and entered by a doorway in its west end, was the new great chamber, a long narrow building with its axis at right angles to that of the hall, and with a floor above. At each end of the south wall of this apartment is a passage. That at the west end passes along the line of the curtain to a tower which projects at the south-west angle of the castle: the passage is still roofed with flat slabs on continuous corbelling, and is well lighted by loops in the curtain. The other passage, at the south-east corner of the great chamber, forms a lobby to a large chapel which was built across the southwest angle of the ward, so that a small triangular yard was left between it and the curtain. There is a separate outer stair to the chapel, placed, like the stair to the hall at right angles to the wall. The whole group of buildings, with its two outer stairs, is unexcelled for picturesqueness in any castle".

It is somewhat strange that as important a medieval castle, as Manorbier unquestionably is, should possess hardly any military history. It is best known to archaeologists as the birthplace of the important chronicler Giraldus Cambrensis. He describes the castle of his youth as "- excellently well defended by turrets and bulwarks, situated on the summit of a hill extending on the western side towards the sea, having on the northern and southern sides a fine fish-pond under its walls and a beautiful orchard on the same side, enclosed on one part by a vineyard and on the other by a wood remarkable for the projection of its rocks and the height of its hazel trees. On the right hand of the promontory, between the castle and the and the church near the site of a very large lake and mill , a rivulet of never failing water flows through the valley rendered sandy by the violence of the winds". (Itinerary through Wales ed Ll Williams 1908 p 85)

Seeing that the above description was written about the year 1200, and that it pictures a state of things which existed perhaps half a century earlier, it is manifest that the present castle of Manorbier is not that within whose walls the future arch-deacon of Brecon was born, and whose beauties he has so enthusiastically voiced. The present structure is probably not earlier than the period 1275-1325, in which case the builder must have been John de Barri, who granted the advowson of the parish church to the priory of Monckton (Pembroke) and that of the church of Penally to the priory of Aconbury, and whose inquisition post-mortem is dated the 17th Edw. II.

Interior Manorbier Castle

The late Mr. J. R. Cobb, who resided within the castle for some years, and contributed an excellent article on it to Arch. Cambrensis for 1880 (IV, Id 286) has made it clear that the present castle is largely erected upon and has incorporated within its structure an earlier building. Mr. Cobb states: The curtain-wall was built over older foundations yet remaining, which range with, and appear s to have formed part of, the existing hall; and over these foundations is built the lower chapel or crypt, then unvaulted (of probably about the same date as Giraldus' nomination to the bishopric), which again was altered and vaulted to carry the upper chapel, which shows enrichments scarcely later than 1300.

Again, the vaults under the hall, which look Edwardian, stop up, and were demonstrably built after, a plain, round-headed, Norman-looking internal doorway leading to the hall basement; and they a lower the headway of a like external doorway having a bolt-hole 10 feet deep and no portcullis; while in the hall itself is one circular-headed door stopped by a 14th century arch built under it and another still leading to the stairs of access; and in the adjoining chamber is a small light with enormous spay as Norman looking as it is possible to be without moulding and a corresponding garderobe.

And the vault leading to the Watergate, also apparently Edwardian, clearly took the place of a wooded floor supported by vast beams very close together, which, with the angular-headed side-door, have a very early look. And these buildings, as before said, range and seem contemporaneous with the old foundations which pass under the first chapel and under the curtain-wall, which exist intact right through the square tower, which corresponds with the church tower, and which was certainly built before the chantry, chapel and the south aisle of the church, of defined Early English work.

Moreover, the building containing the hall has a square ponderous look, without buttresses corresponding with Norman notions. It is approached, as usual, by external stairs leading to the first floor; and there is nothing about it suggestive of a later period - that is, not an obvious insertion and addition - while the evidence afforded by the doorways, blocked at a later but defined date, seems very clear. And it was in this building were found the 12th-century horse bone draughtsman and the ecclesiastical gold ring, which had apparently been lost, and covered by rubbish, before the fire, of which there are abundant proofs, had deposited a further layer of 8 feet more.

The square tower adjoining the gate-tower on the north, of which one angle has perished, is a very remarkable construction. Though 40 feet high, it had only two chambers - a basement without light, and a first floor, 20 feet high, with only two narrow slits, entered by the round-headed arch of long, thin, stones, approached by external stairs, wooden floors, with a wooden roof, and apparently a wooden rampart, on which the men could stand to serve the crenelles. This tower and the square building at the lower end of the yard look Norman and have, as before shown Norman characteristics, and they are both apparently anterior to the first wall; and the first wall, with circular-headed gateway with portcullis (but no gate-tower), with bastion-tower at the north-west angle far lower than at present, and the present round tower at the south-east angle, clearly existed before the south-west square tower, before it was raised; and which has been before suggested as coeval with the church tower, and almost certainly before the lower chapel of 1220 or thereabouts.

The first gate-tower afterwards built outside the gateway was only a vault with ramparts and slits, which are now plainly visible outside and in. Afterwards were added the upper chambers; and it is these which have the corbel-table and chimney and internal fireplace, all looking Edwardian, but which are possibly Valencian.

The north-east curtain-wall has been raised four times; the north-west, three times. It is the last of these which carries the Edwardian bêtise, and is demonstrably later than the adjacent corbel-tabled buildings; and even the last have long merlons, while the covered rampart leading to the gate-tower, while upper addition to the square tower and its approach, and the addition to the hall building and the chapel, all have heavy unwrought battlements with no slits in the merlon, and it is these which give the building its present Edwardian look.

With singular good fortune the external walls of Manorbier have been preserved in much of their pristine condition, but the interior buildings, especially the portions allotted to household operations, have been ruthlessly swept away to make room for similar but more convenient domestic arrangements.

The inner courtyard consists of a spacious piece of ground in shape rectangular the northern side of which is occupied by the entrance towers while the southern end is taken up by the large chapel and some of the residential apartments. The Chapel reached from the courtyard by an external stone staircase is an oblong vaulted chamber 35ft by 17 ft. Within the chapel and to the left of the entrance is a stoup recess. At the west end is a doorway opening on a fine apartment which was probably the hall or an anteroom to it and a few feet away on the same side, is a stairway to rooms

above. Sometime in the 16th century the chapel became a living room; a fine fireplace was inserted about midway along the south wall, and the east window, which may have been a single lancet or, perhaps, a group of lancets, was removed, a well-proportioned Tudor window taking its place. The other lights consisted of single lancets. There are indications of colour ornament on the walls and splay of one of the windows, but no appearance of figures.
Though history is entirely silent on the part played by the castle during the middle ages and 17th century civil wars it is fairly certain that it was brought into condition to engage in the latter struggle; but it does not appear that it was subjected to artillery fire. Perhaps the owners or residents, whoever they were, took warning by the fate of Carew and thought discretion the better part of valour. Mr. Cobb well observes: "No other place shows what I conceive to be Parliamentary-works so plainly or on so well-defined a plan, yet there is no mention of the place being garrisoned in the papers of the time: it is to this period the lead bolts found in the well are considered to belong." It is also highly probable that the moat in front of the north entrance assumed its present appearance, following much the same method of defence as that adopted at Carew. - Visited, 3rd June, 1922.
Gerald the Welshman's birthplace and favourite place still has the feel of the Middle Ages about it. The castle is delightful, looking more like a crusader fortress than an Anglo-Norman stronghold. The bay, with its beach, sand dunes and red cliffs, is on an intimate scale, and parts of the church are even older than the castle. Well worth a visit.

Acc/to Francis Jones.

Normally this building, which is mainly a ruin, would not be within the scope of this work but as parts of it have been restored to make it once again a family home then it qualifies on these grounds for inclusion.
Fenton described Manorbier as 'the most perfect residence of an old Norman who is said to have founded Manor with all its appendages; church, mill, dove-house, ponds, park and grove, still to be traced'.
It looks today much as depicted by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck in 1740. Nothing much has been added to the building since about 1300 except making part of it habitable again. The birthplace the Giraldus de Barri (c. 1146 c. 1220), otherwise known as Giraldus Cambrensis or, more popularly, Gerald of Wales. Gerald was a grandson of Odo de Barri, a bier. His father, William de Barri, married Angharad, daughter of another Norman, Gerald de Windsor and grand-daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr (d. 1093), Prince of South Wales.
Gerald wrote (inter alia) The journey through Wales and The Description of Wales. Both these, written in Latin, are very readable in the late Professor Lewis Thorpe's translation.
Gerald waxes lyrical when describing his birthplace with lavish praise.
The de Barri family and their descendants occupied Manorbier for about 200 years, their connexion ending in 1399 when the castle and lands were confiscated by Henry IV. Thereafter the castle changed hands several times but by the late 1530’s it was already in ruins with no one living there. Cromwell’s soldiers seized Manorbier in the Civil War but it was not slighted or besieged. The castle does not have a keep and is built around a large courtyard with a surviving round tower and a gatehouse.
Lady Dunsany lived here for a number of years.

Cromlech Acc/to Rev Gilbert N Smith

Climbing the rock on the left hand side away from the castle about high water mark, a narrow path conducts us to a cromlech situated near the verge of the cliff. This memorial of as distant era has three supports, from one of which it has slipped, and now inclines to the south. The supported stone is about nineteen feet long and sixteen broad.

1865 Acc to Arch Camb

On the south eastern side of the little cove at Manorbeer, opposite to the castle, and about half a mile southwest from the church , is to be seen the cromlech which has already been noticed in our

Journal, but is now more accurately delineated. It is curious from its position, because instead of lying on an elevated or bare piece of ground, it is just under a ridge of rocks, as if placed there for greater concealment. In this respect it resembles the cromlech near Llanwnda, on Pen Caer.The cause in each of these cases has, no doubt, been the convenience of using large slabs from the adjoining, or rather overhanging, cliffs by sliding and propelling them downwards instead of transporting them to a distance. The interment of the chieftan, in each instance was probably so far influenced by the nature of the locality; and it may be imagined that each of these cromlechs was raised for receiving the remains of someone who had fallen, in a foray of raid, very near to the spot itself. Perhaps some leader of predatory bands landing from vessels to sack and destroy; perhaps some native chief killed while resisiting an incursion of this kind, may here have been laid to rest. Both at Manorbeer and Llanwnda the cap stone has evidently been removed only a short distance from its original site, particularly in the former instance; where its present position might be deemed accidental, were it not for the supporters being placed transversely, evidencing the intervention of manual force. Enveloping carneddau can hardly be said to have existed in either case; because , first of all, there is no trace of any carnedd properly so called; nor can we well conceive the stones, if there had been one , to have been removed for any building purposes, when all around the whole region constitutes a quarry of stony fragments of every size and shape. The sepulchral chamber was no doubt, made secure in some way of other; and each of these cromlechs deserves special attention to verify this point.

The singular beauty and romantic wildness of the little bay at Manorbeer is another distinguishing "accidental" of this cromlech; while not far above it , in the hill, opens one of those yawning chasms going right down through the vertical strata to the sea beneath, which are some of the most remarkable features of the district

RCAM ***The King's Quoit***.

This cromlech stands on the extreme verge of Manorbier Bay about half a mile southwest of the medieval castle. The Capstone has an overall length of 15 ft breadth of 9 ft and thickness varying from 1 1/2 ft to 2 ft; it originally rested upon three short supports but one has fallen beneath it. Adjoining and above the capstone is a ledge of limestone similar to it; to which in all probability the capstone once belonged.

1923 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Norchard Beacon

This is a tumulus which is placed at b.m. 337 on the summit line of the high ground called the Ridgeway, which runs diagonally across the Tenby-Castlemartin peninsula. It was opened in 1851 (Arch. Camb., II, ii, 291, ill.), but nothing was discovered to mark the mound as sepulchral. Since that date it has been much altered. There is, however, no record of any further systematic examination of it having been attempted. It has a present height of about 5 feet.—Visited, 31st May, 1922.

Bier Hill or Whitehill Mounds

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 41 S.W.; lat. 51° 39' 59", long. 4° 47' 28").

About 300 yards west of Norchard Beacon is a group of three tumuli now about 5 feet in height and 180 feet in diameter at the level. The middle mound was examined on the same occasion as Orchard Beacon. A stone grave 9 feet long was disclosed, and within it a skeleton at full length. The body had been laid east and west, the head being to the west. At a later period another of these mounds was opened, when a plain urn, 6 inches in height, now in the Tenby Museum, was discovered. Two other urns were also found, but their present location is unknown (Pem. Arch. Survey). There is also in the Tenby Museum a rubber or pounder stone from the Ridgway but whether from any of these tumuli is not stated. — Visited, 14th April, 1915.

Old Castle.

This earthwork has suffered much and not least from the military activities of the recent war. It was

visited in 1871 by Lieut. Col. W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., SF.S.A., a retired Royal Commissioner, whose description of it is as follows:-
"A natural hollow running from sea to sea cuts off a small promontory from the main line, which is been turned into a fortress by a series of fortifications on the southern slopes of the hollow. The eastern end of the promontory ridge is cut off from the remainder by a small natural ravine at right angles to the hollow, which has been utilised as a roadway. The eastern side of the ravine, flanking the roadway, has been scarped, this scarping - 12 feet high - turns at right angles along the side of the hill for 90 yards, after which it descends the slope as a bank and ditch for 60 yards and terminates in a small inlet at the eastern end of the hollow. Thirty feet in front is a second bank and ditch with a small counterscarp bank beyond. There are signs of scarping of the hillside in front of the scarping mentioned above, but they are very indistinct. The western side of the ravine is taken up by a rectangular-shaped enclosure, which is divided from the western portion of the Promontory ridge by a second and smaller ravine.
This work was necessary on account of the high ground on the edge of the cliff. The western portion of the ridge is taken up by a possible out-work, with two banks on the side of the hill, but it is doubtful if they can be considered as fortifications. The hut circles are numerous and perfect.

Skomer Camp.

Lydstep
(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 44 N.W.; lat. 51° 38' 35'', long. 4° 46' 2").
A promontory camp, situated half a mile due south of the village of Lydstep, not shown on the Ord. sheets. The earthwork is defended on three sides by steep and perpendicular cliffs, and on the land side by a massive rampart and ditch which have partially disappeared. The bank has suffered from exposure this bleak spot; it is at its best on the west, where it rises 10 feet and falls 80 feet a 9 feet ditch; it has a present length of about 100 feet. The entrance the enclosure was at the north-eastern angle. The interior is rocky and barren.

East Moor.

(To the west of Manorbier village, near the coast, above Swanlake Bay).
East Moor was the home of the Lorts in the 17th century near it is another farmstead called West Moor. Sampson Lort, second son of Henry Lort of Stackpole Court, established himself at East Moor. Like his father he served on both sides during the Civil War. His first wife Olive was a daughter of Sir John Philipps of Picton. She died in 1637, and four years later Sampson married Lettice, daughter of Thomas ap Rhys of Rickeston (Brawdy) and Scotsborough. He was High Sheriff in 1650, and died in 1667. His only son, Thomas Lort succeeded to East Moor; he married Elizabeth White of Henllan, but died without issue. A few references have been found to East Moor. In 1670 Thomas Lort was assessed at seven hearths, indicating it to have been a commodious residence.
An inventory of the possessions of Thomas, compiled in 1687 mentions the following rooms in East Moor - hall, the little room within the hall, the little parlour, chamber over the outward kitchen, 'another little room', closet, little room over the entry, chamber over the kitchen, closet within the said chamber, buttery, kitchen, outer kitchen, larder, dairy, and outhouses.
Over a hundred years later, Fenton wrote in 1811 - 'Turn to the left to see Moor, one of the chief mansions of this district about two hundred years ago, of a very irregular form with many ruinous and extensive out-buildings, once entered by a gateway now stopped up, leading to a porter's lodge. With very few exceptions, this may serve as a model of the style of building their houses among the great of that era in this country which invariably appears to have been surrounded by a high court-wall having a large arched gateway, and essentially differing from the form of the principal houses of the same date, in the upper part of the country.
Commissioners of Ancient Monuments who visited the site in 1923 state that in the farmyard to the West of the modern house were the ruins of a small E-shaped two-storied dwelling house ‘of no architectural importance’; in its original state it may have consisted of a hall, with North and South wings, and central porch, but most of the features had disappeared leaving only the hall which had been altered almost out of recognition. After the departure of the Lorts the house changed

ownership several times.
The Land Tax of 1786 names four messuages, each called East Moor, as follows:
(1) Sir Hugh Owen, owner, Peter Gwyther tenant, assessed at £3.18. 0.
(2) Peter Gwyther, owner-occupier, assessed at 7s.5d.
(3) Thomas Voyle, owner, Peter Gwyther tenant, assessed at 14s
(4) George Leach, owner, Peter Gwyther, tenant, assessed at 14s 6d.
From this it seems that the dwelling of the Lorts was (1).
The Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey (1896-1907) states that in the farmyard of East Moor is an ancient house now used for farm buildings, probably the dwelling of Sampson Lort.

Norchard. Manorbier.
Just south of The Ridgeway, and north of Lydstep. Formerly a commodious residence of an ancient landowning family, built over a continuous vault. It is now a farmhouse. The earliest residence of which we have any record was that of Looney, also spelled as Lymy and Lang. Thomas Looney left no sons and Norchard passed to his daughter and heiress Isabel who married Lawrence Marychurch who settled at his wife's home. Between 1400 and 1600, eleven generations of his descendants lived at Norchard. The origin of the family is unknown, and the name was often rendered as St. Marychurch by Dwnn. Five of the name served as Mayors of Tenby in the period 1501-1526. When Dwnn recorded the pedigree and arms on 10 November 1591, John Marychurch signed, and gave five shillings to the herald for his travail.
The family remained at Norchard until the latter half of the 19th century. In 1670 William Marychurch was assessed at seven hearths for Norchard, and Maud Marychurch and Francis Marychurch were each assessed at one hearth apiece. The male line seems to have failed shortly afterwards, and when Mary Marychurch married on 1673, John Williams of Gumfreston, and Pant Howel (Carms), who then settled at Norchard which passed to Mary's descendants.
Mrs. Mary Williams had two daughters who married two brothers - Mary to John Meyrick (d. 1732), and Alice who married Francis Meyrick (d. 1741) In 1786 Norchard was owned by John Meyrick Esq. (of Bush), with Nicholas Roch as tenant. Thereafter Norchard was farmed by tenants.
NOTE: A family of Marychurch lived in Havefordwest from the 17th century, where they were successful tradesmen, mercers and glovers. William Marychurch, a Royalist, was elected Mayor of the town in 1653, but was fined and ousted from the post at a suite in Haberdashers Hall, London. In 1694 William Marychurch was Sheriff of Haverfordwest, and Mayor in 1694; in 1829 Joseph Marychurch was town sheriff, and in 1865, Mayor of the town. The family also owned property at Llawhaden.

The Palace, or the Palace of Arms.
Lydstep
(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 44 N.W. lat. 51° 39’ 0" long. 4° 46' 8").
In the village of Lydstep, a little way from the north side of the Tenby to Manorbier high-road, stand the ruins (long used as a quarry) of a house known locality as the Palace, or the Palace of Arms. Whilst many of its features existed and were identifiable, it was described and illustrated in Arch. Camb., 1867, III, xiii, 336 where it is stated to have been sometimes called a hunting-seat of bishop Gower of St David’s, but no authority for the statement is given. As shown by the then existing foundations and walls, the building had a frontage of about 22 yards. The lower part contained several vaulted rooms, most of which were without windows or fireplaces and probably were cellars. (5 July 2013 being put up for sale by Pembrokeshire County Council – grade 1 listed building)
On the opposite side of the road was a second, and in some respects a similar house, or possibly two distinct houses, of which no traces now remain. - visited 19th May, 1922.
Arch. Camb., 1881, IV, xii, 159.
Laws said that he was told by his nurse, a native of Lydstep that according to traditional usage the

house on the north side of the road was "The Palace" and that on the south side "The Place of Arms".
There is also the legend that Aircol Llawhir a 4c king had his palace at Lydstep.

The Parish Church Manorbier

The church consists of the following: chancel (28 feet by 17) north transept (22 feet by 11 feet), south transept (19 feet by 15 feet) Nave (68 feet by 15 feet), north aisle (58 feet by 15 feet), south aisle, a lean-too (52 feet by 7 feet), tower on north side (15 feet square), south porch (8 feet by 8ft). The edifice is placed near the top of a steep hill about 200 feet above the bottom level of the valley which separates it from the medieval castle on the opposite slope, a small strip of level ground having doubtless been widened to accommodate the edifice.
The oldest part of the church is the nave and a single small round headed light above the present south arcade, shows that this original church dates from Norman period, probably mid 12c., the window is the only remaining one of what was probably a row of small lights that were placed high up in the exterior walls to catch as much of the daylight as possible. The Norman church may have consisted of chancel, transepts and nave of which the nave alone remains. About a century later the chancel and transepts were rebuilt and within another generation or two the north transept was clumsily enlarged to accommodate the tomb of one of the lords of the castle, usually supposed to have been John de Barri, who died c. 1324. It is also probable that the north aisle was added about the same period. The Norman windows in the south wall must have kept that side of the nave very dark, so that shortly after the burial of de Barri in the lengthened transept, it was determined to build a lean-to aisle to the nave by cutting a series of low arches in what had hitherto been the exterior south wall of the building; thus, by putting larger windows into the low wall of the new aisle, the original Norman lights became as it were a clear story to the enlarged building The transepts are really side or mortuary chapels, and the aisles open upon them in a clumsy fashion. There is a squint from the south transept to the chancel. The comparatively small base measurement of the tower (15+ feet square), proportionately to its height, points to an earlier and less imposing feature than usually marks the ordinary 13th- century church of the county, and it is possible that had space permitted the course followed in the enlargement of Lawhaden church a more massive tower would have been erected at Manorbier. But at the latter, with the tower on the side sloping to the valley the ground would not admit of such enlargement, and it is probable that the original tower has had to do duty, through all restorations of church, upon its original site, and within its original dimensions. It is placed at the angle made by chancel and north transept. There are two fonts, one probably coeval with the Norman church, the other a plain octagonal basin (on a modern pillar), which may have been originally intended for less honourable uses.
Originates from Norman times with the Nave being the oldest part now standing. About 1250 the chancel and transepts were rebuilt, the chancel on a much older foundation but was greatly altered when the church was restored in 1865. Tower 1270. Barry Chapel added in 14c.
Giraldus Cambrensis, Gerald de Barri born 1146 or 1147 in Manorbier Castle records in his autobiography that as a boy (in 1153) he asked to be taken to the Church for safety during a fierce attack by the Welsh Princes on Tenby.
"The parish Church is that to which Giraldus aged 7 asked to be taken when the Welsh raided Tenby".
Steps lead down into it through a vaulted porch (note the medieval painting) as into a crypt. The huge walls of the Norman nave have been carved out, or so it seems, to form arcades to the fourteenth century aisles. The uninhibited intersections of the transept vaults cut the main vault of the nave at different levels. The sculptural character of the church must have been even stronger before the 1865 restoration [F Wehnert] when a much larger arch was cut in the chancel wall. Then the old rood screen and the Royal Arms were removed and the perpendicular east window changed for the present three light window. The tower has an unusual position in the angle between the chancel [rebuilt in the 13c] and the north transept. It was originally reached only by a ladder.

14c rood loft oldest remaining example of medieval church woodwork in the county.
The earliest recorded Rector of Manorbier was Master Richard, Prior of Monkton in 1251.

Acc/to Pembrokeshire parsons.

This benefice was part of the possessions of Pembroke Priory, and on the dissolution of the monastic houses came into the hands of the Crown. On 14 July, 1507, Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, was granted by the King the advowson of the parish church of Manorbier, and at the same time a mortmain licence was granted to her to re-grant it to Christ Church College, Cambridge. — Patent Rolls.
In 1291 this church was assessed at £20 for tenths to the King, the sum payable being £2. — *Taxatio.*
Manerbyre Vicaria. — Vicaria ibidem unde Johannes Cardigan est vicarius. Et percepit de collegio Christi Cantabr' annuatim in pecuniis viij". Et remanet dare ;£8. Inde decima 16s. —**Valor Eccl.**
Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':—Manner-bier alias Maenobir alias Manorbeer V. (St. James). Pri. Mouncton Propr.; Christ's College, Cambridge Impr. and Patr. Percipit de Colleg. annuat. in pecun. Clear yearly value £14. King's Books, £8. —*Bacon's Liber Regis.*
Cross: What may have been a consecration cross is loose in the porch — Visited, May, 1922.
Remains of Buildings in Churchyard.
Manorbier church was granted to the priory Monkton at Pembroke by Sir John de Barri in 1301 and a grange was established here, of which a few cottages are doubtless the survivors.
According to the census of religious buildings 1851 the parish had acreage of 3,493acres and a total population of 698 of which 317 were male and 381 female.
The average congregations were given as 240 which meant that every seat in the church was full. The accommodation had recently been augmented by the erection of a gallery and there was one service a Sunday but the incumbent was not resident.
Parish Registers
Baptisms from 1761
Marriages from 1755
Burials from 1761
Bishops Transcripts 1685-86

1794 circa [St Petrox] Church in Wales MS AD/AET 1209 Pembrokeshire life 1572 1843
extract from a Letter from Cha[rle]s Pigott Pritchett, rural dean of Pembroke , to William Stuart Bishop of St David's.
..... The state of the churches in my district is now become so decent and in tolerable order that it is unnecessary for me to trouble your lordship with particulars. I wish I had as good an account to give of many of the vicarage houses. That of Nangle stands in most deplorable condition, next to it Mannerbier, St Twinnels and the vicarage at Stackpole want thorough repairs.

Nonconformist Churches.

Jameston.
Quaker - by the end of the 17c meetings were being held at Jameston. Regular monthly meetings were being held in 1714 but were discontinued in 1777.
Baptist - Penuel cause began about 1840, Chapel 1850 - not known where any records are held. William Freeman was the Deacon in 1851 with James Cook as Manager. The Chapel is listed as holding 200 of which 20 were standing and at the evening service was full.
Primitive Methodists - began about 1823, chapel was built in 1828 as part of the Pembroke Dock circuit. In 1851 it had 60 members and records have been deposited at the Pembrokeshire Records office. The chapel could hold 100 of which 20 were standing. In 1851 James Bittle was Chapel Steward.
Newton.
Independents - began in 1802 first chapel built 1822 but has been rebuilt twice since then. It was a

branch of Bethel St Florence and had 40 members in 1873

Inventory of the Bishop of St David's 1293 PRO KR E 154/1/48
MAYNORBUR (Manorbier, Pembs.)
1 stack of wheat estimated at 30 cribs worth 105s. at 3s. 6d. per crib.
6 cribs of beans and peas worth 16s. 6d. at 2s. 9d. per crib.
45 cribs of barley worth £6. 3s 9d
8 cribs of oats worth 32s. at 4s. per crib.

***Manorbier acc/to Mrs Mary Mirehouse*.**
Fenton tells us that Manorbier Castle remained in the family of the De Barris (one of whom, William, married Angharad, daughter of Gerald de Windsor and Nesta; two of William's sons took part in the Invasion of Ireland under Strongbow in 1169) till the time of Henry IV, who granted by letters patent to John de Windsor the Manors of Manorbier, Penally, and Begelly; but they did not long remain with him, and changed into many hands during the wars of the Roses. Queen Elizabeth granted Manorbier to Thomas ap Owen of Trellwyn (Trefloyne); his descendant, Thomas Bowen, married a daughter of Sir Erasmus Philipps of Picton, and dying without issue, it went through her to the House of Picton. Many of the freeholders' leases in Manorbier were for a certain rent and seven red roses,' speaking thus to us of the old Lancastrian days; but the castle ceased to be inhabited before the bitter struggle of the Parliamentary wars, thus coming down to us in more perfect preservation as an old Norman baronial residence than have some others.
The name Manor of Bere, or Pyr, is supposed by Fenton to be derived from a member of one of the oldest Welsh clans (Gwynardd), Pyr of Dywrain, or Pyr of the East; the old Welsh name for Caldy Island, Inys Pyr, points to the same. He ridicules as false the legend of the deadly struggle between a man and a bear, to which some trace the name (Man or Bear?), and which certainly sounds improbable

***1837 Topographical Dictionary of Wales*.**
MANORBEER (MAENORBER), a parish in the hundred of Castlemartin, county of Pembroke South Wales, 4 miles (WSW.) from Tenby, containing 582 inhabitants. The name of this place is of very doubtful etymology: Giraldus Cambrensis, who was born here, calls it, in his Itinerary, Maenor Pyrr which he interprets "the mansion of Pyrrus," who, he says, also possessed the island of Caldey. According to Sir Richard Colt Hoare, the name literally signifies the manor of the lords, and appears to be derived from its occupation by the lords of Dyved, who were also proprietors of the neighbouring island of Caldey. By whom the castle was originally built has not been ascertained with any degree of accuracy: it probably owed its foundation to William de Barri, one of the Norman lords that accompanied Arnulph de Montgomery into Britain, and who married the granddaughter of Rhys ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales. The castle and manor remained in the possession of that family till the 1st of Henry IV., when they were granted to John de Windsor, but afterwards reverting to the crown, they were, in consideration of a large sum of money, granted by letters patent to Thomas ab Owain of Trellwyn, from whose family they passed by marriage into that of Philipps, the present proprietor. Giraldus, in his notices of this place, quaintly says, "Demetia is the most beautiful, as well as the most powerful, district in Wales; Pembroke, that is the present hundred of Castlemartin, the finest province in Demetia, and the place I have described (Maenorbeer) the most delightful part of Pembroke." The parish is situated on the small bay to which it gives name, in the Bristol channel, and within two miles to the south of the turnpike road leading from Tenby to Pembroke: it contains a moderate portion of good arable and pasture land in good cultivation, and a small tract of hilly and barren waste; and, with the exception of such as are employed in the limestone quarries, which are worked only to a small extent, the population is wholly engaged in agriculture. The stone obtained from these quarries is shipped in small vessels, and sent into Cardiganshire: at Lydstep Haven vessels of one hundred and thirty tons burden can

ride in security. Some indications of coal have been observed on the estate of John Adams, Esq.; but the attempts to work it have not been attended with success. The sands on this part of the coast are fine, especially at Lydstep Haven, where they are well adapted for sea-bathing; and the beauty of its situation, and its convenient distance from Tenby, render this a favourite excursion from that watering-place. Within the limits of the parish are two small villages, called Jamestown and Manorbeer Newton. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St.David's, rated in the king's books at £8 endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge, who are proprietors of the great tithes, which are now let on lease to John Adams, Esq., of Lydstep House. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient and spacious structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower, and is in a rather dilapidated condition. Close to it, on the south side, is a large ancient edifice, which was in all probability connected with it, but its history is unknown: it may probably have been a chantry or grange, or even some distinct religious house. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Primitive Methodists. Manorbeer castle, distinguished as the birthplace and for some time the residence of the celebrated Giraldus de Barri, better known as Giraldus Cambrensis, is still an object of interest and attraction The remains occupy an elevated site above the small bay of Manorbeer, of which the castle had full command: they consist principally of portions of the state apartments, the windows of which faced a spacious court, the whole being enclosed with lofty embattled walls, of which the platforms are in some places still entire; the grand entrance, through a gateway flanked with two bastions, of which that on the north side has fallen down; two portcullises, and the moat, which may be distinctly traced. On Old-castle Point, to the east of Manorbeer bay, are the remains of an ancient encampment of small dimensions, probably of Danish origin. Silvester Giraldus de Barri, commonly called Giraldus Cambrensis, was born about the year 1146, and was educated under his uncle, then bishop of St. David's, who sent him to France for the completion of his studies. On his return to England he embraced holy orders, and rose rapidly to distinction in the church: he held successively the offices of legate in Wales to the archbishop of Canterbury, and Archdeacon of St David's, of which see he was afterwards elected Bishop; but the king, fearing to raise to that dignity a man of such talent and influence in the principality, and one so nearly allied to the native princes, his mother having been granddaughter of Rhys ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales, refused to confirm his election. He attended Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, on his mission to preach the crusades throughout Wales, and, during the absence of Richard I. in the Holy Land, was one of the members of the regency. Being again denied the bishopric of St. David's, to which he had been a second time elected, and in the hope of which he had successively refused divers other sees, and the archbishopric of Cashel, in Ireland, he retired from public office to the principality, where he spent the last seventeen years of his life, which he devoted entirely to literary pursuits: he died at St. David's, at the age of seventy- four, and was interred in the cathedral church of that place, where his monument still remains. His writings are numerous, and many of them are still extant; his Itinerary, by which he is best known, has been lately reprinted in quarto by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., with an elegant English version, accompanied with notes and a catalogue of his writings, with a reference to the several works in which they are preserved. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £271. 19.

Manorbeer -Report on Education in Wales 1837.

PARISH OF MANORBEER.—**Village School.**

On the 22nd of December I visited the above school—it was held in a school-room near the church. The room was very substantially built. The money was raised in part at a bazaar, and in part from the Vicar and landowners in the parish. The room is lighted by three glazed windows. The furniture consisted of desks round the room on the national system—one desk for the master, and one large one in the middle of the room, with benches, all in very good repair. The building was lofty, ceiled, and well ventilated. There was a comfortable fire in the room. The master was an intelligent man. He had been a tailor, but from ill health had been obliged to change his occupation. I heard the

children read the second chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel—five of the class (which was composed chiefly of girls) read very well, and four others not at all ill. They answered my questions in Scripture history readily, and the answers in mental arithmetic, by one boy in particular, were very good; three could repeat their Catechism pretty well, but did not seem to understand what they were repeating. One of them said that his neighbour" as his father and mother. Could not tell what two things were to be learnt from the Ten Commandments. There were six learning to read and spell from Vyse's and Mavor's spelling-books, and three more in letters and monosyllables, which, with the eleven who read to me in the Testament, constituted the number present at the time of my visit. Labourers' wages in this parish averaged 7s. per week on their own finding; they were in general a sober and industrious class of men. There were two Dissenting chapels in the parish, one a Primitive-Methodist at Jameston and an Independent at Manorbeer-Newton, but no Sunday-school held in either. DAVID LEWIS,

Jameston School—on the 22nd of December I visited the above school. It was held in a room, part of a dwelling-house and lighted by one small glazed window about 10 inches square The furniture consisted of three small tables eight chairs, and two low benches. There was a culm fire in the room, and the steam arising from it when I entered was almost intolerable I examined some copy-books, and the writing, for children so young and with so few advantages was very fair. Five children read the 2nd chapter of Deuteronomy. One (a little girl) read pretty well; but all the boys very ill. The children were excessively ignorant rude, and ill-behaved. I could scarcely get a question answered. Knew who made the world - Did not know who Jesus Christ was. Had never heard of the Virgin Mary. Did not know how many Apostles there were. Had never heard of our Saviour coming on earth. The master here remarked that "it is something like remarkable that you reads, and hears sermons, and don't recollect nothing that you sees or hears".

DAVID LEWIS, Assistant.

Historical Records

1146

Giraldus Cambrensis birthplace Manorbier

Acc/to J Conway Davies Journal of the Historical Society of Wales Vol 2 1950 p54.

Son of William de Barri and the lovely Angharad daughter of Nest wife of Gerald de Windsor, Daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr prince of South Wales

Manorbier was "alarmed" during his boyhood, probably when Tenby was taken by the Welsh in 1153. He is reputed to have taken refuge in the Church. He was the youngest of four Brothers; two of which took part in the Anglo Norman conquest of Ireland. He began his studies under guidance of his Uncle David fitzGerald Bishop of St Davids, then St Peters Abbey, Gloucester and finally Paris.

The locations in Pembrokeshire mentioned by Giraldus in his various works are:

Castles: -

Carew
Manorbier
Pembroke
Tenby

Monasteries: -

Pembroke, Priory of St Nicholas, a cell of St Martin of Seez, Benedictine.

Churches: -

Angle
Burton
Carew
Lamphey
Llanstadwell
Manorbier
Pembroke

Stackpole
Tenby
Upton.

1307 Countess Joan, wife of William de Valance died 1307 September 20.
Inq. Post Mortem, C Edward II File 4(1) (Cal p 21a)
Lands etc of Joan de Valencia, Countess of Pembroke.
m.4 The Marches of Wales. Inq., Thursday after St Luke, 1 Edward
Manynerbir, 17s; payable at the aforesaid two terms; Aymer, etc., is next heir.

1324 August 20 Pembroke **C Edward II File 85**
Aymer had in the county of Pembroch 25 1/2 knights' fees and one tenth knight's fee, whereof :
Maynerbir, 5 knights' fees held by John de Barri, worth yearly 100m.

1331 m49 **Originalia Roll 3 Edward III m 49 County of Pembroke in South Wales.**
The township (villata) of Newton for the chattels of David Calder, clerk, convicted, £4
The township of Newton for the chattels of John Knight, fugitive, 3s 9d
The township of Jameston for the chattels of John Craddok, of Jameston, fugitive, 23s 6d
The same township for the chattels of David, son of Roger, fugitive, 25s 10d
Of the township (villata) of Pennali and Manerbyr for the chattels of Richard de Barry, fugitive, £107 17s 4d
Of the township of Jameston for the chattels of John, son of David le Wayte, fugitive 13s 4d
Of the same township for the chattels of David Hamund, fugitive, 6s 4d
Of the same for the chattels of William Craddok, fugitive, 23s 6d
Of the same for the chattels of William Gerald, fugitive, 20s
Of the same for the chattels of Richard Gerald, fugitive, 13s 2d

1334 Dec 2 **8 Edward III**
Execution to levy the above debts was made by writ directed to the Justice of South Wales as contained in the memoranda for Michaelmas, 1335 9 Edward III
1331 Oct 14 **Westminster Closed Roll 5 Edward III pt 1 m 2 (Cal p270)**.
To Richard Simond, steward of the county of Pembroke. Order not to intermeddle further with the manor of Maynerbir and its members of Seint Jameston and Neweton, as the king learns by inquisition, taken by William de Rupe and William de Casse in the steward's presence, that Roger de Mortuo Mari, when he had the custody of the county by reason of the minority of Laurence, son and heir of John de Hastyng', tenant in chief of the late king, on Monday after Michaelmas, in the first year of the king's reign caused to be seized into the king's hands the lands of David de Barry, to wit the manor and members aforesaid because David entered the manor of Penam ..... whereof Richard de Barry had unjustly disseised him, upon the possession of the said Richard of the said manor contrary to the inhibition and prohibition of the said Roger, and for no other cause, and the manor of Maynerbir and the members are still detained in the King's hands, and that David has not remitted his right therein to any one, and has not changed his estate therein in any way, and that the manor and members are held of the aforesaid heir by the service of three Knights' fees, and are worth yearly in all issues £100.

1331 Dec 3 **Clarendon Close Roll 5 Edward III pt 2 m 9d (Cal pp405 6)**.
To the steward of the county of Pembroke in Wales. Whereas the king lately appointed Gilbert Talbot, his justice of South Wales, John Giffard, William de Rupe, John de Stonford, and William Casse his Justices to make inquisition by the oath of men of that county what evildoers had carried away the goods and chattels of David de Barry at Maynerbir to the value of £500 and had slain Edmund Barry his servant there, etc. and at whose procuration the slaying was done, and who afterwards harboured the evildoers.

1331 Dec 8 **Clarendon Patent Roll 5 Edward III pt 3 m IId, (Cal p 236).**
Commissions to Gilbert Talbot, Thomas de Chadesworth and Richard Simon; on information that certain persons have carried away from the castle of Manerbire, Penaly and Carru the goods of Richard Barri, Thomas de Carru and William de Carru, and have forcibly possessed themselves of the lands of these same men, which were lately seized into the king's hands by the steward of the county of Pembroke on account of their outlawry for non-appearance before John Giffard, William de la Roche, John de Stouford and William Casse, justices of oyer and terminer, to answer touching the death of Edmund de Barry and the robbery of goods of David de Barry, at Manerbire, co Pembroke; to discover the guilty persons, to cause them to be arrested, with the aid of the posse comitatus if need be, and imprisoned until further orders, to recover the goods and lands for the king, and to return inquisition of their proceedings herein.

1348 September 24 Pembroke
Writ of certiorari de feodis etc., to John de Shol, escheator in Hereford and the adjacent March of Wales, 24 September, 22 Edward III Extent of all fees and advowsons of churches in the county of Pembroke, made at Pembroke on Thursday in the feast of St Michael de Monte Tumba, **22 Edward III.**
Maynerbir 4 1/4 fees held by Oweyn ap Owen and Avice, his wife worth yearly 84m(arks).

1358 May 10 **Writ 10 May 32 Edward III,** to Henry de Prestewode, escheater in co. Hereford and the adjacent marches of Wales, directing him to enquire of what liberties belonging to the earldom and lordship of Pembroke, the said earl was seized, and who has occupied the same since his death. (Laurence de Hastings died 30 Aug 1348).
Inquisition made at Pembroke, Thursday the feast of St Petronilla, **32 Edward III (31 May 1358).**
Manerbyr. The suit of Owen ap Oweyn for the lordship of Manerbyr and all the other liberties forenamed, as pertaining to the said county.

1376 20 November **I.P.M., Edward III, 248, f. 105**.
Writ of certiorari de feodis, d. 20 November, 49 Edward III. Edward de Brigg. Extent. 49 Edward III.
4 1/2 knight's fees in Maynorbury, held by Owen ap Owen and Amicia, his wife, worth in gross £22 yearly.

1386 May 15 Westminster **Patent Roll 9 Richard II pt 2 m 12 (Cal p 146).**
Grant to Alice de Wyndesore of all the fines and reliefs belonging to the king from the castle of Maynorbyre, co. Pembroke, which county is in the king's hands by reason of the minority of the heir of John de Hastynges, late earl of Pembroke, tenant in chief.

1399 24 March The bishop granted to Sir Nigel Hornyngton, rector of the parish church of Manerbyr, of his diocese, a licence of non-residence for one year, attending on the service of the noble lord! Lord William Scrope, earl of Wiltshire, for the same time. And he had letters in the usual form.

1400 19 Jan **Patent Roll, 1Henry IV, pt. 4, m.30 (Cal.,p. 233).** Grant to John Wyndesore and his heirs of the manors of Maynerbier and Pennaly, co. Pembroke, with all rents and services of tenants late of David de Barry, 'chevalier', in Begeley .

1400 Feb 26 London
Also on 26 February, in the same year and place, The bishop granted to Sir Nigel Hornyngton, rector of the parish church of Maynerbyr, of his diocese, a license of non-residence for one year, he applying himself for the same time to general study. And he had letters in the usual form.

Guy etc. to our beloved son in Christ, Sir Nigel rector of the parish church of Maynerbir, of our diocese, greeting, etc.
Commending thy laudable purpose in wishing, as thou dost assert, to practice the study of letters that thou mayest bear seasonable fruit in the church of God, we by the tenour of these presents (to be of no force after the lapse of the year) grant thee special licence to be absent for one year continuously from thy said church and take and hale the fruits, rents and profits of the same, applying thyself in the meantime to the study of letters in the university of Cambridge, provided nevertheless that thou leave a sufficient proctor in the said church to bear the charges incumbent an thee and thy church and the repair of the chancel and manse, and duly answer in thy stead to us and the rest of our ministers and others on account of thy church aforesaid, provided also that in thy absence a fit portion out of the goods of thy same church be ministered truly to thy poor parishioners and that the same church be not defrauded in divine services in the meantime. Dated under our seal at London, 8 February, I401.

1402 Feb 18 **Patent Roll, 3 Henry IV, pt. 1, m11 (Cal., p. 44).**
Exemplification at the request of Elizabeth, countess of Huntyngdon and the king's knight John de Cornewaill, who has married her, of the tenour of the enrolment on the rolls of Chancery of a writing of John Stevenes, esquire, dated 22 January, 3 Henry IV, granting to her for life the castle, manor, and lordship of Manerbeer, and the manor and lordship of Penale with all members, liberties, profits, commodities, rents, services, reversions and appurtenances in the county of Pembroke, with remainder to John, son of the said countess, and John de Shetland, late earl of Huntyndon, and his heirs.

1406 March 22nd Also on the 22nd day of the same month, the same reverend father granted to Philip Rosse, rector of the parish church of Maynorberys licence of non-residence in his said church for one year. And he had letters in the usual form.

1408 21 March On 21 March in the year above said at Haverford by force of a commission of the reverend etc., Richard bishop of London, directed to him on this behalf and his own ordinary authority, the same vicar (Master John Hiot Bishop of St David) set forward the underwritten exchange in form following; Sir Philip Rosse, rector of the parish church of Manorbier of the diocese of St David’s and Sir John Hayward, rector of the parish church of St Martin Pomeroy, of the city and diocese of London, resigned their benefices aforesaid for an exchange, to be made with one another etc.,

1484 20 December **Patent Rolls, 2 Richard II , pt. 2, m. /9 (Cal., p. 501)**.
Grant to the king’s servant, Richard Williams and the heirs male of his body for his good service against the rebels, of the castle, manor or lordship of Manerbere and Pennalee with its members co. Pembroke of the yearly value of £100. To hold with knight’s fees and all its appurtenances by knight service and a rent of £7 10s. yearly.

1488 12 February
Henry etc. to H. bishop of St. David's, greeting:
we command you that you do not for any liberty omit to enter and cause to be levied for us of goods, benefices, and ecclesiastical possessions, of the underwritten churches in your diocese the sums written by parcels below, namely,
of the church of Manorbier 40s.;
of the tenth and moiety of a tenth granted to Sir Edward IV late king of England by the clergy of the province of Canterbury, in the fourteenth year of his reign in the archdeaconry of St. Davids.
And have there then this writ. Witness W. Hody, knight, at Westminster, 12 February in the third year of our reign.
By the Great Roll of the first year of Richard III, in Hereford, and by the Barons.

1489 5 January On 5 January in the year above, at Lamphey by the reverend father aforesaid, Sir John Dier chaplain, was admitted to the vacant church of Manorbier.

1490 10 July
On 10 July in the year and place above said (Llamphey) he admitted one Sir Phillip ap Ieuan chaplain, to the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of St Martin Manorbier and instituted him in the same etc. then vacant by the resignation of Sir John Dyer last vicar there.

1603 – 25
John Marychurch of Manorbier was cited in the Star Chamber along with his Uncle Sir William Wogan of Wiston and his brothers in law Nicholas and Thomas Adams as defendants in a case of forcible imprisonment of John Master gentleman at Tenby.

1620's John Gwyther of Manorbier was said to have harboured a Catholic Priest.

1631 William Richards was the cleric at Manorbier -- he died there in 1675. The income of the Vicar was £8 per annum and he was regarded as comfortably off compared with many.

1678 The parsonage at Manorbier was regarded as being out of repair.

1721 Thomas Athoe was mayor of Tenby and was later hanged for murdering his nephew. "Journeying home to Manorbier one night from a troublesome day at the market in Tenby he murdered his nephew".
There had been family rivalry for a while and the dark and narrow bridge over the Ritec was too good an opportunity for settling the quarrel. His trial and execution brought a certain notoriety to the town as he was found innocent by a court in Pembroke and it took the Court of the Kings Bench in Westminister and a New Act of Parliament ordaining "that all murders or robberies committed in, on or about the borders of Wales should be triable in any county in England" to finally bring him to justice.

1762 a yeoman from Manorbier parish appeared before the Great Sessions of Pembrokeshire for stealing from the sloop "Two Partners" wrecked in Lydstep bay, the property of Llewelin Evan, mariner, of Newport parish.

1804 April - 47 ankers of Brandy were seized at Manorbier by the Tide-surveyor of Tenby and his crew.

1811 July Rev Sir Thomas Gery Cullum Bart in his diary, records - "of late years the Castle (of Manorbier) has been appropriated to smuggling, on a most daring scale. The person concerned having hired the castle of the farmer, and having built a house contiguous, used to fill the subterranean apartments and towers with spirits. A number of casks were soon discovered floating in the reservoir. At last, after several seizures, this illicit trade was put a stop to by Lord Cawdor, who was nearly killed in the attempt."

Land Tax

PARISH AND PROPERTY	SURNAME FORENAMES
Manorbier	Coock Lawrence (owner)
Manorbier	Evans William (owner)
Manorbier	Jermain Mary (tenant)
Manorbier	Jermin Martin (tenant)

Manorbier	Lewis Ann (owner)
Manorbier	Lewis Ann (tenant)
Manorbier	Lewis John (tenant)
Manorbier	Milford Lord (owner)
Manorbier	Morice John (tenant)
Manorbier	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Manorbier	Smith David (owner)
Manorbier	Thomas Elizabeth (tenant)
Manorbier Beer	Evans William (owner)
Manorbier Beer	Phillips Thomas (tenant)
Manorbier Carew	Perry John (owner)
Manorbier Glebe	Jones Rev George (owner)
Manorbier Glebe land	Williams Thomas (tenant)
Manorbier Gumferston	Williams James (owner)
Manorbier Hill	Llewhelling Nathaniel (owner)
Manorbier Holloway	Williams Arthur (tenant)
Manorbier Holylake	Cadwallader Thomas (owner)
Manorbier Holylake	Davies William (tenant)
Manorbier Jameston	Bevan Richard (tenant)
Manorbier Jameston	Davies Mary (owner)
Manorbier Jameston	Jermain William (owner)
Manorbier Jameston	Savel Abra (tenant)
Manorbier Lamphey	Tenant John (owner)
Manorbier Lidstep	Adams John (owner)
Manorbier Lidstep	Llewhelling James (tenant)
Manorbier Lidstep	Milford Lord (owner)
Manorbier Lidstep	Teague Elizabeth (owner)
Manorbier Lidstep	Teague Elizabeth (tenant)
Manorbier Middle Hill	Lloyd Francis (owner)
Manorbier Mudmoor	Herbert Georg (tenant)
Manorbier Mudmoor	Milford Lord (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Milford Lord (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Wade John (tenant)
Manorbier Norchard	Meyrick John (owner)
Manorbier Norchard	Roach Nicholas (tenant)
Manorbier Norton	Cole Richard (tenant)
Manorbier Norton	Pembroke Town (owner)
Manorbier Norton	Williams John (owner)
Manorbier Park	Gwyther John (owner)
Manorbier Park	Gwyther John (tenant)
Manorbier Park	Milford Lord (owner)
Manorbier Park	Roach Thomas (tenant)
Manorbier Penaly	Llewheling George (owner)
Manorbier Ridgeway	Davies Lucy (owner)
Manorbier Robins Cross	Cook Lawrence (owner)
Manorbier Robins Cross	Morice John (tenant)
Manorbier Rock	Boston Margaret (owner)
Manorbier Rock	Davies William (tenant)
Manorbier Skrinkell	Jermain William (tenant)
Manorbier Skrinkell	Milford Lord (owner)
Manorbier Slade	Milford Lord (owner)
Manorbier Sogar	Hay George (owner)

Manorbier Tarr	Athoe William (owner)
Manorbier Thorn	Hitching Hendry (tenant)
Manorbier Thorn	Price Widdow (owner)
Manorbier Trevane	Milford Lord (owner)
Manorbier Trevane	Price John (tenant)
Manorbier Windhill	Raymond Charles (tenant)
Manorbier mill& land	Milford Lord (owner)
Manorbier mill& land	Phelp John (tenant)
Manorbier the Buras	Meyrick John (owner)
Manorbier the Buras	Williams John (tenant)
Manorbier Tenements	Hicks Rev Philomon (owner)
Manorbier tythe	Williams Thomas (tenant)
Manorbier Newton	Colby Mrs (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Davies Absolam (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Davies Stephen (tenant)
Manorbier Newton	Griffiths Dorothy (tenant)
Manorbier Newton	Jones David (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Leach Abraham (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Leach Elizabeth (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Lewis Stephen (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Lewis Stephen (tenant)
Manorbier Newton	Marchant George (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Marchant George (tenant)
Manorbier Newton	Marchant George (tenant)
Manorbier Newton	Milford Lord (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Parry Stephen (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Phillips John (owner)
Manorbier Newton	Wade George (tenant)
Manorbier Newton	Wade John (tenant)
Manorbier Newton Cleegers	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Manorbier Newton Cleegers	Row Richard (tenant)
Manorbier Newton Hodgeston Hill	Rogers Elinor (owner)
Manorbier Newton Holylake	Bevans William (tenant)
Manorbier Newton Holylake	Jones John (owner)
Manorbier Newton Lake	Hall James (owner)
Manorbier Newton Porclew	Parry John (owner)
Manorbier Newton Ridgeway	Cosher Edward (tenant)
Manorbier Newton Ridgeway	Williams John (owner)

Manorbier Clergy

Richard Master	1251	Manorbier rector
de Barry John	1301 Mar 1	Manorbier
de Gloucestre Thomas	1340 Oct 6	Manorbier rector
Roger John	1381 Dec 31	Manorbier rector
Abraham John	1381	Manorbie rector
de Bentele John	1382 Dec 24	Manorbier rector
Aleyn John	1383 Jun 15	Manorbier rector
de Pikton Thomas	1383 Dec 1	Manorbier rector
Sampson John	1384 Dec 10	Manorbier rector
Ikelmyngton John	1397 Sep 5	Manorbier rector
de Hornington Nigel	1399 Jan7	Manorbier rector

Rosse Philip	1406	Manorbier rector
Hayward John	1408 Mar 21	Manorbier rector
Cork John	1419	Manorbier rector
Ormond David (priest)	1419 Feb	Manorbier
Mannyng Thomas	1445 Aug 3	Manorbier rector
Wylkok Thomas	1446	Manorbier rector
Pole Owen	1489	Manorbier rector
Vicar		
Dier John	1489 Jan 5	Manorbier vicar
ap Jevan John	1490 Jul 23	Manorbier vicar
Cardigan John	1535-6	Manorbier vicar
Cavoll David	1558 Mar 28	Manorbier vicar
ap John Maurice	1565 Aug 30	Manorbier vicar
Reilly John	1591	Manorbier vicar
Williams Thomas	1624 Apr 26	Manorbier vicar
Prichard William	1631 May 28	Manorbier vicar
Newton Richard	1675 Oct 22	Manorbier vicar
Evans Reginald	1691 Sep 20	Manorbier vicar
Eynon Thomas 1	717 Nov 19	Manorbier vicar
Hicks Philemon	1761 Aug 24	Manorbier vicar
Leach Richard	1794 Jul 11	Manorbier vicar
Hughes Henry	1844 Aug 21	Manorbier vicar
Crockford Francis Rolf	1858 Jun 4	Manorbier vicar
Lamb Henry James	1864 Apr 7	Manorbier vicar
Wratislaw Albert Henry	1879 Mar11	Manorbier vicar
Moore John Leach Mitchell	1888 Jan1	Manorbier vicar
Bromley William	1891 Nov 20	Manorbier vicar
Jones Edward Kinloch	1903 Jan 20	Manorbier vicar
Heaver Herbert	1908 Mar 21	Manorbier vicar

Some Names in the History of the Parishes

Barri Philip de 1177 son of William de Barri and Angharad Philip de Barri, the son and successor of William, for his services in an expedition was granted by his uncle, Fitz Stephen Robert (a son of Nesta by Stephen,Constable of Cardigan), lands in County Cork and elsewhere, he returned to Ireland in 1185 to assist his uncle Robert Fitz-Stephen, and his first cousin Fitz-William -Fitz-Gerald Raymond (also known as Raymond Le Gros), in their efforts to recover Killede, Olethan and Muscarydonegan that had been expropriated by another (half) first cousin, Fitz-Stephen Ralph (died 1182), the grandson of Nesta by Stephen, Constable of Cardigan Robert Fitz-Stephen eventually ceded these territories to

Barry Philip de 24 February 1206 his half-nephew On, King John of England confirmed William de Barry, Philip's son, in the possession of these territories and, by Letters patent conferred on him the Lordships of Castlelyons, Buttevant and Barry's Court in East Cork Philip was a witness to Fitz Elidor Robert's grant of Trefduaw (St Edien's) to St David's He married a daughter of Fitz Tancred Richard, seneschal of Haverfordwest,' and left three sons William his heir, Robert, who also warred in Ireland , and Philip, who succeeded his famous uncle as Archdeacon of Brecon
Barri William de 1207 son and heir of Philip de Barri About 1219, he granted certain lands in Gower to the monks of Neath, and in 1207 obtained a confirmation from the King of the grant from Robert Fitz Stephen to his father, and in 1213 was one of the King’s Commissioners appointed to assess the damage done to the clergy of the diocese of St David's, during the interdict which had lasted from 1208 until that year

Barri Robert de the younger, son of Philip de Barri

Barri Philip de who followed his Uncle Gerald and became Archdeacon of Brecon

Barri Gerald de born 1147 (see Giraldus Cambrensis)

Barri David de 1247 a witness to Earl Walter Marshal's charterto Gilbert de Vale (1243-5) appear to have held Manorbier and 4 Knights fee's in Pembroke It is probable that he had a son also called David

Barri David de (son) Judiciary of Ireland had a son John held Manorbier He died between 1273 and 1299

Barri John de 1301 granted the advowson of Penally to Acornbury Priory," an Austin nunnery in Herefordshire, and that of Manorbier to the Priory of Monkton 1324 John de Barri was seised of five Knight's fees at Manorbier of the value of 100 marks It is probably of this John that there is the effigy in Manorbier church, he was a witness to the Angle charterof 1298 Shortly before that he by two fines passed his lands in Ireland to his nephew David, who, upon his uncle's death, claimed the lordship of Manorbier against Richard Simond who had married the daughter of Nicholas de Carew The grant to Acornbury may be accounted for by the fact that

Barri Ann de 1301 daughter of John daughter, was prioress of the nunneryy at Acornbury Priory in He also had 2 sons

Barri David de died before his father John and left a son also called

Barri David de

Barri Richard de also left a son also called

Barri David de

Barri William de 1299 was witness to grant made by John de Barri of St Dogwells to

Simond Richard at Pembroke

Richard Simond , A grant made by John de Barri of St Dogwells to Richard Simond at Pembroke in 1299 John de Barri afterwards enlarged the grant with permission to alienate Sir Richard Simond in 1329 granted the manor to St David's on condition that two chaplains should say daily prayers before the altar of StThomas, the Martyr, for the bodily health of himself and his wife Eleanor, while they lived, and for their souls Richard Simond was a witness to the Countess Joanna's charter to Monkton in 1299, and to Earl Aymer's charter to the same in 1302, and to that Earl's confirmation to Slebech in 1323 In the next year he held at Kingsdown (Kingston ?) of the Earl land and there was a fine between him and Beneger William, of Pembroke, for a messuage and sixty acres of land at Aylwardston (Alleston)" In 1325 he was appointed seneschal of Pembroke, removed by de Mortimer Roger and restored on his fall Richard and Eleanor were still holding the land at Alleston for life Richard remained in possession of Manorbier until his death in 1335 ,He was succeeded by his daughter Simond Avice married ap Owen Owen whom she survived and she died on the 15th August 1358 seised of the lordships of Manorbier(Jameston and Newton were members of Manorbier) and Penally (of the value of £30) held of the Earldom, and of Begelly (of the value of £10) held of the barony of Carew The heir of Avice ap Owen in 1358 was David de Barri

Barri David de 1358 grand nephew of John de Barri resided wholly in Ireland and in about

1377 granted Manorbier and all his Pembrokeshire lordships to de Carew John This grant was confirmed by Henry IV

Barri John 1342 had son Phillip transfer land and tenements, Slebech Estate and Family Record

Barri Phillip 1342 , son of John Barri,transfer land and tenements Slebech Estate and Family Record

Barri Richard 1331 Dec 8 outlaw ClarendonPatent Roll5 pt 3 m IId (Cal p 236)

Bartlet Richard 1670 Manorbier H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Barton Ralph 1489, 17 January The same day, in Carmarthen priory, one Master Ralph Barton admitted at another time to the parish church of St Florence and instituted in the same by Robert, Bishop of Worcester, by authority of a commission to him in that behalf of bishop Hugh before said to examine and discuss of and upon the cause of an exchange to be made between Master Hasley late rector of the said church of St Florence and the said Master Barton with the church of Marteley of the diocese of Worcester, had a man to the archdeacon of St David's , to induct the same Master Barton into real and corporal possession of the said church of St Florence with all its rights etc Barton Ralph 1490 Jan 17 St Florence Rector WWHR Vol3 p 292,

Bevan Richard 1791/2 (tenant) Manorbier Jameston CRO Land Tax Records

Bevans John 1791/2 (tenant) Jameston Court CRO Land Tax Records

Bevans John 30 November 1789 Manorbier, Yeoman Offence Rescue of livestock impounded by Mary Saville, Manorbier, spinster Manorbier, Prosecutor Lord Milford Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Bevans William 1791/2 (tenant) Manorbier Newton Holylake CRO Land Tax Records

Beynon Margret 1670 Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Beynon Thomas 1670 Manorbier H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Bishop Thomas 1670 St Florence H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Bishop Thomas 1670 St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Bishop William 1670 St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Bisshopp Thomas 1526 8 November St Fflorence —Hundred Court

Boston John 1791/2 (owner) Jameston New House CRO Land Tax Records

Boston Margaret 1791/2 (owner) Manorbier Rock CRO Land Tax Records

Bowen Charles Trefloyne Gwyther John a Penally farmer, prosecuted Bowen Charles of Trefloyne in the Court of Exchequer, declaring that the latter intended to depopulate the manors of Beere (Manorbeir) and Penally by expelling and rooting out all the ancient tenants and their posterity and converting the whole into sheep and cattle pasture Cal Ex Proc Equity James I, p307

Bowens, of Trefloyne bought Manorbier Castle who sold to Sir Erasmus Phillips of Picton Castle from whom present owner descends ---- Lady Dunsany lived here for a number of years
But Acc to Fenton Queen Elizabeth granted Manorbier to Thomas, ap Owen of Trellwyn (Trefloyne), his descendant, Thomas, Bowen, married a daughter of Sir Erasmus Philipps of Picton, and dying without issue, it went through her to the House of Picton

Bowen David 1670 Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Bowen George 1670 Manorbier H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Bromley William 1891 Nov 20 Manorbier Vicar WWHR Vol2 p 286,Pembrokeshire Parsons

Browning James 1670 St Florence H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Brunning Joseph 1791/2 (tenant) St Florence borough CRO Land Tax Records

Brytten Thomas 1535 St Florence Rector est rector St Florence Church 1534 Valor EcclWWHR Vol3 p 292,

Burnell Richard 1670 Manorbier H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Burns C J B A The Church and Parish of St Florence

Cadwallader Elizabeth 7 Oct 1807 born Manorbier, Pembrokeshire Died 24 May 1881 Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah Departure, Left Liverpool on 30 May 1863

Cadwallader Thomas 1791/2 (owner) Jameston New House CRO Land Tax Records

Cadwallader Thomas 1791/2 (owner) Manorbier Holylake CRO Land Tax Records

Cardigan Johannes 1543 est vicarious Manorbier Church Valor Eccl

Cavoll David 1558 Mar 28 Manorbier vicar Pembrokeshire parsonsWWHR Vol2 p286,

Cheere Joane 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Coale Margret 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Coate Thomas 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Colby Mrs 1791/2 (owner) Manorbier Newton CRO Land Tax Records Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orelton

Colins Thomas 1543 Redbert ChurchWarden PRO223 423,

Coock Lawrence 1791/2 (owner) Manorbier CRO Land Tax Records

Cook Lawrence 1791/2 (owner) Manorbier Robins Cross CRO Land Tax Records

Cosher Edward 1791/2 (tenant) Manorbier Newton Ridgeway CRO Land Tax Records

Craddok John 1331 of Jameston fugitive m49 Originalia Roll 3 m 49 Pembroke,

Crockford Francis Rolf 1858 Jun 4 Manorbier vicar Pembrokeshire parsons

Cutburne Edward 1670 St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

David Jane 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

David Laurence 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Davies Absolam 1791/2 owner Manorbier Newton CRO Land Tax Records

Davies Lucy 1791/2 owner Manorbier Ridgeway CRO Land Tax Records

Davies Mary 1791/2 owner Manorbier Jameston CRO Land Tax Records

Davies William 1791/2 tenant Manorbier Holylake CRO Land Tax Records

Davies William 1791/2 tenant Manorbier Rock CRO Land Tax Records

Davis Frances 24 Apr 1844 born Manorbier Pembroke Dyfed Died 8 Jan1913 Riverton Salt Lake County Utah Left Liverpool on 23 Apr 1861 aboard the Underwriter Arrived in New York on 21 May 1861 Married to Clark William Bell on 11 Aug 1866 at Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Davis Hugh 1670 Manorbier H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Davis William George 24 Nov 1841 born Manorbier Pembroke died 28 Oct 1900 Lehi Maricopa Arizona Left Liverpool on 28 Mar 1857 aboard the George Washington Arrived in Boston on 20 Apr 1857 Married to Harrison Esther on 7 Jul 1866 at Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah Married to Nix Emily Althera on 11 Dec 1871 at Salt Lake City Utah Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Day Thomas 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

de Barri David 1243-5 a witness to Earl Walter Marshal's charter to de Vale Gilbertappear to have held Manorbier and 4 Knights fee’s in Pembroke 1247 It is probable that he had a son also called David

de Barri David 1267 son Judiciary of Ireland had a son

de Barri John 1273 and 1299 held Manorbier He died between 1273 and 1299 Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen

de Barri David 1358 grand nephew of John de Barri resided wholly in Ireland and in about 1377 granted Manorbier and all his Pembrokeshire lordships to John de Carew This grant was confirmed by Henry IV Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen

de Barri Gerald 1200? Angle Rector WWHR Vol 1 p236 Geraldus Cambresis Gerald of Wales Cambrensis Giraldus legate Gir Camb De Rebus R S Vol I p 24 1174 1175 de Barri Gerald born 1147 see Giraldus Cambrensis Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen

de Barri John1301 granted the advowson of Penally to Acornbury Priory" an Austin nunnery in Herefordshire and that of Manorbier to the Priory of Monkton also William de Barri was witness to grant made by John de Barri of St Dogwells to Richard Simond at Pembroke in 1299 John de Barri's wife's name was Beatrice and he had two sons David and Richard of whom the former died before him leaving a son also called David 1324 John de Barri was seised of five Knight's fees at Manorbier of the value of 100 marks It is probably of this John that there is the effigy in Manorbier church he was a witness to the Angle charter of 1298 Shortly before that he by two fines passed his lands in Ireland to his nephew de Barri David who upon his uncle's death claimed the lordship of Manorbier against Richard Simond who had married de Carew Beatrice daughter of de Carew Nicholas The grant to Acornbury may be accounted for by the fact that Ann de Barri his daughter was prioress of that nunnery

de Barri Ann 1301 daughter of John de Barri prioress of the nunnery at Acornbury Priory in 1324 Aug 20 Maynerbir Manorbier I P M Edward II files 84 & 85Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen

de Barri John August 20 1324 Maynerbir Manorbierheld5 Knights' fees held by and worth yearly 100 marks Inquisition before John de Hamptona King's Escheat at Pembroke

de Barri Odo was the first of the family to come to Pembrokeshire He was given the estate of Manorbier which included the manors of Jameston and Manorbier Newton as well as the manors of Begelly and Penally He had a son William who died in 1166 Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen

de Barri Philip 1177 son of William de Barri and Angharad Philip de Barri the son and successor of William for his services in an expedition in 1177 was granted by his uncle Fitz Stephen Robert a son of Nesta by StephenConstable of Cardigan lands in County Cork and elsewhere he returned to Ireland in 1185 to assist his uncle Robert Fitz-Stephen and his first cousin Raymond Fitz-William -Fitz-Gerald also known as Raymond Le Gros in their efforts to recover Killede Olethan and Muscarydonegan that had been expropriated by another half first cousin Ralph Fitz-Stephen died 1182 the grandson of Nesta by Stephen Constable of Cardigan Robert Fitz-Stephen eventually ceded these territories to Philip de Barry his half-nephew On 24 February 1206 King John of England confirmed William de Barry Philip's son in the possession of these territories and by Letters patent conferred on him the Lordships of Castlelyons Buttevant and Barry's Court in East Cork Philip was a witness to Robert Fitz Elidor's grant of Trefduaw St Edien's to St David's He married a daughter of Richard Fitz Tancred seneschal of Haverfordwest' and left three sons de Barri William his heir de Barri Robert who also warred in Ireland and de Barri Philip who succeeded his famous uncle as Archdeacon of Brecon Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen

de Barri Robert 1185 son of William de Barri and Angharad accompanied Robert Fitz-Stephen his uncle to Ireland took part in the siege of Wexford and was killed at the battle of Lismore in 1185 Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen

de Barri Robert the younger son of Philip de Barri Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen

de Barri Walter 1166 was killed in Wales eldest son of William de Barri who died before 1166 Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen

de Barri William pre 1166 died before 1166 He was married twice By his first wife he had a son Walter who was killed in Wales By his second wife de Windsor Angharad daughter of Gerald de Windsor by the Princess Nesta daughter of the Lord Rhys he had three sons Robert Philip and Gerald He is reputed to have rebuilt Manorbier Castle in stone Old Pembrokeshire Families H

Owen

de Barri William 1207 son and heir of Philip de Barri About 1219 he granted certain lands in Gower to the monks of Neath and in 1207 obtained a confirmation from the King of the grant from Robert Fitz Stephen to his father and in 1213 was one of the King’s Commissioners appointed to assess the damage done to the clergy of the diocese of St David's during the interdict which had lasted from 1208 until that year Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen

de Barry David pre 1301 Manorbier had a son John WWHR Vol 3 p 240

de Barry David 1331 Dec 3 ClarendonClose Roll 5 pt 2 m 9d Cal pp405 6 1331 July 20 LincolnPatent Roll5 pt 2 m 30d Cal p 199 Inq Misc File 115 14 Cal p 290 No 1186 Suthwell 24 July 5 428 1331 July 24 SuthwellClose Roll5 pt 2 m 9d Cal pp405 6 1331 Dec 3 Clarendonpre 1301 robbed Patent Roll5 pt 2 m 30d Cal p 199 1331 July 20 Lincoln Of Manorbier had son and heir John de Barry Pembrokeshire Parsons

de Barry David 1400 January 19 Grant to Wyndesore John and his heirs of the manors of Maynerbier and Pennaly co Pembroke with all rents and services of tenants late of David de Barry 'chivaler' in Begeley in Wales and all lands Knights' fees and advowsons which he and Holburst Thomas Duket John and Afftenthwayt Thomas had of the grant of the said David in the county of Pembroke and the manor of Esthanney called Filberdescourt in the King's hands by reason of the forfeiture of late earl of Huntingdon with all fees advowsons franchises and libertiesPatent Roll 1Henry IV pt 4 m30 Cal p 233

de Barry John 1301 Mar 1 Manorbier WWHR Vol3 p 240 son and heir of David de Barry 1301 Mar 1 Manorbier Pembrokeshire Parsons

de Barry Richard fugitive 1331 m49 Originalia Roll 3 m 49 Pembroke

de Barrye David 1366 Patent Roll 40 pt 1 m 6 & 3

de Bary John 1301 January 6 J uror Inq A O D file 34 No 12 Northamton

de Bary John 1298 Sir Manorbier Witness Sloane charterXXXII 14 British Museum

de Bary Willelmo 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb 1879

de Bentele John 1382 Dec 24 Manorbier rector Pembrokeshire Parsons

de Hornington Nigel 1399 Jan7 Manorbier rector Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR Vol2 p 285

de Shetland John 1402 Feb 18 Manerbeer Patent Roll 3 Henry IV pt 1 m11 Cal p 44

de Wyndesore William 1400 June 6 Commission to William de Beauchamp 'chivaler' Ralph Vernon 'chivaler' Thomas' Bede William Gwyn and David Perot esquire sheriff of Pembroke to enquire into the petition of Matilda late the wife of David Barr 'chivaler' that dower may be assigned to her from the castle and lordship of Maynerber and the manor of Pennalee in Wales in the said county of which her Husbandwas seised in his demesne as of fee so that she is entitled to dower as he alienated the same to William de Wyndesore and Alice de Perers and the said Alice after the deaths of the said David and William sold the same to John late duke of Exeter so that the

said duke and Alice kept her from her dower for eight years Patent Roll 1 Henry IV pt 7 m10d Cal p315

Devonald George 1829 Feb 12 Redberth Vicar WWHR Vol3 p 255

Duncan Henry 1802 Capt R N Vault in St Florence Churchyard

Dunn Thomas 1791/2 owner St Florence Dunns Land CRO Land Tax Records

Eavans Widdow 1791/2 tenant St Florence New Inn CRO Land Tax Records

Edwards Jane 1791/2 owner St Florence Park gett CRO Land Tax Records

Eliot David 1347 West Eavaghan, where David Eliot, a burgess of St Florence held of the earl one-tenth part of a fee formerly held by Heriz William This David was, in 1347, the bailiff of de Saint Paul,Maria the widow of de ValenceAymer" The pedigree of the Eliots of Earwere Amroth Castle and Narberth is given in Lewys Dwnn"' and in the Golden Grove Book The above mentioned David was the founder of the family of Eliot of Earwere, which remained there until late in the 18th century

Elliot David 1670 Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Evans William 1791/2 owner Manorbier CRO Land Tax Records

Fender the late Arthur 1791/2 owner St Florence CRO Land Tax Records

Fender John 1670 St Florence H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Fender Margret 1670 St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Fender William 1670 St Florence H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Fenwick G E 1791/2 tenant Jameston Sunny Hill CRO Land Tax Records

Ferrar Elizabeth Wife of Bishop Robert Ferrar Letters from William Williams to Theophilus Jones of Brecon 1810 Arch Camb 1858

Ferrar Griffin Parents Bishop Robert Ferrar and Elizabeth his wife letters from William Williams to Theophilus Jones of Brecon 1810 Arch Camb 1858

Ferrar Robert 1548 Sep 9 St David's Bishop Ancester of William Williams of Ivy Tower St Florence – burned at the stake 1555 Mar 30 Queen Mary's reign Letters from William Williams to Theophilus Jones of Brecon 1810 Arch Camb 1858

Ferrar Salvage Parents Bishop Robert Ferrar and Elizabeth his wife – surviving child and heiress--married Rev Lewis Williams Letters from William Williams to Theophilus Jones of Brecon 1810 Arch Camb 1858

Ferrar Samual Parents Bishop Robert Ferrar and Elizabeth his wife Letters from William Williams to Theophilus Jones of Brecon 1810 Arch Camb 1858

Ferrier Deverux 1670 St Florence H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Ferrier Deverux 1670 St Florence H 3 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Fitz Martin William 1202 July August Gir Camb De Jure R S Vol III p 227

Frampton Thomas 1770 Apr 7 St Florence Rector WWHR Vol3 p 292

Fromton Thomas 1791/2 owner St Florence Parsonage CRO Land Tax Records

Gibbon Hugh Harries 1878 Mar 15 Redberth Vicar WWHR Vol3 P 255

Gibbon William 1670 St Florence H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Giraldus Cambrensis Gerald De Barri --
generally called Cambrensis, was descended from an illustrious lineage, being the fourth son of de Barri William, by Angharad daughter of Nest daughter of Rhys ab Tewdwr, prince of South Wales He was born in the year 1146, at the castle of Maenor Pyr, in Pembrokeshire, and at an early age he showed such indications of literary talent and religious feeling, that his father determined to educate him for the church, and his uncle, David FitzGerald, then bishop of St David's undertook the charge He continued under his care until his twentieth year, when he went to Paris, and remained there for three years, giving lectures on rhetoric and the helles lettres, and being pointed out by the doctors of the university as a pattern to the young men of his age On returning to England about 1172, he entered holy orders, and soon obtained preferment, being appointed a Canon of Hereford, and rector of Chesterton, in Oxfordshire but his love for his native country induced him to settle in Wales, where he distinguished himself by his zeal for the church, and detected several abuses which prevailed in the diocese of St David's Having stated his complaints to the archbishop of Canterbury, he was by him appointed his legate in Wales for the purpose of rectifying abuses The archdeacon of Brecon having been deprived for his immorality, Giraldus was appointed to that archdeaconry, and on the death of his uncle, the Canons of StDavid's elected Giraldus to succeed him, which the King objected to with this high encomium, "that it was neither expedient nor necessary to elect too upright or active a man to the vacant see of St David's, as such a choice might prove detrimental to the cathedral church of Canterbury, or even to the crown of England" Giraldus then returned to Paris, where he distinguished himself by his eloquent declamation in the schools, and was offered the professorship of Canon Law in that university After a residence of some duration he returned to Wales, and found the diocese of St David's in great confusion, and the bishop, Peter de Leia, compelled to leave his episcopal residence, owing to disputes which had arisen between him and the Welsh,upon this he was appointed administrator of the diocese In 1185, he was selected by King Henry to be the preceptor of his son John, whom he accompanied to Ireland as secretary, and he was offered the bishoprics of Ferns and Leighlin, which he refused, as he did the archbishopric of Cashel, at a subsequent period During his residence in Ireland, he was diligent in collecting materials for his two works, the Topography and Conquest of Ireland, which he completed after his return to Wales In 1187, he accompanied Baldwin, in the celebrated tour through Wales, for the preaching of the Crusade, the most interesting result of which is to be found in his Itinerary, describing the country he traversed, and containing much interesting information respecting the manners of the Welsh, in that age In 1189, Giraldus attended Henry to France, and on his return to England after the death of that monarch, he was deputed to regulate matters in Wales, where some disturbances had occurred, and King Richard appointed him coadjutor to William de Longchamp, in the regency of the Kingdom, on his departure to the holy land Giraldus was next offered the bishoprics of Bangor and Llandaff, both of which he declined He next resided at Lincoln for six years, where he devoted himself to the study of theology, and here wrote several of his works In 1198, on the death of Peter de Leia, he was again elected by the chapter of St David's but the jealousy of the archbishop of Canterbury prevented his obtaining the favourite aim of his whole

life Not willing to yield without a struggle, he went to Rome, and for five years he withstood the encroachment of the archbishop , failing however of success, he passed the remainder of his life in revising his numerous works, and when the bishopric was offered to him on dishonourable terms in 1215, he refused it, and he ended his distinguished career in 1220, at the age of 74, and was buried in the cathedral In whatever point of view we examine the character of this extraordinary man, whether as a scholar, a patriot, or a divine, he may justly be considered as one of the brightest luminaries of the twelfth century A catalogue of his works has been preserved, as drawn up by himself, but it is not complete , it contains nineteen different works 1, Chronographia et Cosmographia Metrica 2, Topo-graphia Hibernica 3, Expugnatio Hiberniae 4 De Legendis Sanctorum 5, Vita Sti Davidis 6, Vita Sti Caradoci 7, Vita Stiethelberti 8, Vita Sti Remigii 9, Vita Sti Hugonis 10, Liber de Omotionibus et Persecutionibus Gaufredi, Ebor Abpi 11 Symbo- lum Electorum 12, Liber Invectionum 10, Speculum Duorum Commonitorium et Consolatorium 14, Gemma Ecclesiastica 15, Itinerarium Cambriae 16, Cambriae Topographia 17, De Fidei Fructu, &c 18, De Principis Instructione 19, De Gestis Giraldi laboriosis In addition to these, it appears that he wrote also the Life of Henry II the Acts of King John, an English Chronicle, the Praises of Wales, and a metrical Epitome of his Cambrian Topography, besides several others of inferior interest His works relating to Ireland were published by Camden, at Frankfort, in 1602, and those having reference to Wales by Dr Powell, in 1585, and by Wharton, in his "Anglia Sacra," where may likewise be found his book "De Gestis Giraldi" The most valuable edition is that by Sir Richard Hoare, 4to London, 1806, who also published a translation with notes in two splendid 4to volumes in the same year This contains also a full memoir of his life, and an ample account of his works and the places where the different manuscripts are deposited Eminent Welshmen –R Williams 1852

Geraldus Summery

Cambrensis Geraldus birthplace was Manorbier c1146 Son of de Barri William and the lovely Angharad She was the daughter of Nest who was the wife of de Windsor Gerald Nest was daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr was the of prince of South Wales

Manorbier was "alarmed" during his boyhood, probably when Tenby was taken by the Welsh, in 1153 He is reputed to have taken refuge in the Church He was the youngest of four brothers, two of whom took part in the Anglo Norman conquest of Ireland

Began his studies under guidance of his Uncle FitzGerald David Bishop of St Davids then at St Peter’s Abbey, Gloucester and then Paris

1172 Returned to Dyfed and successfully executed a minor mission for Archbishop Richard

1175 Made archdeacon of Brechnock plus additional holding at Mathry, Llanwnda and Tenby

1176 Hoped to succeed his Uncle as Bishop of St David's but was disappointed. For next few years moved from place to place

1183 Administrator of the See of St Davids visited Ireland Cleric at Court

1183 Another visit to Ireland Published "The Topography of Ireland"

1185 Spent 2 years in Ireland

1188 Tour of Wales with Archbishop Baldwin

1191 Published his "Itinerary through Wales"

1194 Published his "Description of Wales"

1196 Left King's service to study Theology at Lincoln

1198 Began his great fight for the independence of St David's IN VAIN

Resigned the Office of Archdeacon devoted his remaining years to study

1223 Died

Gerald of Wales, The Journey through Wales 1188 AD

Extracts

The Description of Wales

His first stay in France seems to have lasted till 1174, he then returned to Britain and was immediately given livings in England and Wales According to W L Williams he held the livings of Llanwnda, Tenby and Angle and afterwards the prebend of Mathry, the living of Chesterton in Oxfordshire, was also prebendary of Hereford, Canon of St David's and in 1175, when only 28

years old became Archdeacon of Brecon.

“We crossed the River Tywi in a boat and travelled to Carmarthen, leaving Llanstephan and Laugharne on the rocks by the seashore on our left These were the two castles which Rhys ap Gruffydd took by assualt after the death of Henry II, the garrisons being forced to capitulate Rhys then ravaged the provinces of Pembroke and Rhos with fire and sword, completely devastating the whole neighbourhoodand besieged Carmarthen, but failed to take it" Immediately after the death of Henry II in July 1189, Rhys ap Gruffydd attacked and captured the two castles of Laugharne and Llanstephan, ravaged Pembroke and Rhos and beseiged Carmarthen, Gerald had been sent home from Normandy by Richard I to promote peace in Wales According to him he had some success Carmarthen is the site of a Hill fort of the Demetae known by the latinised Celtic name of Maridunum Under the Romans it was an important centre where many roads met In Gerald’s day part of the Roman walls was still standing
p140
"When we were travelling from Carmarthen to the Cistercian monastery called Whitland Whitland Abbey had been moved from Little Trefgarn near Haverfordwest C1151 the Archbishop was told by messengers of how a young Welsh, man, who was coming to meet him in all devotion , had been murdered on the way by his enemies He turned aside from the road, ordered the bloody corpse to be wrapped in his almoners cloak and with pious supplication commended the soul of the murdered youth to heaven The next day twelve archers from the nearby castle of St Clears, who had killed the young man, were signed with the Cross in Whitland as a punishment for their crime"
p141
"The folk who live in the neighbourhood came from Flanders, for they had been sent there by Henry I to colonize the district" The Flemings seem to have come at various times, in 1105, 1107 and 1111 "They are a brave and robust people but very hostile to the Welsh, and in a perpetual state of conflict with them They are highly skilled in the wool trade, ready to work hard and face danger by land or sea in the persuit of gain, and, as time and opportunity offer, prompt to turn their hand to the sword or the ploughshare"
p145
"A strange habit of these Flemings is that they boil the right shoulder blades of rams, but not roast them, strip off all the meat and, by examining them, foretell the future and reveal the secret of events long past"
p147
"The province of Pembroke comes next after Rhos, lying towards the south and by the sea, indeed, a branch of the sea divides the two Its main town, also called Pembroke, is the capital of Dyved It is built high up on an oblong plateau of rock, and it extends along the north and the south of an inlet of the sea which runs down from Milford haven Hence it’s name Pembroke, which means the head of the estuary"
"de Montgomery Arnulf was the first to build a fortification here, from wooden stakes and turf, in the days of Henry I, King of the English" Arnulf de Montgomery, younger son of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, built his first fortress at Pembroke c1091, in the reign of William Rufus It was not very strong and it offered little resistance When he went back to England, Arnulf left the fortress and a small garrison in the charge of de Windsor Gerald, a stalwart cunning man, who was his constable and lieutenant Grandfather of Gerald of Wales
"without more ado the inhabitants of South Wales began to lay siege to the place" This was the uprising of 1096 The Welsh, leaders of the attack on Pembroke were ab Edwin Uchtryd and ap GronwHywel They had just lost their prince, Rhys ap Tewdwr, a warlike leader, who had been betrayed by his own troops in Brecknockshire, and they were left with his son Gruffydd, who was still a boy, ap Tewdwr Rhys was killed near Brecon in April 1093
Under cover of darkness 15 Knights deserted the fortress in desperation, clambered into a boat and tried to escape over the water The very next morning Gerald transferred their estates to 15 of their own men-at-arms, dubbing them there and then as Knights The siege lasted a long time, and those

inside were greatly reduced and near the end of their tether When they had hardly any provisions left, Gerald, who, as I have said was a cunning man created the impression that they were still well supplied and expecting reinforcements at any moment For he took four hogs, which were all that they had, cut them into sections and hurled them over the palisade at the besiegers The following day he thoughtof an even more ingenious stratagem He signed a letter with his own seal and had it placed just outside the lodging of Wilfred, Bishop of St David's who chanced to be in the neighbourhood. This was at Llamphey, two miles away Wilfred seems to have been Bishop of St David's from c1083 onwards. There it would be picked up almost immediately, and the finder would imagine that it had been dropped accidentally by one of Gerald's messengers. The purport of the letter was that the constable would have no need of reinforcements from Arnulf for a good four months When this dispatch was read, to the Welsh, they immediately abandoned the siege and went off home"

The next thing Gerald did was to marry Nest the sister of Gruffydd, Prince of South Wales, with the object of giving himself and his troops a firmer foothold in the country he married her c1100, she was the maternal grandmother of Gerald of Wales In the process of time she bore him a large number of children, both boys and girls With the help of this family the sea coast of South Wales was held secure by the English and Ireland too, was stormed, as is narrated in my “Vaticinal History” The Conquest of Ireland"

p150

"Only about 3 miles from Pembroke Castle is the fortified mansion known as Manorbier, that is the house of one Pyrrus The same man also owned Caldy Island, called by the Welsh, Ynys Byr, which means the Island of Pyrrus There the house stands, visible from afar because of its turrets and crenellations, on the top of a Hill which is quite near the sea and which on the western side reaches as far as the harbour To the north and north-west, just beneath the walls there is an excellent fish pond, well constructed and remarkable for its deep waters On the same side there is a most attractive orchard, shut in between the fish pond and a grove oftrees, with a great crag of rock and hazel nuttrees which grow to a great height At the east end of the fortified promontary, between the castle, if I may call it such, and the church, a stream of water which never fails winds its way along a valley, which is strewn with sand by the strong sea winds It runs from a large lake, and there is a water mill on its bank To the west it is washed by a winding inlet of the Severn Sea which forms a bay quite near the castle and yet looks out toward the Irish Sea If only the rocky headland to the south bent round northwards a little farther, it would make a harbour most convenient for shipping Boats on their way to Ireland from almost any part of Britain scud by before the east wind, and from this vantage point you can see them brave the ever changing violence of the winds and the blind fury of the waters This is a region rich in wheat, with fish from the sea and plenty of wine for sale What is more important than all the rest is that, from its nearness to Ireland, heaven's breath smells so wooingly there

Of all the different parts of Wales, Dyved, with its seven cantrefs, is at once the most beautiful and the most productive

Of all Dyved, the province of Pembroke is the most attractive, and in all Pembroke the spot which I have just described is most assuredly without its equal It follows that in all the broad lands of Wales Manorbier is the most pleasant place by far You will not be surprised to hear me lavish such praise upon it, when I tell you that this is where my own family came from, This is where I myself was born I can only ask you to forgive me "

p156

Henry II arrived in Pembroke on 21st September 1171 on his way to Ireland. He was delayed by contrary winds for nearly a month

p167

The King Henry II had left the following garrisons behind him in Ireland, in Dublin,

de Lacy Hugh assassinated in 1186 to whom he had given Meath in fee, with twenty Knights to support him, FitzStephen Robert. Robert FitzStephen was the son of the Princess Nest by Stephen, constable of Cardigan, and thus an uncle of Gerald and FitzGerald Maurice. Maurice FitzGerald

was the son of the Princess Nest by her husband, Gerald of Windsor and thus both a half brother of Robert FitzStephen and an uncle of Gerald together with twenty more Knights
p189
"Two great noblemen were sent to the island Anglesey by the King Henry II They were my own uncles,
Henry, son of Henry I and Uncle of Henry II, the child of Nest, the noble born daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of Dyved in South Wales, and Henry behaved far too rashly and, with no support from his troops, fell in the first line of battle, pierced by a number of spears, to the great grief of his soldiers and
FitzStephen Robert, Henry's brother, but by a different father Robert was a man who, in our own time, led where others followed, for it was he who soon afterwards invaded Ireland I have recorded his deeds in my “Vaticinal History” Robert was badly wounded and escaped with great difficulty to his ships, abandoning all hope of defence "
p253
" Long before the fall of Britain, the Welsh, were instructed and confirmed in the Christian Faith by Faganus and Duvainus who at the request of King Lucius, were sent to the island by Pope Eleutherius
Later on, Germanus of Auxerre and Lupus of Troyes were sent over because of the corruption which had gradually resulted from the invasion of the pagan Saxons and more especially to put an end to the Pelagian heresy, but they found nothing heretical or contrary to the articles of true Faith"
Gerald’s references are Bede “Historia Ecclesiastica” I4, I17 and Geffrey of Monmouth, “The History of the Kings of England” IV19, VI13
“Welsh, religious practices which Germanius and Lupus taught them”
p253
Welsh, Bishops meeting with Augustine at Aust p164
How the Welsh, people live p251
……
c1174 Gerald as personal legate of Archbishop Richard of Canterbury to insist on the payment of tithes of cheese and wool in the diocese of St David's * excommunicated William Carquit, Sheriff of Pembrokeshire and Constable of Pembroke Castle, for removing eight yoke of Oxen from Pembroke Priory
* The Flemings established by Henry I in Rhos had been granted immunity from the tithes of cheese and wool, but Gerald made sure that their fellow nationals outside Rhos should pay
….....

Griffith Morrice 1670 St Florence H 3 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Griffith Owen 1670 St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Griffith, Susannah 2 February 1801 Carew, Singlewoman Offence Theft from the dwelling house of food belonging to Whitta Solomon and wearing apparel belonging to Whitta Ann Prisoner aged 26 Redberth, Prosecutor Whitta William, Redberth, Yeoman Guilty Punishment Imprisoned and fined 1/- Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Griffith Thomas 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Griffiths Dorothy 1791/2 tenant Manorbier Newton CRO Land Tax Records

Gryffyt John 1398 1 May Licence of non-residenceOn 1 May, in the year and place abovesaid, the bishop granted licence of non-residence for one year to Sirs Hornygton Nigel, rector of the parish church of Maynerbyr, Gryffyt, John rector of the parish church of Appulby, Rychard William, rector of the parish church of Llandeveroure, and Hykdon John, rector of the parish church

of Freystrop, of his diocese, provided that they be in the service of the noble lord, lord Scrope William, earl of Wyltischire, for the same time And they had Letters in the usual form etc

Gwther Peter 1791/2 owner Jameston East Moor CRO Land Tax Records

Gwyn William 1386 St Florence, Tenby Kings eschea Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 1386

Gwyn William 1400, June 6 Commission to William de Beauchamp, 'chivaler', Ralph Vernon, 'chivaler', Thomas' Bede, William Gwyn and David Perot, esquire, sheriff of Pembroke, to enquire into the petition of Matilda, late the wife of David Barr, 'chivaler', that dower may be assigned to her from the castle and lordship of Maynerber and the manor of Pennalee in Wales in the said county, of which her husband,was seised in his demesne as of fee so that she is entitled to dower, as he alienated the same to William de Wyndesore and Alice de Perers and the said Alice after the deaths of the said David and William sold the same to John, late duke of Exeter, so that the said duke and Alice kept her from her dower for eight years Patent Roll 1 Henry IV, pt 7, m10d Cal p315

Gwyther Jennett 1670 Manorbier H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Gwyther John -John Gwyther a Penally farmer, prosecuted Bowen Charles of Trefloyne in the Court of Exchequer, declaring that the latter intended to depopulate the manors of Beere Manorbeir and Penally by expelling and rooting out all the ancient tenants and their posterity and converting the whole into sheep and cattle pasture Cal Ex Proc Equity James I, p307

Gwyther John 1791/2 owner Manorbier Park CRO Land Tax Records

Gwyther John 1620s of Manorbier harboured a Catholic Priest

Gwyther Peter 1791/2 tenant Jameston East Moor CRO Land Tax Records

Gwyther Thomas 1670 Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Hancock T 1791/2 Revd Vicar of St Florence £0 10 6 subscriber to the fund for the sons of the clergy 1794 owner Nash West Ashwell, tenant Cosheston Mayeston CRO Land Tax Records, Church in Wales MS AD/AET 1209

Handcock Thomas 1785 Jun 18 Redberth Vicar WWHR Vol3 p 255

Harries George 1791/2 owner St Florence late Ferrier Land CRO Land Tax Records

Harries George 1791/2 tenant St Florence Wall Park CRO Land Tax Records

Heaver Herbert 1908 Mar 21 Manorbier vicar Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR Vol2 p 286

Hed Peter 1557 Feb 9 St Florence Rector WWHR Vol3 p 292

Herd ? May 6th 1814 Mr St Florence Church

Hick Philemon 1761 Aug 24 Manorbier Vicar 1761 Jul 21 St Florence Vicar d 1794 Memorial in St Florence Churchyard – owner Nash Colliers Croft CRO Land Tax Records 1791/2 WWHR Vol2 p 286

Hicks ? 1791/2 Rev Mr owner St Florence Vicarage CRO Land Tax Records

Hill Humphrey 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Hilling Mathew 1670 St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Hitching Hendry 1791/2 tenant Manorbier Thorn CRO Land Tax Records

Hitching John 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Hitching William 1670 junior Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Hitching William 1670 senior Manorbier H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Hitchins John 1670 Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Hornygton Nigel 1398 Licence of non-residenceOn 1 May, in the year and place abovesaid, the bishop granted licence of non-residence for one year to Sirs Nigel Hornygton, rector of the parish church of Maynerbyr, John Gryffyt, rector of the parish church of Appulby, William Rychard, rector of the parish church of Llandeveroure, and John Hykdon, rector of the parish church of Freystrop, of his diocese, provided that they be in the service of the noble lord, lord William Scrope, earl of Wyltischire, for the same time And they had Letters in the usual form etc----

Hornyngton,Nigel 1399 March 24The bishop granted to Sir Nigel Hornyngton, rector of the parish church ofManerbyr, of his diocese, a licence of non-residence for one year, attending on the service of the noble Lord William Scrope, earl of Wiltshire, for the same time And he had Letters in the usual form 1400 Feb 26 London Hornyngton Nigel licence of absence to the study of Letters in the university of Cambridge rector of the parish church of Maynerbir London 8 February 1401

Howell Griffith 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Howell James Antony 1910 Nov 28 Redberth Vicar WWHR Vol3 p 255

Howell Lewis 8-1-1655 of St Florence Parish married Elizabeth Prout Married by Thomas Rogers JP for Tenby Gumfreston Parish Register

Howell Lewis 1670 St Florence H 3 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Howell Patricke 1670 St Florence H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Hughes Henry 1844 Aug 21 Manorbier vicar 1851 Feb 18 Hodgeston rector Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR Vol2 p 205

Hutching John 1670 St Florence H 3 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

James Bittle 1851 was Chapel Steward Primitive methodists Manorbier

James Cook 1851 was Manager Penuel Baptist Manorbier

James Esther Good Friday 1919 Wafer Box St Florence Rectory

James John 1912 Jan 31 St Florence Rector WWHR Vol3 p 292

James John 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

James Richard 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Jenkins David 5 April 1823 Manorbier Labourer Offence Breakingand entering prosecutor's house and stealing wearing apparel and personal goods - a book, Prisoner aged 17, Manorbier Prosecutor Gwyther,James Manorbier Verdict Guilty, Punishment 6 months imprisonment Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Jermain Mary 1791/2 tenant Manorbier CRO Land Tax Records

Jermain William 1791/2 owner Manorbier Jameston, tenant Manorbier Skrinkell CRO Land Tax Records

Jermin Martin 1791/2 tenant Manorbier CRO Land Tax Records

Jermin Reynold 1670 St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Jones David 1791/2 owner Manorbier Newton CRO Land Tax Records

Jones Edward Kinloch 1903 Jan 20 Manorbier Vicar WWHR Vol2 P 286

Jones George 1791/2 Rev owner Manorbier Glebe CRO Land Tax Records

Kempson F R 1913 restored Redberth Church

Kething Joane 1670 St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Lamb Henry James 1864 Apr 7 Manorbier Vicar WWHR Vol2 p 286

Lawlis ? 1791/2 Widdow owner St Florence Lawlis Land CRO Land Tax Records,

Leach Elizabeth 1791/2 owner Manorbier Newton CRO Land Tax Records

Leach George 1791/2 owner Jameston East Moor CRO Land Tax Records,

Leach Richard 1794 Jul 11 Manorbier vicar Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR Vol2 P286

Leach Roger 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Lermit Gerald Thomson 1885 Apr 8 St Florence Rector WWHR Vol3 p 292

Lewis Ann 1791/2 owner Manorbier CRO Land Tax Records

Lewis Anne 1670 Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Lewis David 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Lewis Edward 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Lewis Edward 1670 St Florence H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Lewis Henry 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Lewis John 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Lewis John 1670 St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Lewis John 1791/2 tenant Manorbier CRO Land Tax Records,

Lewis Rice 1670 St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Lewis Thomas 1791/2 owner Jameston Beavers Hill CRO Land Tax Records

Lewis William 1670 Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Llewelin Alexander 1760 Manorbier Offence Theft of marine goods, a main hatch, a hammer, a foresail, boards, etc from the shipwreck of The Two Partners, wrecked in Hillstop Bay No indictment Manorbier ? Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Llewelin John 1543 ChurchWarden Redbert PRO223 423

Llewhelin Jane 1670 Manorbier H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Llewhelin Jane 1670 Manorbier H 3 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Llewheling George 1791/2 owner Manorbier Penaly CRO Land Tax Records

Llewhelling James 1791/2 tenant Manorbier Lidstep CRO Land Tax Records

Llewhelling Nathaniel 1791/2 owner Manorbier Hill CRO Land Tax Records

Lloyd Francis 1791/2 owner Manorbier Middle Hill CRO Land Tax Records

Lock ? 1791/2 Widdow owner St Florence Cross House CRO Land Tax Records

Long John 1791/2 tenant St Florence Parkyett CRO Land Tax Records

Long Thomas 1670 St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Lort of East Moor
East Moor was the home of the Lorts in the 17th century near it is another farmstead called West Moor

Lort Samual 1648 July12 East Moor Brother of Roger -Signed letter ordering the destruction of Haverfordwest Castle Arch Camb 1876 page 56

Lort Sampson second son of Henry Lort of Stackpole Court, established himself at East Moor Like his father he served on both sides during the Civil War His first wife Philipps Olive was a daughter of Sir John Philipps of Picton She died in 1637, and four years later Sampson married Lettice, daughter of Thomas, ap Rhys of Rickeston Brawdy and Scotsborough He was High Sheriff in 1650, and died in 1667 His only son,

Lort Thomas succeeded to East Moor he married White Elizabeth of Henllan, but died without issue A few references have been found to East Moor In 1670 Thomas, Lort was assessed at seven hearths, indicating it to have been a commodious residence
The Land Tax of 1786 East Moor, Sir Hugh Owen, owner, Peter Gwyther tenant, assessed at £3 18s

Lort Lettice 1641 East Moor Manorbier daughter of Thomas, ap Rhys of Rickeston Brawdy and Scotsborough married Sampson

Lort Olive died 1637 East Moor Manorbier wife of Sampson daughter of Sir John Philipps of Picton

Lort Sampson 1649 of East Meare High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Lort Sampson 5 October 1652 Erasmus Phillips, Sampson Lort and William Phillips, Pembroke Town to the Committee for regulation of Markets, the Inner Exchequer Chamber, Westminster
Having received their order of 15th June 1652 concerning the regulating of markets, enclosed in a letter from Mr Blackgrave, the writers caused it to be published at the public sessions holden for co Pembrocke at the town Hall of Pembrocke on 5 October They made known such fit places within the county where markets may be directed, viz , Mounton in the hundred of CastleMartyn on Tuesday, Fishguard in Kemes on Wednesday, Lawhadden in Dungleddy on Thursday, St Florence in CasteMartyn on Thursday, and Narberth in the hundred of Narberth on Wednesday The reason of their certificate herein is that there is no market in the county but in the corporate towns of Pembroke and Tenby and the county town of Haverfordwest Calender of the Records of the borough of Haverfordwest 1539 - 1660

Lort Thomas 1641 East Moor Manorbier 1641 son of Sampson married Elizabeth White of Henllan – no children - 1687Probate Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells 1980

Lort Thomas June 16 1686 of Eastmoor Manorbier land purchase

Lucy Richard 1663 Oct 8 St Florence Rector WWHR Vol3 p 292

Mannyng David 1386 Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 St Florence

Mannyng Thomas 1445 Aug 3 Manorbier Rector WWHR Vol2 p 285

Mant Thomas 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Marchant George 1791/2 owner Manorbier Newton CRO Land Tax Records

Marichurch Francis 1670 Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Marichurch John 1609 Manorbier the compact farm of Norchard was held in free socage by John Marichurch

Marichurch John 1615 Treasurer of the Poor Bromwydd MS399

Marichurch Maude 1670 Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Marichurch William 1670 Manorbier H 7 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Marychurch of Norchard Manorbier
Just south of The Ridgeway, and north of Lydstep Formerly a commodious residence of an ancient landowning family, built over a continuous vault It is now a farmhouse The earliest residence of which we have any record was that of Looney, also spelled as Lymy and Lang

Looney Thomas, left no sons and Norchard passed to his daughter and heiress

Looney Isabel who married

Marychurch Lawrence 1400 who settled at his wife's home Between 1400 and 1600, eleven generations of his descendants lived at Norchard. The origin of the family is unknown, and the name was often rendered as St Marychurch by Dwnn Five of the name served as Mayors of Tenby in the period 1501-1526 When Dwnn recorded the pedigree and arms on 10 November 1591,

Marychurch John 10 November 1591 signed, and gave five shillings to the herald for his travail
The family remained at Norchard until the latter half of the 19th century.

Marychurch William 1670 was assessed at seven hearths for Norchard, and

Marychurch Maud 1670 one hearth

Marychurch Francis 1670 one hearth apiece The male line seems to have failed shortly afterwards, and when

Marychurch Mary 1673 ,married Williams John of Gumfreston, and Pant Howel Carms, who then settled at Norchard which passed to Mary's descendants Williams Mary nee Marychurch had two daughters who married two brothers – Williams Mary to Meyrick John d 1732, and Williams Alice who married Meyrick Francis d 1741
In 1786 Norchard was owned by Meyrick John Esq of Bush, with Nicholas Roch as tenant

Marychurch John 1603 of Manorbier

Maydenhed Edward 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Mende Henry 1670 St Florence H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Meyrick John 1791/2 owner Manorbier Norchard CRO Land Tax Records

Milliard Thomas 1791/2 owner St Florence Peppor CRO Land Tax Records

Moore John 1670 Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Moore John Leach Mitchell 1888 Jan1 Manorbier Vicar WWHR Vol2 p 286

Morgan Evan 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Morgan John Popkin 1884 May 9 Redberth Vicar WWHR Vol3 P 255 1884 Mar 15 Carew Vicar WWHR Vol1 P 264

Morgan ? 1871 Lieut Col Old Castle Manorbier

Morgan William 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Morris Thomas 1791/2 owner St Florence Wormston CRO Land Tax Records

Nash William 14 June 1827 Manorbier Labourer Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing money and a razor, and wearing apparel belonging to John Thomas Manorbier Prosecutor Skyrme Charles Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death recorded Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Needham Peter 1714 Sep 17 St Florence Rector WWHR Vol3 p 292 Needham Peter Reverend Dr the rector Patron St Florence Church 1717

Onekar Paull 1670 St Florence H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Ormond David 1419 Feb priest Manorbier Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR Vol2 P 286

Owen George 1594 St Florence rectory free church without cure of souls Rector Begelly Pembrokeshire Parsons

Owen William 1526 8 November St Fflorence —Hundred Court

Parry John 1791/2 owner St Florence Castle CRO Land Tax Records

Parry Stephen 1791/2 owner Manorbier Newton CRO Land Tax Records

Phillipps Precilla 1634, May 11 Precilla Phillipps of East Moore, parish of Mannerbeere, and John Barloe of Slevidge, esq,Susan Woolrich of the parish of St andrews in Holborne, co Middlesex, spinsterBond for the payment of £328s Slebech Estate And Family Record

Pope Nicholas circa 1291 Ecclesia de Sancto Florencio

Price Elizabeth 1843 12 4 Pennar St Florence Church Records she died age 56

Price George 1804 Nov Pennar St Florence Church Records

Price James 1839 July Pennar St Florence Church Records

Price John 1803 Feb Pennar wifes name was Ann he was 102 when he died she outlived him St Florence Church Records

Price John 1826 Oct Pennar St Florence Church Records

Price John 1791/2 owner Jameston Trevane CRO Land Tax Records

Price Margaret 1772 Jan 24 Pennar St Florence Church Records

Price Walter 1670 St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Price ? 1791/2 Widdow owner Manorbier Thorn CRO Land Tax Records

Prichard Peter 1791/2 owner Jameston Crickaboran CRO Land Tax Records

Prichard Richard 1670 St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Prichard William 1631 May 28 Manorbier vicar income £8 per Annum,1639 Dec 8 Rector Hubberston Pembrokeshire ParsonsWWHR Vol2 P 286

Prout George 21 December 1778 St Florence Yeoman Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of Dinah alias Diana Thomas, LampeterVelfrey, servant LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor William Thomas, Narberth, gent, Verdict No true bill Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Prout George 21 December 1778 St Florence Butcher Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of Thomas Mary, alias David, LampeterVelfrey, spinster LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor Thomas,William Narberth, gent Verdict No true bill Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Prout George 1791/2 owner St Florence House and Garden CRO Land Tax Records

Raymond Charles 1791/2 tenant Manorbier Windhill CRO Land Tax Records

Reed Sarah 1791/2 owner St Florence Black Hill CRO Land Tax Records

Reede Richard 1670 Manorbier H3 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Rees Thomas May 6th 1814 St Florence Church

Reilly John 1591 Manorbier Vicar WWHR Vol2 p286

Reymond John 1670 Manorbier H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Reynold David 1670 St Florence H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Reynold Thomas & David 1791/2 owners St Florence late Marchant George land CRO Land Tax Records

Reynold William 1670 St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Reynolds Thomas & David 1791/2 owners St Florence Cherry Land CRO Land Tax Records

Richard 1251 master Manorbier Rector WWHR Vol2 p284

Richard 1251 Rector of Manorbier was Prior of Monkton

Roach Nicholas 1791/2 tenant Manorbier Norchard CRO Land Tax Records

Roach Thomas 1791/2 tenant Manorbier park CRO Land Tax Records

Roberts William 1554 ? St Florence Rector WWHR Vol3 p 292

Robeston Elizabeth 1791/2 Jameston CRO Land Tax Records

Roger John 1381 Dec 31 Manorbier Rector WWHR Vol2 p 284

Rogers Thomas 1791/2 owner St Florence West Hill CRO Land Tax Records

Rogers William 1791/2 tenant St Florence Flayton CRO Land Tax Records

Rosse Philip 1406, March 22 Also on the 22nd day of the same month, the same reverend father granted to Philip Rosse, rector of the parish church of Maynorberys licence of non-residence in his said church for one year And he had Letters in the usual form-----

Rosse Philip 1408, 21 March
On 21 March in the year abovesaid at Haverford by force of a commission of the reverend etc, Richard bishop of London, directed to him on this behalf and his own ordinary authority, the same vicar Master John Hiot Bishop of St David set forward the underwritten exchange in form following Sir Philip Rosse, rector of the parish church of Manorbier of the diocese of St David's and Sir John Hayward, rector of the parish church of St Martin Pomeroy, of the city and diocese of London, resigned their benefices aforesaid for an exchange, to be made with one another etc, and the vicar admitted the said Philip to the latter church on the presentation of the prior and convent of the priory of St Bartholomew, Smethfield, true patrons of the church and instituted him rector and admitted the said Sir John Heyward to the church of Manorbier on the presentation of the King patron for the turn by reason of the alien priory of Pembroke being in his hands on account of the war between him and his French adversaries and instituted him as Rector

Row Richard 1791/2 tenant Manorbier Newton Clegers CRO Land Tax Records

Rudd Eric John Sutherland 1878 Apr 26 St Florence Rector WWHR Vol3 p 292

Rudd Robert 1613 St Florence Rector WWHR Vol3 p 292

Rudd Robert October 1648 a sinecure Rector of St Florence died Memorial in the Church

Salwey Thomas 1829 Feb 12 St Florence Rector WWHR Vol3 p 292

Sampson John 1384 Dec 10 Manorbier Rector WWHR Vol2 p 285

Sheares William 1670 St Florence H 5 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Sheere Anne 1670 St Florence H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Shipman John 1670 Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Shipman Margaret 1607-8 Jan 10 Will d 1607-8 Jan 10 Margaret Shipman alias Elliott of the parish of St Florence, widow Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days

Siddwell Roger 1670 Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Simond Avice 1358 married Owen ap Owen whom she survived and she died on the 15th August 1358 seised of the lordships of Manorbier Jameston and Newton . Manorbier and Penally of the value of £30 held of the Earldom, and of Begelly of the value of £10 held of the barony of Carew The heir of Avice ap Owen in 1358 was David de Barri Old Pembrokeshire Families H

Owen

Simond Richard 1239 married Beatrice, daughter of Nicholas de Carew A grant made by John de Barri of St Dogwells to Richard Simond at Pembroke in 1299 John de Barri afterwards enlarged the grant with permission to alienate Sir Richard Simond in 1329 granted the manor to St David's on condition that two chaplains should say daily prayers before the altar of StThomas the Martyr, for the bodily health of himself and his wife Eleanor, while they lived, and for their souls Richard Simond was a witness to the Countess Joanna's charterto Monkton in 1299, and to Earl Aymer's charterto the same in 1302, and to that Earl's confirmation to Slebech in 1323 In the next year he held at Kingsdown Kingston ? of the Earl land and there was a fine between him and William Beneger, of Pembroke, for a messuage and sixty acres of land at Aylwardston Alleston" In 1325 he was appointed seneschal of Pembroke, removed by Roger de Mortimer and restored on his fall Richard and Eleanor were still holding the land at Alleston for life Richard remained in possession of Manorbier until his death in 1335 He was succeded by his daughter Avice Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen keeper of the County of Pembroke 1330 Pipe Roll 8 m 40 steward C Inq Misc File 115 13 Cal p290 No 1185 Stratford 27 April 5 2271331 April 27 Stratford

Smith David 1791/2 owner Manorbier CRO Land Tax Records

Smith Joshua 1804 Apr 6 St Florence Rector WWHR Vol3 p 292

Smith Paul 1670 St Florence H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Smith Robert 1670 St Florence H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Smith Robert 1670 St Florence H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Smith William 1791/2 owner St Florence Parkyett CRO Land Tax Records

Stedwell Roger 1670 Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Stephen John 1670 St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Stevenes John 1402, February 18
Exemplification at the request of Elizabeth, countess of Huntyngdon and the King's Knight John de Cornewaill, who has married her, of the tenour of the enrolment on the rolls of Chancery of a writing of John Stevenes, esquire, d 22 January, 3 Henry IV, granting to her for life the castle, manor, and lordship of Manerbeer, and the manor and lordship of Penale with all members, liberties, profits, commodities, rents, services, reversions and appurtenances in the county of Pembroke, with remainder to John, son of the said countess, and John de Shetland, late earl of Huntyndon, and his heirs Patent Roll 3 Henry IV, pt 1, m11 Cal, p 44

Tank Margarett 1791/2 ownerSt Florence Lime Kiln CRO Land Tax Records

Tarre David 1670 St Florence H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Tasker Anne 1670 St Florence H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Tayler John 1670 Manorbier H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Tayler Phillip 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Tayler William 1670 St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Teague Elizabeth 1791/2 owner Manorbier Lidstep CRO Land Tax Records

Teague Peirce 1670 Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Tenant John 1791/2 owner Manorbier Lamphey CRO Land Tax Records

Thomas ? 1543 ChurchWarden Redbert PRO223 423

Thomas Dorothy 1670 St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Thomas Elizabeth 1791/2 tenant Manorbier CRO Land Tax Records

Thomas George 1670 Manorbier H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Thomas Isac 1791/2 tenant Jameston Beavers Hill CRO Land Tax Records

Thomas James 1670 Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Thomas John 1670 Jnr Manerbyre Pembrokeshire hearth h1 Hearth Tax

Thomas John 1670 junior Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Thomas John 1670 senior Manorbier H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Thomas Lewis 1791/2 tenant St Florence House and Garden CRO Land Tax Records

Thomas Mary 1670 Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Thomas Thomas 1670 Manorbier H 3 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Thomas 1791/2 Widdow tenantSt Florence Jordaston Mountain CRO Land Tax Records

Thomas William 1662? July 20 St Florence Clk M A Rector of St Florence (12 Chas II p1 No 384) Ecclesiastical appointments Patent Rolls Charles II Arch Camb 1886

Toye Griffith 1577 St Florence Rector 1583 Rector Llangwn Toy Griffith Rector of St Florence d 1601 memorial in the Church WWHR Vol3 p 292

Treawent Henry 1670 St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Vaughan John 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Vaughan John 1670 St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Voyle Thomas 1670 Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Wade Edward 1791/2 owner St Florence Sink Hole and Borrowy CRO Land Tax Records

Wade George 1791/2 tenant Manorbier Newton CRO Land Tax Records

Wade John 1791/2 tenant Manorbier Newton CRO Land Tax Records

Walter Adam 1649 Jan 20 St Florence Rector WWHR Vol3 P 292

Watching William 1791/2 tenant Jameston New House CRO Land Tax Records

Webb James 1791/2 tenant St Florence West Fordeston CRO Land Tax Records

Webbe Anne 1670 St Florence P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Webbe Thomas 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Welch Nicholas 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Welsh Thomas 14 August 1798 Manorbier Labourer Offence Assault with intent to ravish Mary Reymond, Hodgeston, spinster, prosecutor's daughter Indicted twice for the fact, the other - no 33 in this file - for a rape Hodgeston Prosecutor Reymond John, Hodgeston, labourer Verdict Guilty Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

White Henry 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Whith Richard 1526 8 November St FFlorence —Hundred Court

Whitting Roger 1534 St Florence Vicar WWHR Vol3 p 293,

Whitting Rogerus 1534 clericus est vicarius St Florence Church Valor Eccl

Whyte William 1386 Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 St Florence

William David 1670 Manorbier P Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Williams Arthur 1791/2 owner St Florence Wormston Park CRO Land Tax Records

Williams George 1670 in two houses Manorbier H 3 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Williams Henry 1791/2 owner St Florence Causeway CRO Land Tax Records

Williams James 1791/2 owner Manorbier Gumferston CRO Land Tax Records

Williams John 1791/2 owner Manorbier Norton CRO Land Tax Records

Williams Margaret born 31 Oct 1806 Manorbier Pembrokeshire died 15 May 1888 Samaria Oneida Idaho Married to Powell, Daniel on 2 Jun 1827 at Bedwellty, Monmouthshire, England Married to Price, John Evan on 15 Dec 1873 at --Sealed record for time only Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Williams Robert St Florence son of William Williams and Jane Stafford had an eldest son and heir William Letters from William Williams to Theophilus Jones of Brecon 1810 Arch Camb 1858

Williams Robert 1655 St Florence son of Rev Lewis Williams and Salvage Ferrar-- friend of Sir John Perrot- married Miss Whitchurch niece and probably heiress of Archdeacon Rudd of St Florence –Has a son William Letters from William Williams to Theophilus Jones of Brecon 1810 Arch Camb 1858

Williams Thomas 1624 Apr 26 Manorbier vicar Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR Vol2 p 286,

Williams Thomas 1791/2 tenant Manorbier Glebe land CRO Land Tax Records

Williams Thomas June 16 1686 of St Florence land purchase

Williams Thomas 1670 Manorbier H 2 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Williams 1670 Widdowe Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Williams William 1670 gent of Ivy Towers St Florence H 4 Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Williams William of Ivy Tower 1736 - 1813 Memorial in St Florence Church

Williams William 1670 St Florence H · Castlemartin Hundred Hearth Tax

Williams William owner St Florence Middle Hall CRO Land Tax Records 1791/2

Wonnager Paul 1650 St Florence Vicar WWHR Vol3 p 293,

Wratislaw Albert Henry 1879 Mar11 Manorbier Vicar WWHR Vol2 p 286,

Wylkok Thomas 1446 Manorbier Rector WWHR Vol2 P 285,

Yalden May 6th 1814 Mr St Florence Church,

Yardley Edward 1732 Mar 4 St Florence Rector, rector Patron St Florence Church 176I, WWHR Vol3 p 292

Jameston - Parish of Manorbier

Jameston Inventory of the Goods of the Bishop of St David's 1293 PRO KR E154/1/48.
Apud SCTU JACOBU (St. James-Jameston, Pembs.)
There are in the grange 27 cribs of wheat worth £4.14. 6. at 3s 6d per crib.
6 cribs of beans and peas worth 9s at 3s per crib.
25 cribs of barley worth it s. 9d. at 2s 9d. per crib.
6 cribs of oats worth 27s at 4s per crib.
Total £9.19.3.

Old Cottage Jameston (1922)

1791 Jameston Land Tax

Parish And Propert	Surname Forenames
Jameston	Milford Lord (owner)
Jameston	Robeston Elizabeth
Jameston Beavers Hill	Lewis Thomas (owner)
Jameston Beavers Hill	Thomas Isac (tenant)
Jameston Court	Bevans Hester (owner)
Jameston Cour	Bevans John (tenant)
Jameston Crickaboran	Prichard Peter (owner)
Jameston East Moor	Gwyther Peter (owner)
Jameston East Moor	Gwyther Peter (tenant)
Jameston East Moor	Gwyther Peter (tenant)
Jameston East Moor	Leach George (owner)
Jameston East Moor	Milford Lord (owner)
Jameston East Moor	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Jameston East Moor	Voyle Elizabeth (owner)
Jameston Green Grove	Mear Griffith (owner)
Jameston Green Grove	Webb (widow) Jane (tenant)
Jameston Manorbeer	Barlow Mrs (owner)
Jameston Manorbeer	Williams John (tenant)
Jameston New House	Boston John (owner)
Jameston New House	Cadwallader Thomas (owner)
Jameston New	House Watching William (tenant)
Jameston Rock	Davies William (tenant)
Jameston Rock	Lort John (owner)
Jameston Rock	Thomas Edward (owner)

Jameston Sunny Hill	Byam Martha (owner)
Jameston Sunny Hill	Fenwick G.E. (tenant)
Jameston Trevane	Price John (owner)
Jameston Warren	Phelps William (owner)
Jameston Westmoor	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Jameston Westmoor	Williams Sarah (owner)
Jameston Westmoor	Williams Sarah (tenant)

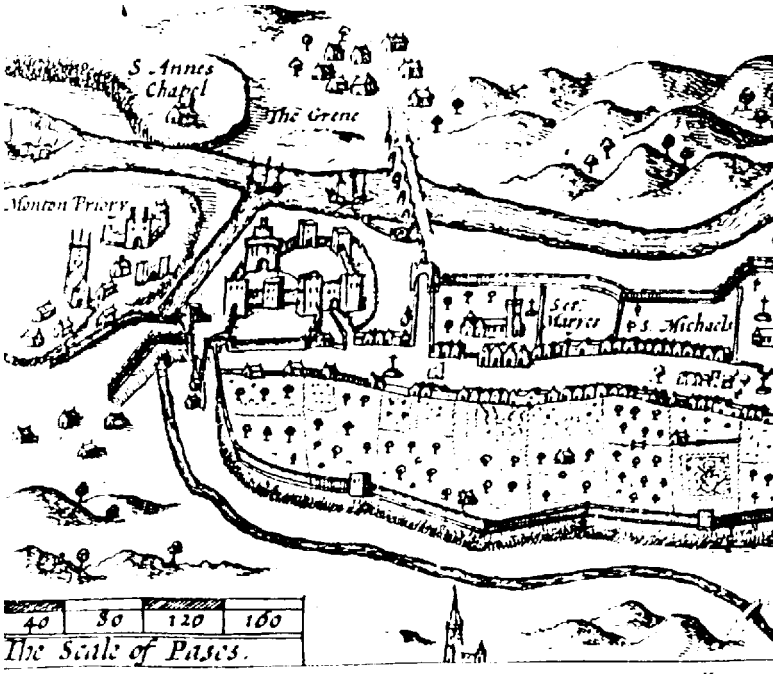
Jameston Population:
1563 60 households.
1670 92 hearths.
1801 97 families.

Lydstep.

2013 Lydstep Palace has been put up for sale by Pembrokeshire County Council

Unusual, in that the village was largely built by the first Viscount St. Davids, who also built a large house for himself in Lydstep Haven. Nowadays the land along the shore is a large and beautifully landscaped caravan site. In the village are the ruins of the mysterious medieval Palace of Arms, an early first floor house above two vaulted cellars of undercrofts badly neglected.
The headland is National Trust property with a car park and nature trail. Lydstep Caverns can be explored at low tide.

Monkton



Speede's Map of Pembroke showing Monkton Priory and other buildings around it.

Today most think of Monkton as a large councel estate with a Gypsy encampment but it has been a very important habited site for over 3000 years

Priory Farm Cave Monkton

Evidence for the first presence of man in Pembrokeshire comes from the caves in the carboniferous limestone outcrops in the south. The caves around Tenby have produced limited series of flint impliments with the cold loving fauna of the upper
Palaeolithic period; but the best group is that from the Cat's Hole at Monkton near Pembroke which demonstrates that the earliest hunting communities of south west Wales shared the Cresswellian culture which was characteristic of the cave people of most of southern Britain at this time

The prehistoric bones in the limestone caves in the south-east of Pembrokeshire have been beautifully preserved by the action of carbonate of lime. Caves at Caldy Island, at Hoyle's Mouth andLittle Hoyle near Tenby, have yielded a rich store of animal
bones: the collection covers the mamouth, wooly rhinoceros, hippopotamus, brown and cave bears, wolf, fox, hyena, lion, Irish elk, red deer, reindeer, wild ox, bison, horse, as well as the first domestic animals goat, pig and dog. These caves were the lairs, larders dens and last resting places of the earliest Man. Flint is no longer found naturally in Pembrokeshire but nevertheless thousands of flints have been discovered in or near the caves on Caldey, which must therefore date from before the inundation; they are of both old and new (Neolithic) stone age and were doubtless carried

down by the north ice; these and other Pembrokeshire limestone caves show traces of occupation by man right down to Romano British times.

Old Stone Age

Palaeolithic Period Sea level over 100 mts lower so little trace of inhabitants remain hunters lived in caves such as Priory Farm Cave at Monkton. The earliest definitely identifiable remains of human occupation are found in association with the bones of prehistoric animals. Finds have been made in the Coygan Cave near Laugharne, Priory Cave at Monkton and in the Paviland Cave in the Gower peninsular Hoyles Mouth, Little Hoyle near Tenby and Nanna's Cave on Caldy

Ossiferous caves are situated in the south-eastern portion of the county, near Tenby. Hoyles Mouth was the first of them to which attention was drawn; then its " little " neighbour in Longbury Bank was partially examined; the quarrymen on Caldy Island opened others; and lastly, the operations at Black Rock have disclosed a new series. Isolated ones have been found under the town of Tenby, and doubtless many sea caves, which are scoured by the tide, were in Pleistocene times wild beast dens, for mammoth bones are not infrequently met with on the shore. Last, though not least, Comes the Coygan, near Laugharne; though as this cave is in Carmarthenshire, it scarcely falls within our limits The Woogan, under Pembroke Castle, has not been hunted for Pleistocene relies.

Priory Farm cave / Cats Hole Cave

Mr E W Dixon and **Dr A Hurrell Style** first excavated in this cave in 1908 when a number of finds were made. *Professor W F Grimes in his Guide to the Collection Illustrating The PreHistory of Wales (1939,)* describes them thus:-

“A small but fine series of flints comes from a cave in the limestone at Cat's Hole Quarry Monkton, Pembroke

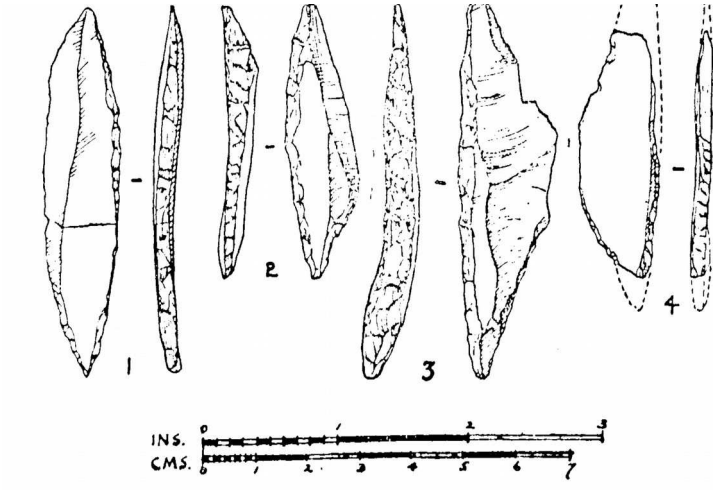
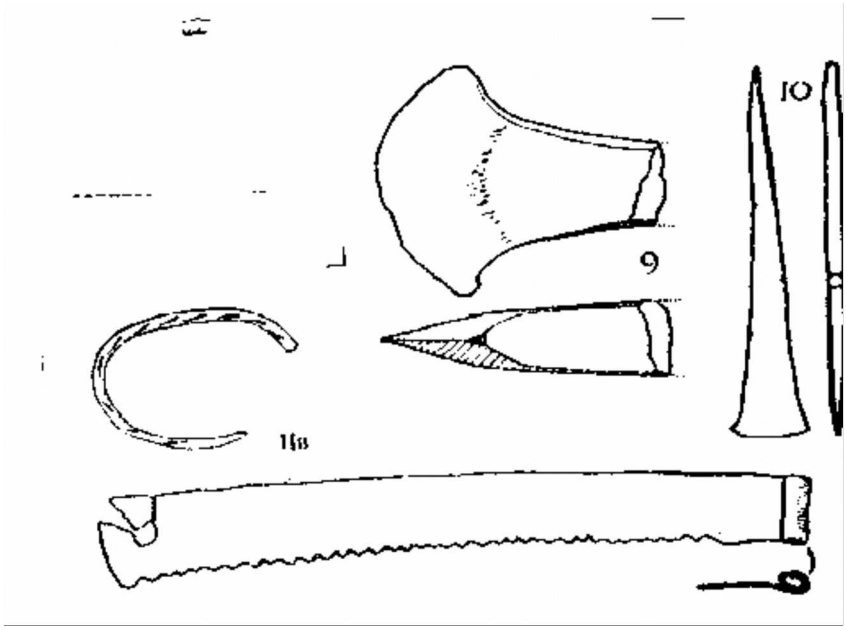


FIG. 3.—PRIORY FARM CAVE, PEMBROKESHIRE: CRESWELLIAN POINTS (6 : 4–7).

{note this is just some of them}

The cave penetrates over 120 feet into the rock, at a height of about 50ft above the present level of the river. It was excavated in 1908 and found to contain deposits at least 4 feet thick consisting of cave earth in two layers, with near the entrance an underlying band of gravel. Beneath the surface earth in the cave mouth were found a bronze saw, a chisel, and a fragmentary palstave, while there were kitchen middens and fragments of medieval pottery indicating even later occupation. At the same level as the bronzes was a human skull of the typical Neolithic type . The animal remains found in the cave were much mixed and there was no difference between the two levels. They

included especially, however reindeer, hyena, horse and mammoth. The flints were found in the gravel. Apart from worked flakes they consist of some fine examples of the developed Gravette point, associated with man of the Nealithic period, other examples were found the Paviland caves. The Monkton implements however more closely resemble those of the Cresswell Crags caves in Derbyshire which at present are the type site for the industry, and provide really definite evidence for the existence in South Wales of the characteristic Cressweillian industry. The Monkton cave is at present the most westerly known to have been occupied by man." The find suggests colonies of men who were familiar with the flake impliment technique. They would probably have been few in number and in the absense of flint suitable for their large tools seem to have developed more dependence on small flake tools.
The bronze age chisel found was of the simpler form with a tang which would have been driven into a wooden handle. The palistave was of an early bronze age type whilst the saw is of a type very rare. It was presumably designed to be used like a cross cut and was fitted with a bronze loop at one end and the other was bent over to take a cord.



The artifacts were deposited in the National Museum of Wales

Bronze Age Remains **Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments**

Dry Barrows Tumuli --
(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 89 S.E.; lat. 51° 39' 30'
long. 4° 58 0")
.According to earlier records there were an even larger group than at present

A group of at least six circular mounds, known as the Orielton Barrows (Burrows on the 6 in. Ord. sheet), about half a mile north-west of Orielton mansion; five are in one field, and one in the next field north of the high road. The largest has a base circumference of some 350 feet and a height of 10 feet; the remainder are slightly smaller. Five are grass-grown, and the sixth has been ploughed over revealing a small quantity of white quartz stones.—Visited, 23rd May, 1929.

Fenton's account of this group is interesting He says:—" Dry Burrows, a furzy moor covered with tumuli, the largest group I ever recollect to have seen in this county, as the spot never seems to have undergone cultivation. Since those Sepulchral mounds were raised over the ashes of the heroes they cover. In a few of the fields near, which for ages have felt the influence of the plough, and are intersected by fences in different directions, several others, originally part of the same cluster before the land was enclosed and reclaimed, though now considerably lowered and softened down, are discoverable as if it had been the principal mausoleum of the early **i**nhabitants of this country, it being very unusual in any other part of it to see so many together " *(Tour, p. 392 1810).*

A few months after the publication of **Fenton's** *Tour* containing the above extract the historians his son **John Fenton** wrote to his father an account of his excavation of the Orielton tumuli, of which the following is an extract:—
" 30th September, 1811. Opened one of the tumuli on Dry Barrows near Orielton discovered large and well-formed kist: cover stone 4 feet long. 3 feet wide and 6 inches thick depth 3 1/2 ft. human bones, partly burned - charcoal - bits of coal -- no weapon, urn, or any ornament found in this barrow. Field called Hangman field
1st October In another barrow no kist, but interment had been made in a most irregular manner Bones had been first burned on surface of natural soil, and afterwards collected in four different heaps -- immense quantities of charcoal , mixed with a much greater proportion of new and hard coal
5th October Opened the central tumulus --- urn reversed filled with bones and ashes deposited in a kist of clay not much larger than the urn
7th October Opened another tumulus ----- another reversed urn a little larger and more ornamental than former --- contained burned bones with some earth and charcoal -- Urn was 11 1/2 in. high 4in diameter at the base and 8 1/4 in at the top.

Acc/to ***Professor Grimes***
These barrows form the largest single concentration of Bronze Age burial mounds in the county in addition to the main group of seven there are several outlets in the neighbourhood. Several of them , not specified , were excavated in 1811 by **John Fenton** . An interesting feature is the mention of coal which is the first reference to coal in Pembrokeshire although it has been mentioned elswhere. . The barrows lie beside the Ridgeway where it turns northwards to avoid broken country.

Corston Beacon

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 89 S.E.; lat. 51° 39' 32", long.

A prominent tumulus standing on a field called Beacon Park about half a mile north-east of Corston House. It has a circumference of 90 feet, and a height of 6 feet. Its disturbance in the 1920's for road metal disclosed a construction of earth and stones. It is locally reported that when the disturbers came within sight of what appeared to be a cist operations were dropped.—in 1928 a fine Bronze Age burial cist was opened and found to contain the remains of a man of about 1600 BC with a bronze dagger by his side.

Penny Bridge

(6 in. Ord. Surv. **sheet,** Pem. 39 S.E.; lat. 51° 39' 43"; **long.**
4° 57' 3P).
In the west corner of a triangular field, about 300 yards west of Penny Bridge farm-house, stood, until the early 1900's, a circle of stones not shown on the 6 in. Ord. sheet. 'the circle had been grubbed up when land-cleaning, before our Assist. Inspecting Officer heard of its existence. Upon his arrival at the site he found the twelve stones of which it was composed placed in a row against the hedge of the field. The tallest was 7 feet long bv 2 feet square; the rest were smaller. The circle ;

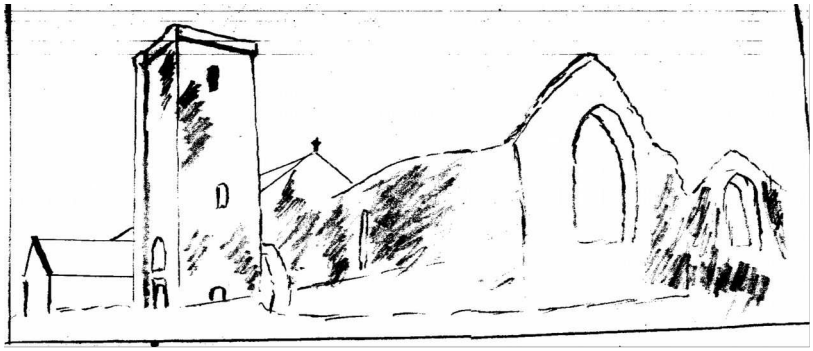
had a diameter of some 30 feet, and occupied a slightly elevated position. So far as could be gathered no finds had been met with.—Visited, 12th May, 1922.

Bowett Wood or Quoit's (?Cott's) Mill Camp

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 S.W.; lat. 51° 40' 7"; long. *4° 56' 5").*

An earthwork situate in Bowett Wood immediately above Bowett Bridge, on the boundary between this parish and that of Monkton; not marked on the 6 in. Ord. sheet. The defence on three sides consists of precipitous descents to a stream which empties itself into Quoits Pill, and to a dingle through which runs the high road from Monkton to Hundleton village. To the south an earthen bank cuts off approach, thus marking off an area measuring 200 feet east to west and 180 feet north to south, now nearly covered with trees. This bank is fairer perfect, it rises 6 feet and falls 10 feet to a ditch 15 feet wide. The entrance was at the west end.—Visited, 17th May, 1922.

The Church of St Nicholas and St John Monkton



Pembroke Priory pre 1877

In 1098 **Arnulph de Montgomery**, who had invaded the area in 1093 and erected a fortification on what is now the site of Pembroke Castle, made a gift of the Church of St Nicholas “within his castle" to the Benedictine Abbey of Seez in Normandy while half the tithes of his churches in Wales were to be devoted to provide footwear for its Monks at Seez the rest to go towards the support of the new site at Pembroke . Soon after this the monks started to build the monastery on which, some evidence suggests, was the site of an earlier pre Norman settlement. As it was subsevient to a foriegn monastery it was regarded as an alien priory and thus had a very unsettled existence
These alien priories were cells of the religious houses in England which belonged to foreign monasteries.
When manors or tithes were given to foreign convents, the monks, in order to have faithful stewards of their revenues, built a small convent and constituted priors over them. Within these convents there was the same distinction as in those priories which were cells subordinate to some great abbey. Some of these were conventual, and having priors of their own choosing, thereby became entire societies within themselves, and receive the revenues belonging to their several houses for their own use and benefit, paying only an acknowledgement to the foreign household but others depended entirely on the foreign houses, who appointed and removed their priors at pleasure. These transmitted all their revenues to the foreign houses to which they appertained, and on this account their estates were frequently seized to supply the means of carrying on the wars between England and France, and restored to them again on the return of peace.
The whole number of these institutions is not exactly known as but it has been ascertained that it exceeded one hundred. The alien priories were first seized by **Edward I** 1285, on the breaking out

of war between France and England; and it appears, from the roll, that **Edward II** also seized them.
1337 **Edward III** confiscated their estates, and let out the priories themselves, with all their lands and tenements, at his pleasure, for twenty three years; at the end of which term peace was concluded between France and England. He restored their estates 1361. At other times, he granted their lands, or pensions out of them, to several of his nobles. Their condition was not improved by the accession of **Richard II** and it was not until **Henry IV** began his reign that these priories experienced any royal favour. He restored all the conventional ones, only reserving to himself, in time of war, what they paid, in time of peace, to foreign abbeys. Their prosperity, however was not of long duration; for they were all dissolved by act of parliament, in the second year of the reign of **Henry V**, and their estates were vested in the crown.

According to an
Inventry of 1377 Pembroke Priory
had three appropriated Churches
Castlemartin value £26 13 4d,
Monkton value £ 26 13 4d,
Pembroke St Michael's value £10 0 0d,
Assessed value for temporalities £19 6 3 1/2d - no figure given for spiritualities.

Attached to St Michaels Pembroke was , according to **Fenton,** a subordinate Chapel or hospitium dedicated to St Mary Magdalen, which was situated to the east of the church outside the town walls. This hospital had an income of £1 6s 8d. There is also evidence that there was a leper house as land at Kingswood was let to the lepers in the inventory of 1326/7 (for the same pasture of the sheep of the lepers)
Accounts for Pembroke for the same year also show that there was a house of St John there on which no fees were paid.
When the Alien priorys were seized by the Crown in 1414, Monkton was granted to **Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester,** who returned it to the church by giving it to St Albans Abbey to which it belonged until the dissolution of the Monasteries.
The last prior was **William Waren** in 1534 and at that time the number at the priory consisted of the prior and three monks. After the dissolution he was one of those permitted to hold a benifice and wear his habit under that of a secular clerk. There is records which also show that he held the land which had belonged to St Daniel's Church.

The property of the Priory was sold by the Crown to **John Vaughan and Katherine** his wife in 1546.

1670 At this time only the nave of the Church had a roof on

According to the records of the *Archdeaconry of St David's Episcopal Visitations in 1678* due to the failure of the tithe holders to carry out the maintenace of the chancel it had become in a very poor state of repair.

From 1770 until an Order in Council was granted on 5th February 1872 the vicarage of Monkton was united with the vicarages of St Michael's and St Mary's Pembroke. The combined livings at the time were valued at £40 and "Mouncton" church is described as "down".

Fenton in 1810 said " The priory church taking in the unroofed old chancel, or Virgin 's Chapel , making nearly half of the building , was of great length , and is a mixture of the Saxon and pointed order. The nave is vaulted with stone. The pointed arch that led to the unroofed part must have been

stopped for some centuries, as it incorporates a monumental recess neatly wrought, to which were formerly affixed brasses of figures and coats of arms, but long since stripped off, now forming the back of the communion table. The church is paved partly with the glazed bricks, having arms, mottos, and flowers on them as at St David's and Carew. The modern font is placed on the fragment of a beautiful clustered column, such as does not occur anywhere in the present edifice, so that there is reason to suppose the ancient church, which appears to have been enriched with ornaments now not existing, has undergone much change.

This church has long been the mausoleum of the family of the Owens, and probably of the Wyrriots , of Orielton, before them, as well as of the Meyricks of Bush, as we see the monuments of the first of the former who settled in this country, as well as of the latter.

In the unroofed chapel there are four handsome windows on the south side and one in the east end. On each side there is a canopied recess as for a recumbent figure, but now untenanted; and on the right hand of the altar stone stalls of neat workmanship for two officiating priests.. Parallel to this on the north side is a building of similar dimensions, separated by an open passage and though now detached, a considerable building called by the common people the Monkey-house, was formerly connected with the nave of the church, as may be clearly traced.

The prior's mansion, a little to the west of the cemetery, now converted into a farm house, is of singular form, uniting the architecture of various fashions and ages. It is ascended by a flight of steps, at the foot of which on each side are the remains of very curious pillars. The basement is all vaulted; and the outbuildings together with the walls that enclose the whole, give us an idea of the priors great state. The monastic precinct, or rather prior's liberties, occupying a very large tract, formed a paddock well walled round, commanding a fine view of the estuary, castle and town of Pembroke, and must have been a sumptuous and delightful residence. A dove-house of large dimensions, an inseparable appendage to houses of the first note in this county, still exists entire just without this paddock"

The livings of the three parishes of St Mary, St Michael and St Nicholas were recorded in 1834 as being consolidated into one discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £9 (£4 for St Michael and £5 for that of Monkton. St Mary's not being in charge.) and in the gift of Sir John Owen Bart.

Up to the year 1834, tbe inhabitants of what is know Pembroke Dock had the "right" of buria1 in St Mary's Churchyard, Pembroke, but that place being very limited Monkton Churchyard (with the exception of a few buried at Bethany Chapel) became the burial ground.
Monkton Churchyard contains by far the greater number of the 'honoured "dead of the early dockyard. On the west side of the churchyard they were laid side by side from the Churchyard gate up to the Chureh door, close alongside the pathway. His Majesty King **Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra,** on the 23rd Aug, 1902 visited Monkton Church scanned some of the headstones whilst passing along this path. It may be interesting to record some of' the inscriptions:

To the memory of **Mary** the wife of **Thomas Roberts**,' master' shipwright of His- Majesty's Yard; Pembroke, who departed this life, 24th January, 1824. Aged .52 years

Sacred to the memory of **William Calder,** Esq., late of H.M.Dockyard, Pembroke, who departed this life, 4th May, 1826 aged 62.

To the memory .of **Elinor Burch**, daughter of. **Thomas and Anne Burch,** of Plymouth who departed this life, Apri1 3rd 1819

One who was buried there in 1829 was **Joseph King** He had served on the " Boreas" the Agamemnon and the "Captain" as Boatswain under Nelson and was recommended by him and the Earl of St Vincent to the post of Boatswain to the Dockyard of Gibralter from December 9th 1796 to 1808. He then came to the Haven, first as Boatswain to the Dockyard at Milford then on its transfer

to the Dockyard at Paterchurch . He had a son **John Nesbit King** who married **Ann Gale.**

In 1851 the church of Monkton or St Nicholas (this was what is now the nave of the present church) had a seating capacity of 52 of which two were free seats. The patron and impropiator of the parish was **Sir John Owen** Bart. and the tithes amounted to £475 of which £300 belonged to Sir John Owen and £175 to the Vicar. The consolidated parish had, besides the Vicar, two curates. One of which had a stipend of £110 the other £50. Two services were held each Sunday. Congregations for the morning service averaged 80 while the numbers fell to 60 for evensong

The northern side of the nave of the present Church supported outside by buttresses is the original wall of the nave of the ancient church of St Nicholas.

When the **Rev David Bowen**, an architect (*Deputy Provincial Grand Master Past G C of England Ancient Order of FreeMasons Loyal Welsh, Lodge of Wales Pembroke Dock*) was appointed Vicar in 1877 the church was partly in ruins and had been for some time. At that time the congregation worshipped in the nave, a drawing shows that the chancel and side chapel were in ruins with no roof or windows and covered in vegetation. The first entry into the bank pass book for the Restoration fund was dated May 17th 1878 and the first faculty was granted in 1882 (2 Aug) for the restoration of the then Church.
During the restoration the floor level was lowered and levelled. This revealed that, like in many other churches, there had been numerous burials below the floor one of which, if the terms of his will of 1500 were carried out, was **Richard Newton.** The remains were collected and reinterned in a large grave by the north wall of the Churchyard. Two effigies were uncovered in the floor of the porch and these were later placed in recesses in the chancel and sanctuary. Whilst work was proceeding in the porch, the fine Norman arch was uncovered and a room above the porch was found and opened. This was found to contain the skeleton of a monk. The first part of the restored building was reopened on 8th December 1882 to a large congregation by the Lord Bishop of St David's who took as his text Coll III., 3-4. He was accompanied by Venerable Archdeacon Lewis. The collection of £21 14s 5d was given to the Restoration fund and after the service many paid 2s for lunch in the crypt of the Old Hall.(this would have been soon after its restoration by **Mr Cobb**). The Bishop also baptised the son **Walter Mark,** of Captain **Walter Hoare** and his wife **Edith Mary.**
Contributions for the lunch had been provided by **Mrs Bowen, Mrs Leach, Mrs George, Mrs Russel,**Yerbeston**; Mrs Hitchen,** Iveston**; Mrs Lloyd,** Goldboro**; Mrs Sweet,** Mellaston; **Miss Thomas,** Moorston**; Miss Evans,** Castleton**;**
The pulpit for the Church was donated by **Mrs Bowen;** the font, **Mr** and **Mrs Hurlow**; reading desk, **Mr George Lewis**; lectern, anon friend; book stand for the Holy Table, **W O Hum Esq;** bible, **Miss Bryages**; bible, **Mrs Hird**; two prayer books for the holy table, **Mrs Robert George**; prayer book for reading desk, **Mrs Ada George;** bible for the pulpit, **Master Howard Penney;** book markers, **Miss Peard;** gas standards, **Rev T G Cree;** cushion for the pulpit, **Mrs Williams**, Salutation; two offertory basins, **Miss Mary Hurlow**, font bucket (oak with brass mounts), **Miss Hester Hurlow**. The west window was installed at the expense of **M.A.Saurin of Orielton**. The cost of renovating the nave was £400 and the work was carried out by **Mr Mc Alpin** of Pembroke Dock. The organ was built and erected by Messrs **Wade and Meggit**, Tenby.

Acc to *RCAM (1922)*

The present parish church of Monkton was formerly the church of St Nicholas originally founded by Arnold de Montgomery within his castle of Pembroke, and annexed by him to the Norman abbey of Seez doubtless on the condition that the abbey should establish a subordinate house on or near the same site. Slight traces of Norman work incorporated within the present priory or found built into its walls point to its erection during the lifetime of Arnold or soon after his death; but, with the exception of the lines of the exterior walls, the existing building has suffered such extensive demolitions at, and since the dissolution of the lesser of the lesser monasteries, and even more extensive restoration within the past half century, that it is difficult to be sure of the periods to which its component parts.
It was carefully examined and described by the late Professor E A Freeman a few years before its restoration *(Arch Camb 1852 II iii 181).* The professor refers to the "vast length of the nave , and the noble, though melancholy aspect of the ruined choir"
Like many Benedictine monastic churches, the nave was used , probably from the first, as the parish church of Pembroke, whilst the chancel was walled off for the exclusive use by the monks; hence in 1535 the former part lived on uninjured whilst the latter portion was stripped of its roof and left to become a total ruin. It is now largely a modern church.

At a meeting held after the Easter Vestry in 1883 it was agreed to level all the unmarked graves in the Churchyard.

A second faculty was granted in 1887 (21 April) for enlarging the Church The restoration work involved rebuilding the chancel and side chapel, making the church nearly half as long again, removing the dividing wall between the old nave and the ruined chancel. A new east window was installed to commemorate the Royal visit and new choir stalls with canopies, some of which were donated by Masonic lodges throughout South Wales, were carved and erected by **Mr Edwin Thomas** of St David's.
The Masonic Lodges also gave the stain glass windows in the Chapel. Much of the stone carving was done by a local mason Mr **Chas Henry Williams** of 4 Charlton Place Pembroke Dock. He also carved the pulpit in St John's Pembroke Dock, the South African War Memorial in Carmarthen and work in St Patrick's Church Pennar.

In this church are the vaults of the Meyricks' or Bush; of the Owen's' of Orielton; and the Corston family. One under the tower arch is inscribed as that of **Thomas Meyrike, Knt.**. and is of the time of James 1st on the side of it are a number of figures wearing trunk-hose

The monuments raised to the memory of the original family of Owen's of Oriolton are numerous,

and some era of a good age. They are placed in the north wall; the upper one cannot be deciphered with accuracy now as the letters were not cut in tho stone but were painted in gold paint.

There is a nice tablet - to the memory of **Abraham Leach**, of Corston, Esq.. a magistrate and deputy Lordly Lieutenant of this county, who died March 29, 1843, aged 79 years," and one in memory of '**John Frederick Leach, Esq** a Barrister-at-Law, who died March 13th, 1843, aged 31**.**

Tho tower was restored in 1887 at a cost of £80 the work being carried out by **Mr John Phillips**,for **Mr McAplin** Builder Pembroke Dock

The Church was visited by **King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra** on Saturday 23rd 1902 but according to a local paper, for some reason it is believed the **Rev David Bowen** was absent that day and so did not meet the Royal party.

On September 17th 1909 a faculty was granted for the erection of a churchyard cross in the parish churchyard.

During the clearing away of some of the remains of Monkton Priory a metal seal was found
The inscription reads " SIGILLU': PRIOR: PROVICIALIS: ANGLIE: ORDINIS: FRATRU': PREDICATORUM; its date is about 1500 and it is in the Tenby Museum.

Also a stone vessel described as a domestic mortar of medieval date was found in ground adjoining the Priory Church. Height 10ins, outside dia. 18ins, interior dia,13ins; with a heavy lug at each of the four cornerClergy and Churchwardens

Knethell Richard 1543 Moncton PRO 223/423 Churchwarden
Roche John 1543 Moncton PRO 223/423 Churchwarden

de Gardino Philip vicar	1347 Oct MonktonnWWHR Vol3 p 237
Roland Philip vicar	1349 Mar Monkton WWHR Vol3 p237
Corland William vicar	1349 Jul Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 237
Griffith Walter vicar	1385 Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 237
Popton David vicar	1385 Jun 27 Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 237
Mylet Philip vicar	1395 Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 237
David Philip vicar	1495 Feb Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 237
Philip David vicar	1497 May 26 Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 237
Morgan John	1534Monkton vicarWWHR Vol3 p 237
Carold David vicar	1554 Sep 21 Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 237
Jones John vicar	1562 Mar 17 Monkton WWHR Vol3 p 237

Owen Francis vicar	1621 Monkton	WWHR Vol3 p 237
COMMONWEALTH		
Mountford John vicar	1665 Monkton	WWHR Vol3 p 237
Stokes Nicholas	1668 Monkton vicar	WWHR Vol3 p 238
Jones Owen vicar	1690 Nov 22 Monkton	WWHR Vol3 p 238
Poole Henry	1695 Monkton vicar	WWHR Vol3 p 238
Jones Gilbert vicar	1722 Aug 16 Monkton	WWHR Vol3 p 238
Courtney Peter vicar	1743 Monkton	WWHR Vol3 p 238
Lewis David vicar	1743 Feb1 Monkton	WWHR Vol3 p 238
Seall George vicar	1770 Feb 2 Monkton	WWHR Vol3 p 238
Powell Thomas vicar	1790 Sep 2 Monkton	WWHR Vol3 p 238
Hughes John vicar	1795 Jul 6 Monkton	WWHR Vol3 p 238
Philipps Charles vicar	1809 Sep 27 Monkton	WWHR Vol3 p 238
Douglas Charles vicar	1854 Apr 25 Monkton	WWHR Vol3 p 238
Bowen David vicar	1877 Jul 11 Monkton	WWHR Vol3 p 238

The Parish records

of this ancient church, which at times were combined with those of St Mary's Pembroke, go back to 1711 but fortunately some of the Bishops transcripts from as early as 1685 still survive.

There was once, according to legend, a passage from the priory to the castle, but the sites entrance and exit have been lost. *(In fact according to one very reliable history of the area the entrance site is where a large bush stands in the vicarage garden and the passage was last partly walked in the late 1800's by the Davies brothers, one of whom later helped with the exploration of the Priory Cave*.)

The Monastery or Monks house which was known locally as the Monkey House has completely disappeared. It used to be where the Vicarage now stands. It had in it curious stone steps, a vaulted roof and at one time twelve stone statues of the apostles in niches in the walls. All these historical treasures were lost when it was taken down to build "the barn" attached to Priory farm.

When the Vicarage was built, there was deposited on June 14th 1893 in a cavity in the North East Foundation Stone a bottle containing a small piece of parchment with the following names written on it -- Archbishop of Canturbury, **Dr Benson**; Bishop of St David's Dr **Basil Jones;** Vicar of Monkton, Rev **David Bowen**. This bottle was sealed with an impression of the original seal of the Benedictine Prior.

Monkton Old Hall

Acc to RCAM

About 100yds south-east of the Benedictine Priory church of Monkton is a building which, though some what drastically renovated in recent years, still preserves in its restored features many of the characteristics of a small residence of the 15th, or even as is claimed of the 14th century. By the latter half of the 19th century its internal arrangements had become a heap of ruins, so that the account given in 1868 bt the Rev E L Barnwell in *Arch Camb III xiv 70* is incomplete, and the illustration of the exterior which he appends is far from presenting an adequate idea of its outward appearance. Some years later (1879) when it was leased by **Mr J R Cobb F.S.A**. the slated roof , which had been probably replaced in 1819 as some of the timbers bore that date, had fallen in as had the vault of the porch and that of the north east wing. An elder tree 7 1/2 inches in diameter was growing in

the chimney. According to his description, after the rubble had been cleared, the building consisted of a long low vaulted hall of three bays the eastern bay having a vaulted porch This low vaulted hall was, in his opinion, the oldest part of the building being cut into the limestone rock . Over the middle and western bay there is another hall with an external staircase with a fireplace and a slender Pembrokeshire stack. The north east limb consisted of kitchen with plain barrel vault built on the eastern bay of the main building and having a large fireplace with another room above. There was also fragmentary remains of a north western limb built on to the western bay. Cobb compared the design of the building with that of the Hostelary of the Prior of St Pancras, Southwark described in "*Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages vol 1 page 50".*

Priory Farm

was, according to Fenton, once the Prior's mansion, it has been very much restored but the corbels high on the front indicating parts are medieval.

Castleton

Acc/to *Mjr Francis Jones*
named after the Castle family -- a suggestion of a connection with Phillip Castlemartin in 1314
Acc/to *Fenton* in the 1300's Mabel Castle of Castleton sole heiress married **Sir Stephen Perrot** of Eastington
Phillip Knethell of Castleton Monkton was Bailiff of Pembroke in 1546 he died arround 1587 and his son John inherited.
In 1786 **Francis Meyrick** owned Upper Castleton and **Mrs Price** was the tenant.
In 1834 **Evan Evans** held a lease of the property.

Corston

(in the past also known as Causon, Corston House, Corsiton)
Acc to *Mjr Francis Jones*
Home of the Meares family from 1665 to 1770.
Francis Meares of Corston was *High Sheriff* in 1695 and an invatory of his possessions in 1720 gives a discription of the house
Ground Floor ---- Hall, parlour, kitchen, pantry, and an inner cellar.
Upper Floor ---- Large Chamber, middle chamber, chamber over the kitchen, two lodging rooms, chamber of convenience,
Garrets --- a number of rooms, store rooms, maid's room.
Outbuildings -- outer store room, dairy, outer cellar, brew house, cooling house, stables, ox-house, cart house, and other out buildings.
1670 Hearth Tax assessed as 3 and 4 hearths
In the pre marriage settlement of 1726 between **Francis Meares** Jnr and **Anne Elliot** of Pembroke the capital messuage of Corston was settled to the uses of the marriage.
1770 **William Meares**, the last of the family sold Courston to **John Prout** described as a yeoman of Moor.
1780 on **John Prout's** death it was purchased by **Abraham Leach** of Pembroke and remained the seat of the Leach family till the death of **Brig Gen H E Burleigh Leach** in 1936. His widow married **Captain Lional Green** and went to live in Herefordshire. The House was requisitioned by the RAF and was later uses as a Land Girl's Hostell. It was finally sold by Mrs Green in 1946.
Members of the Leach family were High Sheriffs in 1797, 1852, 1855 and 1933.

Fleet

Home of the Meyrick family in the late 16c, there are records of **Sir Francis Meyrick** of Fleet House in Moncton in 1608

1786 *Land Tax Records* **John Francis Meyrick** is recorded as owner of Upper Fleet with **William Powell** as tenant and also of Lower Fleet with **Jason Bedford** as tenant

Other place names in the area

mentioned in early records according to *B.G.Charles* include :-

Back Lane 1751
Bridge End 1688
Cunnigar 1661
Mains 1661
Monkton Bridge 1552
Pigeon House 1662 *this is probably the medieval dovecote lying to the west of the farm and mentioned by Fenton in 1810. It is similar to the one at Manorbier near the castle . There was another in the area, at Beirspool Pembroke Dock associated with the manor of Kingswood but this has been pulled* down
Windmill Hill 1613

St Nicholas Well

This is the name given to a large spring at the end of Watery Lane now enclosed within a modern conduit. It is said to have formerly supplied water to Pembroke Castle through pipes of earthenware and lead. One of the former was built into the boundary wall of Monkton Council school and one of the latter is preserved in Tenby Museum.

Acc/to *The Description of Pembrokeshire by George Owen* (1603)There was a small fair at Monkton near Pembroke on both Holy Rood Days Later records suggest that fairs were held on May 4th and September 25th but gradually, probably because the Parish was consolidated with that of Pembroke St Mary's and St Michael's, these fell into disuse.

Monkton Independent Chapel

Ebenezer --- A Chapel was built in 1845 which was used for a Sunday School and for occasional services. In 1851 it is recorded that no services were held there but occasionally the Minister of Tabernacle or one of the members would conduct a service. It was a branch of Tabernacle Pembroke and any records would be linked to that chapel.

Education 1847

Acc/to *the State of Education in Wales*

Parish of Monkton
Thomas Merryman , labourer informed me that a labourer's wages with food are from 8d to 9d a day, and without from 7s to 8s a week; farm servants from £6 to £10., and female servants from £2 to £6 per year. Labourers have not the means to get drunk otherwise some of them would. They suffer severely from the failure of the potato crop this year. The slight advance in wages is nothing to be compared to this loss. Most of the farmers are able to read and write. Still many children and labourers are without education
Dec 22nd 1846

Mr **William Thomas'**s school - This school is kept upstairs in two rooms of the master's house which is in good repair except the windows. There is a door to each room from the landing at the top of the stairs, but the master cannot see all the scholars from one room while they are in the other. He generally sits with the elementary classes.
The furniture consists of one masters desk, two long desks and twelve benches., no maps, prints,

nor cards of any description.
The master, who seemed to be well informed, had been for 10 years conducting the National school at Tenby. He devotes his whole time to his school ; his wife sells bread.
The scholars are tradesmen's mechanics, and a few labourers children; but the inclement weather prevented many from attending.
Dec.15th 1846

At the time the parishes of St Michael's St Mary's and St Nicholas where united. The borough of Pembroke included all these parishes which covered the whole area of Pater. Apart from Pater where there was an excellent National school owing partly to the influence and proximity of the Dockyard , the only school of public institution for the poor was the National school . This was held in a house in the town, hired for the purpose, which is also used as a savings bank . Over 200 children of both sexes attend the school which is supported by subscription. There had been since 1690 endowment for a free grammar school founded then but at this time the sum amounted to £11 3s 4d a year, just a little above a farm servants wage.
It was estimated that upwards of 500 children were without even a nominal education. The Sunday schools were few and worse attended. This inferiority would particularly apply to that part of Pembroke and its vicinity which lies in Monkton parish to the south and west.

Monkton Mixed School.

acc to *Mason 1905*

This school was built as a British school in the year 1865,- and has been improved several times since that date. An infants school was built on part of the play-ground in 1875, but latterly has been abandoned for infant teaching, and fitted up for teaching ecology The school is situated on the corner of Monkton Terrace at the commencement of the road leading to Norgans Hill. [it will accommodate 186. The average attendance in 1904 was 201 This school has always been popular with the *whole of* Pembroke, and in years gone by, children from the east would pass their own school to attend this one, a circumstance which often created a difficulty for the School Board to secure a different arrangement The headmaster (of many years standing) is **Mr W James**. **Mr. R. Owell** is the assistant master, and **Miss C Treharne** is the assistant mistress.
In 1873 The Pembroke and Pembroke Dock School Board took over Monkton Pembroke British school enforcing attendance at this elementary School.

Infants School Monkton.

This school is situated in a space on- the north side of the Main Street ,running through Monkton, westward. It was built in 1898 and will accomodate 350. The average attendance in 1904 totals 130. The headmistress is **Miss F. M. Logan**, and the Misses **C. L. Thomas, S. A. Kenniford** and **M. G. Norris** are the assistant mistresses

In 1883 as well as rebuilding of work being carried out in connection with the church work was also undertaken on a school room This was completed by the extending of the boundary wall by 20 feet, lengthening the main hall and erecting a dwarf wall with iron railings at the front.
There was a thriving Sunday School and that year the Sunday School treat was held at Orielton on July 17th by kind permision of **M.A.Saurin** Esq who provided one of the conveyances to take the younger children. The elder ones had to walk lead by the school band. The event finished at 7.30 pm when the drummer sounded the "alarm" and as the children marched out of the field each was presented with two buns. The church was reached about nine and after a few words from the Vicar and the singing of the National Anthem the children dispersed to their homes.

Historic Records relating to Monkton

1098 August 17
Notification that **Arnulf of Montgomery**, son of earl **Roger**, has given to the church of St Martin of Seez, for the souls of his father Roger and his brother **Hugh** who was slain that year, the church of St Nicholas at Pembroch,(ecclesiam santi Nicholai in eodem castro positam) a castle of his in Wales and twenty carucates of land, together with all that his men had given or should give to the abbey. He promised that he would give other land of his lying in England, sufficient to provide footgear for the brethren of the abbey. This gift he made that he might retain nothing for himself of all the rents and dues of the land, giving even his woods for the needs of the monks, namely for building, and firing and pannage, throughout his demesne.
(*Cal.Doc.France, ed Round pp237-8 No666*)

1098 Notification that Arnulf de Montgomery, son of earl Roger has given to the church of St Martin of Seez yearly ten pounds from England to be charged on the tithes of his churches and to be applied half to the footgear of the brethren at Seez, and half to the brethren at Pembroke on their buildings.
Appended are the names of those who witnessed the kings confirmation:
The king, **Anselm**, archbishop, **Wilfrid**, bishop, Arnulf, son of earl Roger, **Robert fitz Hamon**.
(*Cal.Doc.France, ed Round pp238 No668*)

1100c Memorandum of payments due to the abbey of St Martin of Seez and the brethren of Pembroke.... from the castle church, twenty shillings.
(*Cal.Doc.France, ed Round pp238 No667*)

1128-1135 not dated
Writ of protection by Henry 1 for the abbey of St Martin of Seez addressed to Odo, sheriff of Pembroq, for all their things in churches, lands, tithes, alms, and all other things, well, in peace and justly, as they held them at the time of Arnulph, and Vilfrid, bishop, and Walter of Gloucester. (*MS. Fr 18953, f45*)

1174-5 not dated 'William Karquit, sheriff of the province (provincia) ordered his officers and apparitors to take eight yoke of oxen belonging to the priory of Penbroc, where **Gerald de Barri** was fulfilling his legation, and drive them to the castle. When required for the third time to restore the same, he utterly refused and even promised worse, Gerald sent word to him that unless he restored the oxen he would be placed immediately under sentence of excommunication, to which he replied that he would not dare to excommunicate the king's constable in his own castle. Gerald replied that when the sheriff heard all the bells of the whole monastery rung at triple intervals then he would know without doubt that he was being excommunicated. immediately the messengers had returned, by authority of his legation, with candles lit, he solemnly gave the sentence of excommunication on him, in the presence of the monks of that place, and many of the clergy of the country, and likewise caused all the bells to be sounded together, as was customary, to confirm the sentence or rather to announce the fact. On the morrow, the robber came to the castle of Lanwadein, before David , the diocesan bishop, and Gerald and his colleague, Master Michael, whom the archbishop had attached to him, who had gone there, restitution having been made and satisfaction given, when he was beaten with rods, he was to be absolved'. *(Gir Camb. De Rebus (RS) Vol1 pp25-6*

1200 approx
Gerald of Wales records a deposition of a prior of Pembroke for fornication and the Seez monk presumably from Lancaster Priory who brought a mistress with him to Pembroke Priory. *Gir Camb Opera iv pp34-55*

1204-1214 not dated Grant by **William Marshall** earl of Pembroke, for the souls of himself, **Isabella** , his wife, and all his ancestors and heirs, to the church of St John the Evangelist and St Nicholas the Confessor, of Pembroch, and the monks there of the tithes of his vills of Penbroke, Tynbeh, and Castle Martin, in free alms. Witnesses: Geoffrey, bishop of St David's Robert, son of Richard, Geoffrey son of Robert, **Ralph Bluet, Nicholas Avenel** (From an *inspeximus 5 Edward III, Cal Pat Rolls 1330-1334 p67 Dugdale , Mon., Vol IV p321)*

1284
Pecham deposed **Ralph** the prior "for the vice of incontinence- and Ralph was sent back to the mother house and not allowed to return for ten years

1291 In Pope Nicholas *Taxation* we have this item only concerning Pembroke priory
" Decima in archid. Menev Bona. Prioris Penbr. ad £19 6s 3d ob Decima £1 18s 8d

1328 **Edward III** in the first year of his reign seized this priory into his own hands in consequence of a war with France (it was an alien priory)

1348 Black Death

1377 February 16 Westminster
Patent Roll 51 Edward III m 3d (Cal p 501)
Commission to J**ohn Joce** "chivaler"**, Henry Wogan "** chivaler"**, Matthew Wogan, Peter Perrot, William Malenfaunt, Laurence Bronhull, Richard Huscard, John Scurlag, Richard Wyrot, Peter Jurdan, John Wydlok, Philip Sutton,** the mayor and commonalty of Pembrok, and Tenby, and the king's steward and ministers of Pembroke, on complaint by the men of the county of Pembroke in Wales that **William Wyriot** and other perpetrators of homicides, robberies and other misdeeds by his favour and maintenance , have often imposed such threats upon the king's ministers there that for a long time they have not dared to do justice to complainants for damages and injuries inflicted on them in this respect, or govern the king's people there in their laws and customs, through fear of death to arrest William, bring him to Pembroke Castle, compel him to find sufficient mainpernors who will mainpern under penalty of £500 to have him before the king or elsewhere at the king's pleasure, and that he will not do or procure anything which could turn to the contempt or prejudice of the king, or the damage of his ministers and people, and keep him in prison in the said castle until he be willing to find such security

1377 **Richard II** seized the priory a second time at which time an extent of its possessions was taken.
Extenta Prioratus de Pembrochia 1 Ric II (*I have checked this against the original in the Records Office B.H.J. Hughes)*
Ecclesia pertin ad dictum Prioratum

Ecclesia de Castelmartyn ultra reprisas Valet per annum 1 marc Item dicunt quod Ecclessia sancti

Nicholai cum duabus capell ultra reprisas Val £x li
Item dicunt quod Ecclesia sancti Michaelis valet per annum
ultra reprisas £xiij. vjs viijd
Summa Valoris ecclesiarum iiijxx. £vj. xiijs. iiijd.
[Payment]
Pensiones pertin. ad dictum Prioratum
Ecclesia de Angulo redd. per annum xxiijs ad term. Pasch. et santi Michaelis.
Ecclesia de Porttraghan red. per annum ad eosdem term viijs Ecclesia de Tymbregh redd. per annum ad eodem term xiijs iiid Ecclesia de Tallagharn redd. per annum ad eosd. term xs Ecclesia de Sancti Cumano redd. per annum ad eosdem terminos ijs
Ecclesia de Londchirch redd. per annum ad eosdem terminos ijs Ecclesia de Villa Galdfrido redd per annum ad eosdem terminos
ijs
Ecclesia de sancto Ismael redd. per annum ad eosdem terminos ijs
Ecclessia de Crynwer redd. per annum ad eosdem terminos ijs
Summa Pensionum ixxjs
[Portion]
Portiones pertin ad dictum Prioratum
Ecclesia de Wynnoci val per annum ixvjs viijd
Ecclesia sancti Petroci val per annum xxvjs viijd Ecclesia de Costynton val per annum xs
Ecclesia de Nassh val per annum xid Ecclesia de Carne val per annum xiijs Ecclesia de Pennaly val per annum xiijs iiijd
Ecclesia de Sancti Florentii val per annum xijd
Summa Portionum £vj. xiijs. iiijd
.....

1379 May 17 Westminster
Patent Roll 2 Richard II pt 2 m 15 (Cal p 344)
Pardon, at the supplication of **Guy de Bryene,** to **William Wyryot** for the death of John Chepman of Penbrok, killed on Saturday the eve of St Andrew's, 50 Edward III.

1380 April 20 Westminster
Patent Roll, 3 Richard II, pt 3 m 23d (Cal p 509)
Commission to **Guy de Briene, John Joce, knight, Walter Mille, Matthew Wogan, John Hoton, Henry Shirmyn, William Malenfaunt, Richard Huskard, Richard Wyryot, Peter Jurdan, John Wydlok, Philip Sutton, John Laurence, Thomas Joffe, Richard Howell, John Howell, Griffin ap Eynon, Richard Gourda,** the mayor and commonalty of Kermendyn, to arrest and to bring to Pembroke Castle **William Wyriot**, who maintains a band of malefactors, and to imprison him there unless he find mainpernors in £500

1380 May 3 Westminster
Patent Roll 3 Richard II pt 3 m 17d (Cal p511)
Commission to **Richard Tresilian** and **David Hannemere** to enquire touching a complaint by **William de Bello Campo**, who holds a farm the county of Pembroke, late of **John de Hastynges,** earl of Pembroke, deceased, tenant in chief, in the king's hands by reason of the minority of the heir, that when **Walter Mille,** who supplies his place in the country, and is sheriff and judge there, was returning from London, whither he had been on business connected with the country to take advice of the king's justices, among other things, touching a suit brought by **Robert Corbet** against **William Wiryot**, concerning lands in the county, **Richard Howell**, kinsman of the said **William Wiryot**, W**illiam Spykyng** and others lay in ambush and assaulted him and his servants at Egelton,

co Hereford, and carried away goods, commissions, letters of presentation of **Henry del See**, one of the clerks in Chancery, directed to the Bishop of St David's, charters, writings and other muniments.

1399 approx. Henry IV restored the priory but it was seized again by the Crown
Henry IV issued a writ of protection to Pembroke Priory *(Episc Acts pp247,254,255)*

Henry by the grace of God king. etc. to all whom the present letters shall come, greeting. Know that we inwardly considering how some alien priories, houses and religious places being within our realm of England and Wales were laudably founded and built by our noble progenitors and other nobles and magnates of our realm to do and maintain divine offices and works of hospitality and alms and other works of piety and devotion, and that the same priories and religious places, as well by sudden and frequent removals and expulsions of the priors and occupiers of the places aforesaid as by divers secular and other farmers after they were that they were first taken into the hand of Sir Edward, late king of England, our grandfather (*Edward III*), by occasion of the war between us and those of France, are so above measure destroyed, dilapudated and wasted as well in houses as in things and possessions that the divine worship and regular observances therein are at an end, and hospitalities and alms and other works of charity besides, of old established and accustomed to be done there are withdrawn , and also the pious vows of the founders are in manifold ways defrauded and frustrated to no small offence and displeasure of Almighty God, as we believe. And it being our will therefore to the glory of God and holy church to provide more graciously for the increase of divine worship and the renewal and continuance of the said works of charity and other works incumbent , we of our especial grace , of our certain knowledge and with the assent of our council in our present parliament have granted and by the tenour of these presents have restored to the abbot and convent of St Martin, Sees of the power of France, the advowsons of all their conventual and other priories to which priors have been accustomed of ancient time to be admitted, instituted and inducted, in our realm of England and elsewhere within our lordship and power being, and taken and seized into our hand by occasion of the war aforesaid, and we remove our hand from the advowsons aforesaid; to have and to hold to them and their successors, so that the same abbot and his successors aforesaid shall henceforth present fit persons to the priories aforesaid in all voidance of the same, the seisin thereof aforesaid or any other seisin in our hand or the hand of our aforesaid grandfather or of Richard, late king of England, by the occasion of the war aforesaid, made before these times , or any ordinances published to the contrary, notwithstanding; saving nevertheless to us and our heirs and other chief lords the services due therefrom, and further saving the right of any other person whatsoever. In witness etc. we have caused these our letters patent to be made. Witness myself at Westminster, 15th November in the first year of our reign (1399) By K.

1399 26 Nov
Guy[1] etc to our beloved son in Christ **Don Gervas le Brok**, monk of the order of St Benedict, priest expressly professed in the same order, greetings etc.
To the priory of St Nicholas, Pembroke, of our diocese, which is usually governed by a prior, immediatly annexed to the monastery of St Martin , Seez of the same order, and a dependant of the same , now vacant, to which by the religious men the abbot and convent of Sees aforesaid, true patrons of that priory thou art presented to us, with licence for this first time asked and obtained from our most excellent prince and lord, lord Henry etc. illustrious king of England etc. all ordinances published to the contrary notwithstanding, we admit thee and we institute and invest thee as prior of the same priory of St Nicholas Dated at London 26th November 1399
(There is a note that the same Gervas rendered canonical obedience, first abjuring all schismatical pravity)

1433 8th July Westminster
Patent Roll 11 Henry VI m.1.pt 2 (Cal pp298-299) On 3 September, in his first year,

[1] Guy Mone was Bishop of St David's from 1397 to 1408

(1413) Henry V granted to the present king's Uncle, **Humphrey duke of Gloucester,** by the name of **Humphrey de Lancastre**, the alien priory of Pembroke in tai during the war with France; and by other letters patent, dated at Leicester 16th May in the second year, he advanced him to be earl of Pembroke and then duke of Gloucester for his life, with £20 a year to support his estate as earl and £40 a year to support his estate as duke, out of the issues of the county of Pembroke by the hands of the sheriff. Afterwards on 21 May in the eighth year, peace was made between the king and Charles, king of France, whereby and by virtue of an ordinance made in Parliament at Leicester, in 2 Henry V, the said alien priory of Pembroke, not being conventual and not having had any priors instituted or inducted would come into the king's hands. Now the said Humphrey has had no payment of the said sums of £20 and £40 or of any parcel thereof because Henry V had no issues by the hands of the sheriff of the county inasmuch as by letters patent dated 20th July in his first year, he granted to the said Humphrey in tail, amongst other things, the said county with all its issues and profits by the name of castle and lordship of Pembroke... with all franchises, regalities. liberties, fines ransoms, customs, knight's fees advowsons, fisheries, prises of wine and other profits accustomed. The king therefore, on surrender of the above named letter patent relative to the titles of earl and duke and to the said priory, by advice and assent of the lords spiritual and temporal and of the commonality of England in the present parliament grants to his said uncle, in tail male, the said styles, honours and names of earl of Pembroke and duke of Gloucester, with £20 a year to maintain his estate as earl and £40 a year to maintain his estate as duke, form the said 16 May 2 Henry V out of the issues and revenues of the said priory of Pembroke, Grant to him also during pleasure the said priory with all lands, tenements, rents services, possessions, pensions, portions, fees, advowsons, franchises, liberties and other profits to the same belonging, he finding four chaplains to celebrate divine service everyday in the said priory and paying to **Hortonk van Clux**, "chivaler", the £50 a year granted to him by HenryIV, henceforward and as from the aforesaid 21 May

By K and C in Parl.

(**Humphrey , duke of Gloucester** died without heir of his body and the acc/to *Patent Roll 21 Henry vi pt 2 m1* dated 1443 27 Feb and 26 Henry vi pt 2 m9 William de la Pole earl of Suffolk and Alice his wife were given the titles of earl and countess of Pembroke and the estates in tail male ---- for a contemporary copy of these letters patent see *Harl Ch, 51 H 10 (Brit. Museum)* -

1454 there is conformation that the estates and title was given to **Jasper Tudor** *Rot Parl V pp260-1* -- confiscated 10 Aug 1461 *Patent Roll 1 Edward IV pt 3 m 26d (Cal p99)* [suspect there is was an earlier commission dated at York on 9th May 1461. - given to Richard duke of Gloucester 1462 12 Aug *Patent Roll 2 Edward iv pt 1 m5)*

1461 **Abbot Whethanstede** procured a confirmation of this grant from King Edward IV who again confirmed the gift in the 27th year of his reign

1467 15 March

Patent Roll 6 Edward IV pt 1 m 15

General pardon to **Richard Bennrayth** of Pembroke “gentilman” alias **Richard Hugh** of Monkton co Pembroke alias **Richard Benet** of all offences committed by him before 8 October 1 Edward IV.

1480 - Acc/to the *Wallingford Registry of St Albans* Monastery Hertfordshire it appears that the Abbot of St Albans was at that date patron of the following Rectories and Vicarages in Pembrokeshire

Rectoria de Tyneby

Rectoria de Angulo

Rectoria de Porterawharn
Rectoria de Cranwer
Vicaria de Monkton
Vicaria de Castre Martini
Vicaria de Sancti Michaeltis, Pembrochie
The Mayor and Burgesses of Tenby were granted leave to nominate two chaplains in the parish church of Crownweare, with the donation of the hermitage of St David's near Pembroke *(Should that be St Deniol's near Pembroke)*

1482 According to entries in the register of **Richard Martyn**, Bishop of St David's he visited the Priory in the autumn of that year.

1500 *Prerogative Register of Canterbury*
The will of 1500 of **Richard Newton**, a resident in the parish of Monkton, near Pembroke, in which he requests that his body be buried in the Chancel of the Church of St Nicholas Monkton and amongst the bequeaths
" to the Prior and Convent of Monkton and to their successors to the intent that it shall be kept in the said place of Monkton a basin and ewer of white silver with belonged to D**ame Elizabeth Newton** my mother. To the chapel of St George the Martyr of Nangle four tenements in Haverfordwest and Pembroke, which lands of late appertained to the chapel of St Anthony in the Nangle, and to the augmentation of the stipend of a priest always to sing for the souls of the founders of the chapel of St Anthony, that is to say...Shelborn and his ancestors and for me and Elinor my late wife" He also directed that" the principal window in the chapel of St George above the altar shall be renewed and barred with green bars, and that the history and life of St George shall be pictured upon the glass" *He also left 20 shillings to the high altar of the Church of Monkton and among those who witnessed his will were **Sir Robert Smyth** rector of Nangle. **Sir William Harres**, rector of Cosheston*

1534 - **William Waren** or **Warren** was the last prior of Pembroke
(MS Col Vol xxvii fol 122b)
Ecelesia Santi Nicholai de Monckton, Santi Michaelis Pembr. et abarum; videlicet.
Willmuss Waren prior cellae sive prioratus de Moncketon st Pembs. et ratione ejusdem rector eccliarum poch subscriptarum, videlt, Sancti Nichoi. de Monckton, Sancti Michaels Pembr. divae Mariae Pembr. ,capellae de Crukemanan et eclliae parrachialis de Castro Martini, cum maneiis terris et tentis ac glebus dictus eccliis spectantibus infra Decanat. Pembr. asseriut se inde computatur coram comiss dni regis com. Hertf eo quod cella praedca sub monasterio Snacti Albani existit. *(Return 26 Henry VIII First Fruits Office)*

The clear value of this priory in the 26th Henry VIII appears to have amounted to £57 9s 3 ¾ d
Speede makes the gross revenue to have gone up to £113 2s 6 1/4d
Tanner says the Benet college manuscript makes the value £32 3s 4d per annum only

1546 The site of Pembroke Priory was granted in the 37th Henry VIII to **John Vaughan** and **Katherine** his wife.
P*articulars for grants temp Henry VIII Augmentation Office.*
Md that I John Vaughan doctor of lawe do requyre to purchase of the kings majestie by virtue of his grace's commission of sale the manor and selle of Penbroke, otherwise called Monkton in South Walles in the countie of Penbroke, wth their rights, members and appurtenance being of the clere yearly value of twelve pounds the tenth not being deducted. In wytnes wherof to this subscrybed with my hande T have sett my seale the nynth day of December in the 37th year of the reign of our

most dreade soveraign Lord Kynge Henry th eight by the Grace of God Kynge of Inglonde, France and Ireland, defender of the faith and of the Church of Inglonde and also of Ireland on earth the supreme hedd

Jo Vaughan.

[the price was £216]

(In other manuscripts described as Sir John Vaughan of Whitland)

1548 During the time of **Bishop Ferrar** attempt to re-organise the Diocess of St David's he was opposed in this by **Thomas Young** the precentor and **Rowland Meyrick** (father of the 2nd Earl of Essex's household steward) Their allies were the Devereux and the Barlows, whom Ferrar had estranged, the Barlows by challenging their claims to the farm of the prebend of Brawdy and the lease of Monkton and accusing them of witholding tithes that ought to have come to the Bishop from Carew and the Devereux by seeking to recover Lamphey. The Bishop was accused by his chapter of numerous charges of abuse of authority, maintenance of superstition, covertousness etc. and remained in custody till his martyrdom in Mary's reign. Meyrick proceeded to the office of a commissioner and Bishop of Bangor.

Dec 1551 (LateChantries)
Lessee: **William Warren**--Land granted or belonging to free chapel of St Daniell, parish of St Mary, Pembroke

1595 November 8. Carmarthen

Frannces Meyrick was one of the signatories of a letter addressed to **Sir John Puckering**, Lord Keeper, **Lord Burghley**, Lord Treasurer, The earl of Essex, Lord Buckhurs and the earl of Pembroke. requesting ships of war and fortifications to defend the harbour of Milford

Bronwydd MS 3, fos.96-7.

1600 October 1
Francis Meyrick was one of the signatoris of a letter to the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town and County of Haverfordwest billeting 200 soldiers stranded by bad weather in the Haven, on their way to Ireland, in the town and County of Havefordwest until the wind changes. *Records of Haverfordwest*

1615
Johannes Meyrick genr. pro pauperbus was mentioned as one of the treasurers of the poor and mained soldiers within the county of Pembroke [the funds appear to have been misdirected [£200 to a house of correction which was never made, £40 per year towards the relief of mained soldiers but only two paid in the county and they received £11 between them per annum, £12 yearly levy for the relief of poor persons --only £6 distributed. Money raised to repair St Katherins Bridge and other bridges and the money converted to their own use.]

Bronwydd MS 399

Tanner refers to a manuscript which was formally preserved in the Cottanian library at Westminster marked Otho B IV intitled " Processus inductionis Manerii sive Prioratus de Penbroke metrice" which disappeared after the fire of 1731.

1643 C**aptain Thomas Evans** of Crickmarren (*parish of Monkton*) commanded a troop of horse in the Parliamentary forces.

1652 October 7th
Letter
Erasmus Phillips, Sampson Lort and **William Phillips**, Pembroke Town to the Committee for regulation of Markets, the Inner Exchequer Chamber, Westminster

Having received their order of 15th June 1652 concerning the regulating of markets, enclosed in a letter from Mr **Blackgrave**, the writers caused it to be published at the public sessions holden for co. Pembrocke at the town hall of Pembrocke on 5 October . They made known such [fit] places within the county where markets may be directed, viz. , Mounton in the hundred of Castlemartyn on Tuesday, Fishguard in Kemes on Wednesday, Lawhadden in Dungleddy on Thursday, St Florence in Castemartyn on Thursday, and Narberth in the hundred of Narberth on Wednesday. The reason of their certificate herein is that there is no market in the county but in the corporate towns of Pembroke and Tenby and the county town of Haverfordwes. *(Calender of the Records of the borough of Haverfordwest 1539 - 1660)*

On June 15th 1810 Sir **John Owen** of Orielton purchase the estate of Monkton from **Viscount Hereford** for £45,545 He also spent considerable money on the refurbishing and embellishing Orielton.

People associated in records with Monkton Parish and information on them

1648 **Peregrine Phillips** Vicar of Monkton during the Civil War.
Acc/to J *T Rees " History of Protestant Nonconformity in Wales"* (1861) the Oxford-educated Phillips, the son of a vicar of Amroth, was appointed to the Llangwm living after briefly serving as his uncles curate at Kidwelly. Pluralism was very common, and with the backing of such gentlemen as Sir **Hugh Owen, Sir Roger Lort** and **Sir John Meyrick,** he was soon preferred first to Monkton, then to Cosheston and Pembroke St Mary's. When Cromwell placed a battery, in his garden with the aim of bombarding the castle Rev Phillips hid his flour in the bolster of his bed to save it from the hungry Roundheads who were searching for food. He was invited to preach before Oliver Cromwell and his troops during the siege of Pembroke (1648) probably on Sunday July 16 1648 and he so impressed the future Protector that he was invited aboard the men-of-war about to undertake the Irish campaign. During the Protectorate Phillips became widely known as a committed advocate of the governments religious policy. A very accomplished orator, hailed by many as the best in the county , he preached in almost every church English and Welsh, and before the Justices of the Assizes at Cardigan, Haverfordwest and Carmarthen. He must have relinquished his Pembroke incumbency when the parishes of Llangwm, Freystrop and Rosemarket were united (July 1656). Peregrine Phillips continued to be very active as an open-air preacher and public evangelist until he fell foul of the Act of Uniformity (1662) which banned all acts of worship not conducted in accordance with the Book of Common Prayer.
Upon his death at 68 years of age in September 1692, this unforgetteble former rector of Llangwm, Cosheston and vicar of Monkton and St Mary's Pembroke was buried near the pulpit at Haroldston church.

Meyrick's & Monkton

Rowland Meyric 1505 -66 born at Bodorgan Anglesey --- son of Meurig Lewis of Bodorgan who was in the king's personal service and whose father had fought at Bosworth for Henry Tudor later

Henry VII. Rowland Meyrick became chancellor of St Davids and prebendary of Treflodan -served as one of Queen Elizabeth's commissoners authorised to carry out a visitation of the Welsh bishoprics and then consecrated Bishop of Bangor December 1559 to 1565. He married **Katherine** daughter of **Owen Barrett** of Gellyswick she died in 1598 and they had four sons and two daughters - eldest was **Sir Gelly Meyrick**, Knt who was a lifelong friend of the Earl of Essex - he shared the same fate and died on the scaffold in 1601.
1555 **Gelly Meyrick** eldest son of Rowland leased land from the Bishop of St David's in Llanwda for a term of fourty years these leases were renewed in 1626 for **John Meyrick** the term being 21 years and the land was leased by the family till the end of the 1700's
1595 **Francis Meyrick** son of Rowland was a deputy lieutenant of the of the Earl of Pembroke involved (with **George Owen**) in preparations to resist a threatened invasion by Spain - Francis was knighted by **Robert Devereux** 2nd Earl of Essex whilst serving with him in Ireland, he later acquired lands which had belonged to Pembroke Priory and lived at Fleet.
John Meyrick younger son of Rowland of was appointed clerk of the peace by the Earl
1596 **Anne Meyrick** leased a holding for three lives that originally had been the property of Pill Priory

1602 **Richard Bathoe**
The complaint *of* Richard Bathoe to the Starr Chamber *1602,* not long after the execution of the earl of Essex. Bathoe who claimed to be a preacher resident in Ireland, alleged that, having landed at Milford and made his way to Pembroke about his necessarie affaires and business he made some slighting reference in private conversation to the late earl and his treason and was subsequently set upon and severely beaten up by an armed gang led by **John Meyrick** of the Fleet, Monkton brother of Essex's steward **Sir Gelly**. With Meyrick were **Thomas Adams** 'a desparate young gentleman', **Hugh Powell, John Cheere, John Shakerlyne John Lynche** and others, supported by a number of women, amongst whom were Meyrick's mother-in-law, **Maud Wogan,** wife of **Morgan Powell**, a merchant-gentleman of Pembroke, Meyrick's wife, **Lucy,** and her sister **Elizabeth**, wife of **Nicholas Adams**, and **Jane Webb**, the wife of George Powell of Pembroke.
(NB There are some doubts about Richard Bathoe -- was he an agent provecur as when he died in 1627 he was described as a "parson of Llangwm" and son of a previous parson of Llangwm)

Sir John Meyrick - third son of **Sir Francis Meyrick** was one of the military officers of the third Earl of Essex and fought in the thirty years war. He was wounded in 1632 at Maastricht. In 1640 commamded a regiment in which his brother **Sir Gelly Meyrick** served as an ensign. Later he became an MP for Newcastle -under-Lyme. During the Civil war he was a military adviser to the Earl of Essex and president of the Earls council of war. He married one of the daughters of Morgan and Maud Powell .

1641 **Sir John Meyrick** of Fleet was on of the officers appointed by Parliament for service against the rebels in Ireland.

1642 - **Sir John Meyrick** of Fleet was a supporter of the Parliamentary cause

In 1660 **Francis Meyrick** (also refered to as Captain Meyrick) was tenant of Boughwood [Bowett farm near Hundleton] the property of Leister, 6th Viscount Hereford . This he held on an annual tenancy but was trying to obtain a lease of either three lives or one and twenty years. There was also at the same time a land dispute in progress between **William Holcombe** of Brownslade (who acted as local agent) and **Captain Meyrick** quoting threats alleged to have been made by ***Mr Esix Meyrick***
In 1661 **Francis Meyrick** had financial problems, he was unable to pay his rent but hoped to be

able to do so in the near future as he was owed £20 by his nephew

the Hearth Tax of 1670 records that **John Meyricke** of Mouncton paid tax on 2 hearths

In 1680 there are records relating to **Dorothy Meyrick** as daughter / heir of **John Meyrick** of Bowett

By 1696 Meyrick references give the family home as Bush when in that year **Essex Meyrick** of Bush was one of the gentlemen presented for refusing oaths of allegiance to **William III**

Allen John 1670 Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Barrett Katherine 1598 daughter of **Barrett Owen** of Gellyswick who had married **Meyrick Dr Rowland,** Bishop of Bangor left four sons and two daughters - eldest was **Meyrick Sir Gilly, Knt** who was a lifelong friend of the Earl of **Essex** - he shared the same fate and died on the scaffold in 1601 - the **Meyrick**'s of Fleet near Monkton were descended from him In 1828 **Thomas, Meyrick** of Bush married **Jane** great granddaughter of **Brown Willis** the antiquary - they had an only daughter **Jane Sophia** who married **St John Chinerton Charlton** esq, of Apley Castle Salop Their second son **Thomas,** inherited Bush and took the name **Meyrick**, on his older brothers death he inherited Apley also - he was created Baronet in 1880

Barri John de 1301 granted the advowson of Penally to Acornbury Priory," an Austin nunnery in Herefordshire, and that of Manorbier to the Priory of Monkton 1324 **John de Barri** was seised of five Knight's fees at Manorbier of the value of 100 marks It is probably of this **John** that there is the effigy in Manorbier church, he was a witness to the Angle charterof 1298 Shortly before that he by two fines passed his lands in Ireland to his nephew **David**, who, upon his uncle's death, claimed the lordship of Manorbier against **Richard Simond** who had married the daughter of **Nicholas de Carew** The grant to Acornbury may be accounted for by the fact that **Barri Ann de** 1301 daughter of **John** daughter, was prioress of the nunnery at Acornbury Priory He also had 2 sons.

Bateman Evan 1670 Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beavan Owen 1670 Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bedford Margret 1670 Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beede John 1670 Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bishop Henry 1670 Monkton H 5 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen David 1897 Rev & others Monkton Water

Bowen David Rev 1877 Jul 11 an architect Vicar Monkton Priory Church **Bowen David** Rev of Monkton Deputy Provincial Grand Master Past G C of England Ancient Order of FreeMasons Loyal Welsh**,** Lodge of Wales Pembroke Dock1877 Jul 11 Monkton Vicar *WWHR Vol3 p 238,* **Bowen Rev David 1900** Hamilton House, Pembroke *Arch Camb 1900*

Bowen Mrs 8th December 1882 Monkton Priory Church

Brotherton Elizabeth 1670 Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Browne Bithell 1670 Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bryages Miss 8th December 1882 Monkton Priory Church

Brynne Jeffrey 1670 Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Butler Richard 1670 Monkton H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Butler William 1670 Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Carold David 1554 Sep 21 Monkton Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 237,

Carrow Widdowe 1670 Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Castro Walter de 1324 held of the Earl half a fee at Flemishton (Flimiston in Castlemartin parish), another half a fee at Moriston (Moreston in Monkton)

Chastel Thomas de 1339 was one of the guardians of Monkton Priory, which had been seized into the **King**s hands as an alien priory,

Chatchmaide George 1670 Monkton H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cobb J R 1880 - 83 Pembroke Castle restoration particularly the Gate and Monkton Old Hall

Cole George Lady Day 1897 Bowett Monkton *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*,

Coole David 1670 Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Coorsey Lewis 1670 Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Corland William 1349 Jul 16 vicar Monkton *WWHR* Vol3 p 237

Corral Widdowe 1670 Monkton H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Coulton George 1670 Monkton H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Courtenay Peter 1743 (Vicar) Pembroke St Marys Monkton Vicar Pembroke St Michaels *WWHR Vol3 p 234, WWHR Vol3 p 232,WWHR Vol3 p 238*,

Cozens William 1670 Monkton H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cree T G Rev 8th December 1882 Monkton Priory Church

David George 1670 Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Peter 1482 10 October On 10 October at Monkton by Pembroke in the year as above **Martyn Richard** beforesaid collated to one **Peter David** the perpetual vicarage of the church of the blessed Mary Cairiw vacant and in his collation by lapse etc And he had Letters etc *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

David Philip 1495 Feb 26 Monkton Vicar On 26 February 1495 in Carmarthen priory

Thomas the aforesaid vicar general admitted Master **Philip David** to the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of St Nicholas Monktown and instituted him according to the form etc in the same then vacant by the death of **Sir Mylet Philip** last vicar there and in the presentation of the venerable man **Thorton John** doctor in theology prior of Pembroke priory patron of the said vicarage And thereof he had etc *WWHR* Vol3 p 237

David Thomas 1670 Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davies Rachael 23 March 1791 Monkton Singlewoman Offence Breakingand entering prosecutor's house and stealing sundry articles No indictment Jeffreston Prosecutor **Lawrence Thomas** Jeffreston labourer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davis Henry 1670 Monkton H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

de Gardino Philip 1347 Oct 4 vicar Monkton *WWHR Vol3 p 237*

Demont Francis 1670 Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Dixon E W 1939 Priory Farm cave Monkton *Guide to the Collection Illustrating The PreHistory of Wales*

Douglas Charles 1854 Apr 25 Vicar Pembroke St Michaels1854 Apr 25 St Mary's Pemb vicar 1854 Apr 25 Monkton *WWHR Vol3 p 238WWHR Vol3 p 235*

Dunn John 1713 Pembroke Mayor lived at Crickmarron Monkton had a daughter **Catherine** *WWHR 1915*

Dunne Stephen 1670 Monkton H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Eston Rice 1670 Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evans Miss 8th December 1882 Castleton Monkton Priory Church

Fleming William 1246 held Earl half a fee at Flemishton Flimston in Castlemartin parish, another half a fee at Moriston (Moreston) in Monkton *Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen*

Fortune Margret 1670 Monkton H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

George Ada Mrs 8th December 1882 Monkton Priory Church

George Robert 8th December 1882 Mrs Monkton Priory Church

Gilliad John Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* 1670

Gough Frances 1670 widow Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Miles 1670 Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Walter 1385 Monkton Vicar *WWHR Vol3 p 237*

Grimes W F 1939 Professor Priory Farm cave Monkton *Guide to the Collection Illustrating The PreHistory of Wales*

Gwither George 1670 Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hall Lewis 1670 Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hancocke George 1670 Monkton H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harries Samuel 25 March 1914 Summerton**,** Monkton

Hellier Thomas 1670 Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hinton Henry 1670 Monkton H 4 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hinton Henry 1670 Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hird ? 8th December 1882 **Mrs** Monkton Priory Church

Hitchen ? 8th December 1882 Mrs of Iveston *Monkton Priory Church*

Hitching John 1670 Monkton H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hoare Walter 8th December 1882 Captain Monkton Priory Church

Hoare Edith Mary 8th December 1882 Monkton Priory Church

Hoare Walter Mark 8th December 1882 baptised Monkton Priory Church

Holcombe William 1698 of Brownslade Monkton, Probate *Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells 1980*

Holcombe William 1670 of Brownslade Monkton H8 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hopla John 14 Jul 1851 born Monkton Pembrokeshire died 24 Mar 1911Spanish Fork Utah Left Liverpool on 19 Apr 1856 aboard the S Curling Arrival, Arrived in Boston on 23 May 1856 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Hopla Lorenzo Edward 2 Dec 1855 born Monkton Pembrokeshire died 5 Sep 1916 Mapleton Utah Left Liverpool on 19 Apr 1856 aboard the S Curling Arrival, Arrived in Boston on 23 May 1856 Married to **Stringer, Olivia Mayne** on 20 Dec 1889 at Provo, Utah, *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

House J 25 October 1912 Quoits Mill Monkton

Howell Catherine 23 May 1812 Monkton Married Offence Theft of a cow, Prisoner aged 23, NLW MSS 206D records that contrary to the belief of the Judge, one of the jury 'said it was believed they thought she was insane because she took it in the day time', Monkton Prosecutor **Evans,Margaret** Rhoscrowther , widow *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Howell John 1670 Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hughes John 1792 Aug 31 Bosheston Rector **Hughes** Revd J Bosheston £1 1 0

subscriber to the fund for the sons of the clergy 1794 1795 Jul 6 Vicar Pembroke St Mary's 1795 Jul 6 Monkton Vicar 1795 Jul 6 Vicar Pembroke St Michaels *WWHR* Vol3 P 234 *WWHR Vol1 p 246Church in Wales MS AD/AET 1209*

Hughes ? 1670 Widdowe Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hum W O 8th December 1882 Esq Monkton Priory Church

Humphrey Duke of Gloucester 1442 St Mary's parish church of Tenby was presented with the priory of Monkton by the duke of Gloucester **Humphrey** Earl of Pembroke to his friend the Abbot of St Albans who passed the church on to his sisters in the Convent of St Mary de la Pre Founded by King John for the health of his own, his ancestors and his heirs souls and built for God, lepers and diseased women in a meadow near St Albans

Hurler Austin 1670 Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hurler Francis 1670 Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hurlow Hester 8th December 1882 Miss Monkton Priory Church

Hurlow Stephen 6 August 1814 Monkton Gent, Offence Assault, Monkton Prosecutor **Robert Davies** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Hurlow Thomas 6 August 1814 Monkton Yeoman Offence Assault, Monkton Prosecutor **Robert Davies** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Hurlow Mary 8th December 1882 Miss Monkton Priory Church

Hurlow ? 8th December 1882 Mr and Mrs Monkton Priory Church

Hurrell Style A 1939 Dr Priory Farm cave Monkton *Guide to the Collection Illustrating The PreHistory of Wales*

Jackeston Earnest 1670 Monkton H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkins James 1670 Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jermin Griffith 1670 Monkton H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Sarah Alice 10 Aug 1805 born St Lawrence Monkton Pembrokeshire died Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah , Left Liverpool, England on 22 Feb 1854 aboard the Windermere Arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana on 23 Apr 1854 Married to **James** , **Joseph** on 7 Oct 1834 at Saint Lawrence ,Hundleton Pembroke, Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Jones Daniel Lady Day 1897 Seveston Monkton *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones Gilbert 1722 Aug 16 Monkton Vicar , 1722 Aug 16 St Mary's Pemb Vicar, 1722 Aug 16 Vicar Pembroke St Michaels *WWHR* Vol3

Jones Henry 1670 Monkton H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones John 1562 Mar 17 Monkton Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 237

Jones Owen 1690 Nov 21 Vicar Pembroke St Mary's 1690 Nov 21 Vicar Pembroke St Michaels 1690 Nov 22 Monkton Vicar 1695 Jul 4 Cosheston Rector *WWHR Vol1 WWHR Vol3*

Jones Owen vicar 1690 Nov 22 Monkton *WWHR Vol3 p 238*

Jones Thomas Bowett Monkton *Orielton Rent Book* Lady Day 1897

King Joseph 10th June 1829 first Boatswain Pater Yard Pembroke died buried Monkton Priory Cemetary

Lewis David 1743 Feb 1 Monkton Vicar Pembroke Vicar St Michaels Pembroke Vicar St Mary's *WWHR Vol3*

Lewis George 25 October 1909 Quoits Mill Monkton

Lewis George 8th December 1882 Monkton Priory Church

Lewis Griffith 1670 Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lloyd ? 8th December 1882 Mrs Goldboro Monkton Priory Church

Mason Robert 1670 Monkton H4 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meare Francis 1670 Monkton H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meare Francis 1670 Monkton H4 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mends Robert 1670 Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mericke John 1626 of Monkton Pems Esq lease of the tithes Llanwnda *Pembrokeshire parsons*

Merryman Thomas Dec 22nd 1846 labourer Monkton parish

Meyrick Francis 1595 son of **Rowland** was a deputy lieutenant of the of the Earl of Pembroke involved with **George Owen** in preparations to resist a threatened invasion by Spain - **Francis** was knighted by **Devereux Robert** 2nd Earl of **Essex** whilst serving with him in Ireland, he later acquired lands which had belonged to Pembroke Priory and lived at Fleet

Meyrick John 1590's? younger son of **Rowland** of was appointed clerk of the peace by the Earl

Meyrick Anne 1596 leased a holding for three lives that originally had been the Property of Pill Priory

Meyrick John 1632 - **Sir** third son of **Sir Francis Meyrick** was one of the military officers of the third Earl of **Essex** and fought in the thirty years war He was wounded in 1632 at Maastricht In 1640 commanded a regiment in which his brother **Sir Gelly Meyrick** served as an ensign Later he became an MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme During the Civil War he was a military adviser to the Earl of **Essex** and president of the Earls council of war He married one of the daughters of **Powell**

Morgan and **Maud** his wife

Meyrick John 1641 **Sir** of Fleet was on of the officers appointed by parliament for service against the rebels

Meyrick John 1642 - **Sir** of Fleet was a supporter of the parliamentary cause

Meyrick Francis 1660 also refered to as **Captain Meyrick** was tenant of BoughWood Bowett farm near Hundleton the Property of Leister, 6th Viscount Hereford This he held on an annual tenancy but was trying to obtain a lease of either three lives or one and twenty years There was also at the same time a land dispute in progress between **William Holcombe** of Brownslade who acted as local agent and **Captain Meyrick** quoting threats alleged to have been made by **Meyrick** Mr Esix In 1661 **Francis Meyrick** had financial problems, he was unable to pay his rent but hoped to be able to do so in the near future as he was owed £20 by his nephew
The Hearth Tax of 1670 records that

Meyricke John 1670 of Mouncton paid tax on 2 hearths
In 1680 there are records relating to

Meyrick Dorothy 1680 as daughter/heir of **John Meyrick** of Bowett

Mericke Gellie 28 July, 1565 of South Hooke, Pems, gent, a lease of the rectory of Llanwnda the vicarage excepted was granted for 4 years the the term to commence at previous lease given to **Arnold, Butler**

Mericke John 1626 of Monkton Pems, Esq, obtained a lease of the tithes of Llanwnda for 21 years, at a rent of £16 for which he paid a fine of £66 6s 8d, and in this instance the advowson of the vicarage was reserved to the Chapter

Meyrick Frannces 1595 November 8 Carmarthen was one of the signatories of a letter addressed to **Sir John** Puckering, Lord Keeper, Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer, The earl of **Essex**, Lord **Buckhurst** and the Earl of Pembroke requesting ships of war and fortifications to defend the harbour of Milford *bronwydd MS 3, fos96-7*

Meyrick Francis 1600 October 1 was one of the signatorise of a letter to the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town and County of Haverfordwest billeting 200 soldiers stranded by bad weather in the Haven, on their way to Ireland, in the town and County of Havefordwest until the wind changes

Meyrick Johannes 1615 genr pro pauperbus was mentioned as one of the treasurers of the poor and mained soldiers within the county of Pembroke the funds appear to have been misdirected £200 to a house of correction which was never made, £40 per year towards the relief of mained soldiers but only two paid in the county and they received £11 between them per annum, £12 yearly levy for the relief of poor persons --only £6 distributed Money raised to repair St Katherins Bridge and other bridges and the money converted to their own use *Bronwydd MS 399*

Meyrick John died 1659 Sir married first **Alice** daughter of **Sir Edward Fitton** of Gawsworth, in the county of Chester, knt by whom he had a son named **Essex Meyrick**, and two daughters and secondly **Jane** relict of **Sir Peter Wyche,** knt ambassador at Constantinople, and daughter of **William Meredith** of Wrexham, Denbighshire, by whom he had no issue, and who survived him one year Dying in 1659, he did not live to see the restoration His portrait in armour

was still preserved at Bush, the seat of his descendants

Meyrick John 1732 chief justice of North Wales, was the eldest son of **Essex Meyrick**, whose name appears as one of the intended Knights of the Royal Oak, by **Jane** daughter of **Robert Corbet**, of Ynysymaengwyn, in the county of Merioneth, esq He married **Mary** daughter and coheir of **John Williams**, of Norchard in the county of Pembrqke, by whom he had two sons, The chief justice died in 1732

Essex Marychurch Meyrick, who died without issue, and

Meyrick John, who married Miss **Adams**, the heiress of Patrickchurch, now known by the name of Pater, in the county of Pembroke, whose son sold to the government the ground since converted into one of the royal dockyards

Meyrick Francis Sir of the Fleet, Monkton recorded in the Port Books of Milford *The Elizabethan Squirearchy in Pembrokeshire B **Howell,s** Pembrokeshire* historian *Vol 1 p 25*

Meyrick John 1613 of Fleet at Monkton near Pembroke *Lewis Dwnn Deputy Herald of Wales*

Meyricke John 1670 Monkton H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morgan Isaac Lady Day 1897 Monkton *Orielton Rent Book*

Morgan John 1534 Monkton Vicar *WWHR Vol3* p 237

Morgan John 1534 Monkton vicar *WWHR Vol3* p 237

Mountford John 1665 Monkton Vicar *WWHR Vol3* p 237

Newton Richard 1500 Prerogative Register of Canterbury, the will of Richard Newton, a resident in the parish of Monkton, near Pembroke, in which he bequeaths " to the chapel of St George the Martyr of Nangle four tenements in Haverfordwest and Pembroke, which lands of late appertained to the chapel of St Anthony in the Nangle, and to the augmentation of the stipend of a priest always to sing for the souls of the founders of the chapel of St Anthony, that is to sayShelborn and his ancestors and for me and **Elinor** my late wife" He also directed that" the principal window in the chapel of St George above the altar shallbe renewed and barred with green bars, and that the history and life of St George shall be pictured upon the glass"

Wyrriot Hugh 1613-14 Feb 8 Orielton/Bodowen died buried Monkton
spouse - 1 Elizabeth 2 Lucy?

Owen Francis 1621 Apr 7 vicarPembroke St Michaels 1621 Monkton *WWHR* Vol3 p 237 *WWHR* Vol3 p 234

Owen Hugh 1670 Sir of Orielton Monkton H 17Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen John 1851 Sir Bart patron and impropiator Monkton parish

Peard ? 8th December 1882 Miss *Monkton Priory Church*

Penney Howard 8th December 1882 Master Monkton Priory Church

Perrot John who married **Jane**, the daughter but not the heiress, as Lewys Dwnn states of **John Joce** of Prendergast, and died on the 13th January 1349 held lands at Pennar, Walwaynston Wallaston in Pwllcrochan, Osvameston Yerbeston Monkton, and apparently at Coedrath

Poole Henry 1688 Dec 26 Penally Vicar 1689 Jan 2 St Florence Vicar 1695 Monkton Vicar 1695 Dec 13 St Mary's Pem Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 P 232 *WWHR* Vol3 p 241*WWHR* Vol3 p 238 *WWHR* Vol3 p 293

Popton David 1385 Jun 27 Monkton Vicar *WWHR Vol3 p 237*

Powell Thomas 1790 Sep 2 Vicar Pembroke St Michaels St Mary's Pemb Vicar Monkton Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 238 *WWHR* Vol3 p 234

Powell Thomas 1790 Sep 2 vicar Pembroke St Michaels vicar 1790 Sep 2 Monkton *WWHR Vol3 p 238*

Powell William 1670 Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Reymand Edward 1670 Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Reynolds Thomas Lady Day 1897 Quoits Mill Monkton *Orielton Rent Book*

Richard ? 1251 Rector of Manorbier was Prior of Monkton

Robbin Thomas 1670 Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Robert Morris 1670 Monkton H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roberts Hugh 1670 Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rogers T H 07 September 1914 Monkton

Roland Philip 1349 Mar 12 Vicar Monkton *WWHR* Vol3 p237

Russel 8th December 1882 Mrs Yerbeston Monkton Priory Church

Russell Rowland 1670 Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Russell 1670 Widdowe Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Russen John 1670 Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Seall George 1770 Feb 2 Monkton Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 238vicar 1770 Feb 2 Pembroke St Michaels 1770 Feb 2 Pembroke Vicar St Mary's *WWHR* Vol3 p 232

Seall 1770 Mr Pembroke St Mary's Lucas MS 2862

Slocombe Richard 7 February 1824 Monkton Labourer Offence Theft of household goods- cups and saucers, Prisoner aged 19,

Smith Owen 1670 Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Stephens Thomas Lady Day 1897 Monkton 25 March 1909 Sept 7 1914 *Orielton Rent Book*

Stoakes Nicholas 1670 clerk Vicar Monkton H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Stoakes ? 1670 Widdowe Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Stokes Nicholas 1668 Monkton Vicar 1668 Vicar Pembroke St Michaels 1686 Feb 13 Gumfreston Rector 1688 Pembroke Vicar St Mary's *WWHR* Vol3 P 232

Swaine Jennett 1670 Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Sweet Mrs 8th December 1882 Mellaston *Monkton Priory Church*

Thomas Edwin 1887 of St Davids Wood carver *Monkton Priory Church*

Thomas Hugh 1670 Monkton H 4 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas 8th December 1882 Miss Moorston *Monkton Priory Church*

Tucker Thomas 1670 Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Vaughan John 1670 Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Watkins John Lady Day 1897 Monkton *Orielton Rent Book*

Watts Hugh E Lady Day 1897 Monkton *Orielton Rent Book*

Welsh Philip 1670 Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Welsh Thomas 1670 Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Edward 1670 Monkton H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Edward 1670 Monkton P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams 8th December 1882 Salutation(corner?) Monkton Priory Church

Wogan William 1670 Monkton H 4 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wyrriot Hugh 1613 14 Feb 8 Orielton Bodowen died buried Monkton spouse 1 **Elizabeth** 2 **Lucy**? *Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton*,

Population

1563 ---There were 66 households in 1563
1801 ---154 households
1831 --- pop 1128
1841 --- pop 1462 -- There where 308 houses inhabited 13 uninhabited, 1 being built with 707 males and 755 females living in the parish

Industry apart from farming

In 1890 there was a ship built in the parish of 37 tons this is the only record I could find of Shipbuilding I believe it was built at Bentlass.

From about 1730 to about 1930's limestone quarried mainly for fertilizer

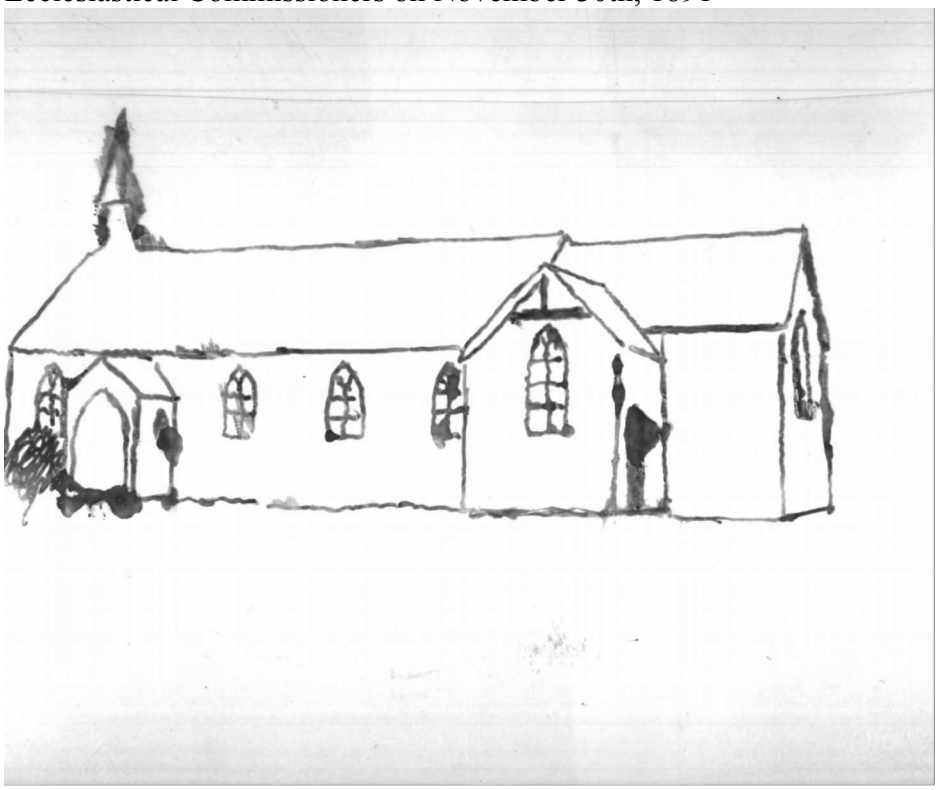
Hundleton

Hundleton -- Parish of Monkton
--Small Anglo-Norman village near Orielton the 18c home of the Owen family- who came from Anglesey-

an inhabited site since the early 12th century several round barrows nearby [Dry Barrows]
original yellow & black AA sign1933
low red brick with red pantile roof church- **Ellery Anderson**- Cheltenham -architect

The Parish Church Hundleton

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 S.E).
The church is a modern building a low red brick with red pantile roof church- **Ellery Anderson**- Cheltenham -architect
The village of Hundleton is situated about a mile and a half south west of Monkton, and the Church of St David Hundleton is a good half mile further on the Angle and Castlemartin Road. This Church today is the only other Church within the Parish of Monkton.
The site was given by **Colonel Morgan James Saurin** of Orielton, and was conveyed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on November 30th, 1891



The Church was licensed as"HolyTrinity".

The following is a report taken from the Archidiaconal Magazine of the opening of the first Church.

The Vicar was **Canon Bowen.**
"The event of the month to be recorded in our Magazine is the opening of the Iron Chapel of Ease at Hundleton, which took place on Monday, November 23rd.
The service commenced at 7.30, but long before the hour of opening the little church was crowded, many— indeed it was said by some that there were as many outside as inside—were unable to gain admission. The Vicar read the service, the lessons being taken by the Rural Dean, the Rev. **I. G. Lloyd,** Rector of Bosherston, and the Rev. **W. J. Price**, curate. An excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Venerable the Archdeacon of St. David's. The service was hearty and congregational. The singing on the occasion was taken by the choir of the Priory Church, and was given with excellent effect. **Mr. Edmunds** presided at the harmonium The collection amounted to close upon £14 which was very good.
The building is neat and very well arranged. That it may become the centre of much spiritual activity should be the prayer of everyone.
It is much to be regretted that **Colonel and Mrs Saurin**, who took such all active part in the erection of this church should be leaving home so soon after the opening to winter abroad. we are sure all wish their sojourn abroad to be a very happy one.

1934 The present Church was built . The Vicar was the Rev **Tudor Evans** and the foundation stone was laid on Saturday July 8th 1933 by the Lord Bishop of St David's
Mr and Mrs **W G Wynne** of Mellaston had materially helped in the provision of the building. The new Church was consecrated on January 6th 1934
Cost £1500 designed by Mr **Ellery Anderson** , architect of Cheltenham, builders Messrs **Sidney G Thomas** and Son , builders of Pembroke.
Mr **C Roblin** was the organist.Altar carved in oak by Mr **Ernest .** Cross and the Candlesticks made by **Mr Williams** of Farnborough
Licensed for the Solemization of marriages on May 21st 1954

Hundleton - The Parish Hall

October 1921 a plot of land was conveyed by Mr. **Henry Williams** to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in deed of gift, and some time later **Mr. Davies** of Crickmarren presented the Parish Hall to be erected on this site. Curate and congregation then got to work together to dig out the foundations, and prepare the site. This Hall has since been of the utmost use to the churchgoers of Hundleton Village, and the social functions which do so much to add to neighbourliness in a small village have always had an assured venue, thanks to this generous gift of land. The first organ, which had been presented to the Church by Mrs. **Wynne** of Mellaston, has now found a home in the Hall, and was replaced by a new organ

Hundleton Calvanistic Methodist Chapel.

Formed early in the 19c when services were held in the cottage on the site of which the chapel was built in 1820 but was not as a separate church till 1845 and was linked to Bethel at Pembroke and Walleston in Pullcrochan parish under the pastorate of Rev **W Powell**. The first Chapel was built in 1820 and the second in 1879, after the first became to small, at a cost of £750. The first deacons of Hundleton were **William Griffiths, John Griffiths** and **George James**. This **John Griffiths** was one who loaned £10 free of interest towards the building of the Neyland Zion Chapel.
Subsequent deacons included ***William John, James Long*** (who was very outspoken) ***William Tasker, William Richards, William Davies***, and ***John Davies*** who became the first caretaker of the Victoria Nurses Home Pembroke Dock.

In 1851 Services were held in the afternoon and evening with an average afternoon congregation of 100

Any records would appear to have been held either by Bethel or Walleston.

Information from Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Chapel Hill

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 42 N.E.).
A small hamlet in the south of the parish which in its name preserves the existence of the chapel of Crug Marren, a building in ruins in Fenton's time *(Tour,* P 375). In 1259 it was appropriated to Monkton Priory church by Richard Carew bishop of St. Davids.—Visited, 24th May, 1922.

Cross Park

(6 in. **Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem.** 39 S.E.; lat. 5i° 39' So"; **long.**
4° 59' 20ff).
A field belonging to Moreston Farm. The reason for the name is not apparent, but a closely adjacent field. is also called Cross Park; both names suggest the former presence of a cross in the neighbourhood.—Visited, 23rd May, 1922.

Maidenwells Calvanistic Methodist Chapel-- Gilead

The first Chapel was built in 1846 but preaching had been occuring in homes for some time before that.
At first this chapel was a branch of Gershom Pembroke Dock but was later linked with the pastorate of Wallaston and Bethel St Twinnels parish. In 1851 the congregation was as large as 95 for the afternoon services

Some Hundleton names in records

Andrews Mary Lady Day 1897 Hundleton *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Andrews Richard 14 Feb 1920 Hundleton

Beynon J 25 October 1900 Hundleton

Brinn George 14 February 1921 Hundleton .

Burns William 14 February 1921 Hundleton

Cale John Hundleton.

Davies George Lady Day 1897 Hundleton *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies William Lady Day 1897 Hundleton *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Eynon Richard Lady Day 1897 Hundleton *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Eynon Thomas 1791/2 tenant Moncton Hundleton Hill *CRO Land Tax Records*

Griffiths Seymour 25 March 1909 *.Hundleton*

Gwyther William 1791/2 tenant Moncton Hundleton *CRO Land Tax Records*

Harries Edwin Lady Day 1897 Hundleton *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Harries William Lady Day 1897 cooper Hundleton *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Hire George 23 March 1919 *Hundleton*

Jackson ? 25 March 1917 *Hundleton*

James Albert 14 Feb 1921 *Hundleton*

James John 02 February 1909 *Hundleton*

James Richard 25 March 1923 Hundleton .

James Richard Lady Day 1897 Hundleton *Orielton Rent Book*

Jenkins Jane 14 February 1921 Hundleton

Jenkins George Lady Day 1897 . Hundleton *Orielton Rent Book*

John George Lady Day 1897.Hundleton *Orielton Rent Book*

John Mary Ann 14 February 1921 *Hundleton*

John Sarah Alice 10 Aug 1805 born St Lawrence Monkton Pembrokeshire died Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah , Left Liverpool, England on 22 Feb 1854 aboard the Windermere Arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana on 23 Apr 1854 Married to **James** , **Joseph** on 7 Oct 1834 at Saint Lawrence ,Hundleton Pembroke, Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Jones John 25 March 1900 Hundleton *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis John Lady Day 1897 Hundleton *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis Maria 1899 .*Hundleton*

Morris ? 14 February 1921 .Mr*s* *Hundleton*

Powis Owen 25 October 1910 *Hundleton*

Pritchard Thomas 17 March 1905 *Hundleton*

Rees William Lady Day 1897 .*Hundleton Orielton Rent Book*

Reynolds Albert 25 October 1909 .*Hundleton*

Reynolds George Lady Day 1897 *Hundleton Orielton Rent Book*

Roblin William Lady Day 1897 . *Rolly Back Hundleton Orielton Rent Book*

Roch Thomas 25 March 1903.Hundleton

Thurlow Henry Lady Day 1897 Hundleton *Orielton Rent Book* .

Tucker John 14 February 1921 Hundleton .

Turner Henry 25 March 1909 .bad debt *Hundleton*

Watts J 25 March 1901 Hundleton

Williams Gilbert R Lady Day 1897 .*Hundleton Orielton Rent Book*

Orielton

(6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 39 S.E.).
Acc to the *Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments*
A modern house, built on a site apparently occupied by successive residences from 1188, when Giraldus Cambrensis found **Stephen Wiriet** in possession, and the house " haunted by unclean spirits." In 1583 the propertv passed bv marriage to Sir **Hugh Owen** of Bodowen, Anglesey!. His descendants remained at Orielton until 1809. The new proprietor built the present house.—Visited, 23rd May, 1922.

Stephen Wirriott of OrieIton is mentioned in 1124 in. some of the chronicles of battles of which the history of those times almost entirely consisted;
In 1295 the Wirriotts of Orielton are spoken of as having a ' strong house' there; as all houses were fortified at that time,it was probably extra strong.
1300 Sir **David Wyrriot** of Orielton attended the Court of **Joan de Valance Countess of Pembroke**. He was probably ther same David who was Sheriff of Carmarthen in 1314 and 1317. and was alive in 1324.
1384 **Richard Wyrriott** of Orielton was instructed to deliver Manorbier Castle to the kings hands.
1459 **Thomas Wyrriot** was Sheriff of Pembroke, He had been an officer in the bodyguard of **Humphrey Duke of Gloucester** and when the Duke was arrested and murdered Thomas was imprisoned but he was later released. His heir was
Henry Wyrriot who lead troops in Henry VIII's war in France and was High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1549 and 1559. he married **Margaret** natural daughter of Sir **Rhys ap Thomas** of Dynevor. their son, **George.** had a son who died young, and an only daughter, the **Elizabeth** aforementioned who married Sir **Hugh Owen of Bodeon**.
In 1580 one **Thomas Wirriott** was the bitter enemy of **Sir John Perrott of Carew; in** fact, Sir John's fall was greatly due to his untiring enmity. Wirriott was imprisoned in the Marshalsea during the quarrels and when he lost £I000 in a lawsuit with Sir John, he was thrown into Haverfordwest Gaol in default of payment.
In *Lewis Dwnn's Visitation* mention is made among gentlemen residing in Pembrokeshire between 1588 and 1613, of **Sir Hugh Owen**, Knt. of Bodeon, near Aberffraw, Anglesey, who had married **Elizabeth**, heiress of the **Wirriotts** of Orielton (she was daughter of **George Wyrriot** who High Sheriff in 1570); he was M.P. for Pembroke Boroughs in I640, and in I644 his son Arthur was one of a Committee nominated by Parliament for the defence and safety of Pembrokeshire and the adjoining counties.
At the time of the marriage of **Elizabeth** and **Sir Hugh Owen** the Orielton estates of Elizabeth consisted of :-
four manors
eighty farms

four water corn mills
a fulling mill
and 5400 acres in south and mid Pembrokeshire .

There was again a link with Anglesey in later times. when Sir **Hugh Owen**, second Baronet, married in I664, **Arme,** daughter and heiress of **Henry Owen of Bodeon.** The first connection is recorded in Boulston Church, on a monument to **Lewis Wogan**, Esq. of Boulston, who died in 1692. Among his four great-grand-fathers and mothers is mentioned Sir **Hugh Owen** of Bodeon, Anglesey, and **Elizabeth Wirriott** of Orielton, Pembrokeshire, whose daughter must therefore have been Lewis's mother, whose death, with that of her husband, **Morris Wogan**, Esq., is recorded on another monument in the same church.
In the *1670 Hearth Tax* Orielton was assessed for 17 hearths
In 1713 **Sir Arthur Owen** was Whig Member for the Pembroke Boroughs.
Polling partisans of the Owen family of Orielton wielded pitchforks at polling in Pembroke 1741 to keep opponents out of the polling Hall.
In 1802 the house is described as neither ancient nor modern, being fronted with brick and the frames of the windows and the cornerstones are of freestone.
In 1803, when **Sir Hugh Owen**, sixth Baronet, came of age, 5000 persons are said to have attended the festivities. He died six years after, leaving Orielton and Bodeon away from his cousin Arthur, the succeeding Baronet, to another cousin, **John Lord.** Lord took the , name of Owen, and was created Baronet in 1813. He built the new house in 1809 He died in 1861 and was succeeded by his eldest son, **Sir Hugh Owen,** who sold Orielton to **M. A. Saurin, Esq**., of Kilwendeg, near Boncath; he had married **Margaretta Jones,** niece and heiress to the owner of that place. The house at that time hed been deserted and was ruinous necessitating rebuilding.
The present house has passed through various hands and was bought in 1954 by the naturalist and writer **R.M. Lockley** for developement as a bird sanctuary. It is now a Field Study Centre.

Names associated with Orielton

The information on this listing was taken from Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton

Surname/2nd Res.	Forename/info	Date	Main Residence
Wyrriott	**David (Sir)**	**1300**	**Orielton**
Wyrriot	**Richard**	**1314**	**Orielton**
	Sheriff of Carmarthen		
Wyrriot	**Richard**	**1317**	**Orielton**
	Sheriff of Carmarthen		
Wyrriot	**Richard (Sir)**	**1323**	**Orielton**
Wyrriot	**Richard**	**1384**	**Orielton**
Manorbier		**spouse:- Elen Huscard**	
Huscard	**Elen**	**1384**	**Orielton**
		spouse:- Richard Wyrriot	
Wyrriot	**Thomas**	**1459**	**Orielton**
	Sheriff of Pembroke		
Wyrriot	**Thomas**	**1482**	**Orielton**
Wyrriot	**Henry**	**1526**	**Orielton**
	Lord of the moiety of Cosheston		
Wyrriot	**Henry**	**1530**	**Orielton**

spouse:- Margaret ap Thomas
ap Thomas\Wyrriot Margaret 1530 Orielton
Dynevor nat dau. of Sir Rhys ap Thomas spouse:- Henry Wyrriot
Wyrriot Henry 1542-44 Orielton
Commissioner lay subsidies Pem & Tenby
ap Hugh Owen 1545 Bodeon
MP for Newborough-High Sheriff & JP 1563 spouse:- 1 Elizabeth
2 Isabel
Wyrriot Henry 1549 & 59 Orielton
High Sheriff
Wyrriot Henry 1551 Orielton
Escheator of Pembrokeshire
Owen Hugh 1571 marr Bodeon
Orielton second son of Owen ab Hugh of Bodeon spouse:- Elizabeth Wyrriot
Owen Hugh 1574 Orielton
Recorder of Carmarthen spouse:- Elizabeth Wyrriot
Wyrriot George 1587 Orielton
JP (supporter of the Earl of Essex)
Owen Morris 1588 dead Orielton
son of Hugh Owen and Elizabeth
Phillips John 1590c Picton Castle
dau.Jane mar. George Wyrriot spouse:- Elizabeth Gruffydd
Gruffydd Elizabeth 1590c Penrhyn
Picton Castle spouse:- John Phillips
Phillips Jane 1590c Picton Castle
Orielton daughter of John Phillips,Picton Castle spouse:- George Wyrriot
Lloyd David 1597-8 Forest Brechfa
Pengwernoleu son and heir of Griffith Lloyd spouse:- Jane Owen -very unhappy
Wyrriot George 1599 Orielton
co-lord of several manors spouse:- Jane Philipps
Wyrriot Elizabeth 1599c Orielton
dau & heiress of George Wyrriot spouse:- Hugh Owen

Wogan Morris 1603 Apr 21 Boulston
date of marriage spouse:- Francis Wogan
Owen Hugh, Colonel 1610 born Bodeon
eldest son of William and Jane Owen
Owen John 1612 Orielton
eldest son Hugh and Elizabeth spouse:- Dorothy Laugharne
Owen / Barlow Mary 1612 Orielton
Creswell & Lawrenny dau of John and Dorothy spouse:- Lewis Barlow
Owen Anne 1612 Oct 8 Orielton
Stone Hall & Trecwn dau of John and Dorothy spouse:- 1 Wogan 2 Owen
Owen John 1612 Oct 8 Orielton
2nd son John and Dorothy
Owen Arthur 1612 Oct 8 Orielton
Newmoat 3rd son of John and Dorothy spouse:- Mary Philipps (wdw)
Phillips Mary 1612? Picton Castle
Newmoat dau of Sir John Philipps Picton Castle spouse:- 1Scourfield 2 Owen
Phillips/Scourfield Mary 1612? Picton Castle
Newmoat dau of Sir John Phillips wdw of John Scourfield

Scourfield John 1612? Newmoat
widow mar Arthur Owen spouse:- Mary Philipps
Owen Richard 1613 Orielton
son of Hugh & Lucy Owen
Owen Jane 1613 Orielton
Forest Brechfa dau of Hugh Owen and Elizabeth spouse:- David Lloyd
Owen William 1613 Orielton
Bodeon second son of Hugh and Elizabeth spouse:- Jane Williams
Williams Jane 1610c Orielton
Vaynol daughter of William Williams of Vaynol spouse:- William Owen
Owen Ann 1613 Orielton
Presaddfed Anglesey dau of Hugh and Elizabeth spouse:- John Lewis
Owen Percy 1613 Orielton
son of Hugh and Lucy
Owen Francis 1613 Orielton
Boulston married 1603 Nov 10 dau.Hugh\Elizabeth spouse:- Morris Wogan
Owen Sibyl 1613 Orielton
Wiston dau of Hugh Owen and Elizabeth spouse:- William Wogan
Wyrriot Hugh 1613-14 Feb 8 Orielton
Bodowen died buried Monkton spouse:- 1 Elizabeth 2 Lucy
Laugharne John 1613c St Brides
son was Major General Rowland Laugharne spouse:- Janet Owen
Owen Janet 1613c Orielton
St Brides dau of Hugh and Elizabeth spouse:- John Laugharne
Lewis John 1613c Presaddfed Anglesey
kinsman of his wife spouse:- Ann Owen
Owen Lucy 1613c Orielton
Widow of Sir James Wotton spouse:- Hugh Owen
Wogan William 1625 died Wiston
had 12 children died at Lawrenny spouse:- Sibyl Owen
Owen Hugh Sir 1629 Orielton
1629 1st wife died spouse:- Frances Philipps

Owen Elizabeth 1629 Orielton
Carnarvonshire dau of Sir Hugh and Frances spouse:- John Glynne
Owen Dorothy 1629 Orielton
dau of Sir Hugh and Frances unmarried alive 1670
Owen Mary 1629 Orielton
Moat dau of Sir Hugh and Katherine spouse:- William Scourfield
Lewis \ Owen Katherine 1629(after)mar Orielton
Prescoed widow of John Lewis of Prescoed spouse:- Sir Hugh Owen
Owen Hugh Sir 1629(after)mar Orielton
spouse:- 2 Katherine Lewis
Philipps/Owen Francis 1629 died Picton Castle
Orielton dau of Sir John Philipps Picton Castle spouse:- Sir Hugh Owen
Owen William 1631 Orielton
Bodoen spouse:- Jane Williams
Owen Anne 1631 marr. (1) Orielton
Stone Hall dau of John & Dorothy spouse:- William Wogan
Wogan William 1631m 1645 died Stone Hall St Lawrence parish
had a son and two daughters spouse:- Anne Owen
Owen Arthur 1633 Orielton

called to the Bar

Wogan Morris 1640 Apr 21 diedBoulston
spouse:- Francis Owen

Laugharne Rowland Mjr Gen. 1640s St Brides
son of John Laugharne and Janet Owen

Barlow Lewis 1641 & 1668 Cresswell & Lawrenny
High Sheriff spouse:- Mary Owen

Owen Arthur 1643 Orielton
Mjr in Laugharne's Army afterwards Colonel

Owen Arthur 1645-48 & 54-5 Orielton
M.P also from 1660 till his death

Owen (2nd Baronet) Sir Hugh 1645? born Orielton
son of Sir Hugh and Katherine

Owen Arthur 1647 baptised Richmond Surrey
son of Sir Hugh and Katherine

Wogan nee Owen Anne (wdw) 1648 marr Orielton Stone Hall Trecwn

Owen nee Laugharne Dorothy 1652-3 died70yr Orielton
(St Brides) widow of John Owen who died in 1612 spouse:- John Owen

Lewis/Owen Anne 1655 Presaddfed
Orielton her mother married her father in law spouse:- John Owen

Lewis\Owen\Trevor Anne 1655 after Orielton
after death of John Owen married spouse:- Colonel Trevor

Owen John 1655 Dec 21died Orielton
eldest son of Sir Hugh and Frances 21yrs spouse:- Anne Lewis

Owen Wyrriot 1657 died pre Orielton
son of Sir Hugh and Frances

Owen/Wogan Francis 1658-9 died Boulston
Philbeach dau. Hugh\Elizabeth -widow of Morris spouse:- Morris Wogan

Owen Henry 1659 Oct 21 Bodeon
second son of William and Jane Owen spouse:- Elizabeth Gwyn

Owen Hugh, Colonel 1659 Oct 21 diedBodeon
eldest son of William and Jane Owen

Gwyn Elizabeth 1659c Bodoen
Maesoglen dau.& heiress of Hugh Gwyn of Maesoglen spouse:- Henry Owen

Owen (2nd Baronet) Sir Hugh 1660 & 1678-81 Orielton
MP - also from 1689-91 High Sheriff 64 spouse:- Anne Owen

Owen John 1662 Newmoat
son of Arthur and Mary spouse:- Dorothy Owen

Scourfield William 1663 Moat
High Sheriff spouse:- Mary Owen

Owen Anne 1664 Bodoen & Maesoglen
Orielton dau. heiress of Henry and Elizabeth Owen spouse:- Hugh Owen

Owen Henry (1) 1664 (after) Orielton
son of Anne and Sir Hugh - died young

Owen Henry (2) 1664 (after) Orielton
son of Anne and Sir Hugh - died young

Owen Dorothy 1664 after Orielton
dau of Anne and Sir Hugh - died young

Owen John 1664 after Orielton
son of Anne and Sir Hugh - died young

Owen William 1664 after Orielton
son of Anne and Sir Hugh - died young
Owen (2nd Baronet) Sir Hugh 1664 marr Landshipping
Orielton son of Sir Hugh and Katherine spouse:- Anne Owen
Owen Dorothy 1666 Trecwn
Newmoat dau and heiress of Thomas Owen - Trecwn spouse:- John Owen
Owen John 1666 married Newmoat
wife dau and heiress of Thomas Owen spouse:- Dorothy Owen
Owen Arthur 1668 marr Orielton
Johnston Hall son of Sir Hugh and Katherine spouse:- Elizabeth Horsey
Owen Sir Hugh 1670 died 66yrs Orielton
spouse:- Katherine Owen
Owen Elizabeth 1670c Orielton
Park, Merioneth dau of Anne and Sir Hugh spouse:- 1 William L Annwyl
Owen Katherine (widow) 1671 Landshipping
Orielton granted six farms by her son Sir Hugh spouse:- Sir Hugh Owen
Wogan Edward 1674 born Boulston
son of Lewis Wogan of Boulston spouse:- Mary Owen
Owen Arthur 1678 died Newmoat
Orielton spouse:- Mary Philipps (wdw)
Owen Arthur 1678-81,85-95 Pembroke
MP spouse:- Mary Powell
Owen John 1678-9 Newmoat
MP spouse:- Dorothy Owen
Barlow Lewis 1681 Aug 6 died Cresswell & Lawrenny
left issue spouse:- Mary Owen
Horsey/Owen Elizabeth 1681 died Johnson Hall
dau of Cpt John Horsey/Elizabeth spouse:- Arthur Owen
Powell/Owen Mary 1683 Aug 4 marr Pembroke and Tamworth
dau of Morgan Powell of Pembroke spouse:- Arthur Owen

Owen Arthur 1683 Jan 8 marr2Kensington
spouse:- Mary Powell
Owen/ Wogan Mary 1686? Newmoat - Trecwn
Llanstinan dau & heiress John & Dorothy spouse:- Hugh Wogan
Owen John 1686? died Newmoat
dau and heiress Mary Owen spouse:- Dorothy Owen
Owen Charles 1686c born Orielton
son of Anne and Sir Hugh Owen spouse:- Dorothy Corbett
Owen/Annwyl Elizabeth 1689 pre Orielton
dau of Anne & Sir Hugh spouse:- 2 Mr Brereton
Owen/Scourfield Mary 1693 Mar 19 diedMoat
Orielton dau of Sir Hugh and Katherine aged 50 spouse:- William Scourfield
Scourfield William 1695 died Moat
had issue spouse:- Mary Owen
Owen (3rd Baronet) Sir Arthur 1695,1701-11,14 Orielton
MP-Mayor Pemb. 1704-6,24,High Sheriff07 spouse:- Emma Williams
Owen (4th Baronet) Sir William 1697 born approxOrielton
Owen Wyrriot 1697 Feb 1 Orielton
son of Anne and Hugh - admit Grays Inn
Owen John 1698 born Orielton
younger brother of Sir William (4th Bar) spouse:- Anne Owen

Owen Colonel John 1698 born approxOrielton
Owen Arthur 1698 died Pembroke
no surviving issue spouse:- Mary Powell
Owen (2nd Baronet) Sir Hugh 1698-9 died Orielton
spouse:- Katherine Annwyl
Owen (3rd Baronet) Sir Arthur 1699 Orielton
inherited spouse:- Emma Williams
Annwyl\Owen Katherine 1699 died Orielton
spouse:- Sir Hugh Owen
Owen (2nd Baronet) Sir Hugh 1699(pre)m2 Orielton
marr 2nd time - widow of Lewis Annywyl spouse:- Katherine Annywyl
Owen Mary 1700 marr Orielton
Boulston dau of Anne & Sir Hugh spouse:- Edward Wogan
Owen Catherine 1700c Orielton
Chester dau of Anne and Sir Hugh spouse:- John Williams
Owen Wyrriot 1700c marr Robeston House
Talbenny marr widow of Sackville Crow died 1700 spouse:- Dorothy Crow
Owen Arthur 1701 born approxOrielton
Chelsea son of Sir Arthur and Emma spouse:- Martha Smale/Shewen
Williams John 1702 Chester
Attorney General of Denbigh & Montgomery spouse:- Catherine Owen
Wogan Edward 1702 pre diedOrielton
age approx 27 spouse:- Mary Owen
Owen\Crow Dorothy 1704 died Johnston
Roberston House wdw of Sackville Crow spouse:- Wyrriot Owen
Owen Wyrriot 1715 died Roberston House
Talbenny son of Anne and Sir Hugh spouse:- Dorothy Crow wdw
Owen Charles died age 30 1716 Nash, Langum parish
had issue spouse:- Dorothy Corbett

Corbett\Owen Dorothy 1716 pre Nash, Langum parish
spouse:- Wyrriot Owen
Colby Lawrence 1716 Feb 7 Bangeston nr Pembroke
appointed by Sir Arthur -cornet-militia
Owen\Barlow Anne wdw 1718 after Lawrenny
spouse:- Thomas Cornwallis
Barlow Hugh 1718 pre Lawrenny
son of John Barlow and Anne Owen spouse:- 1 Anne Skyrme
Owen Anne 1718 pre Orielton
Lawrenny dau of Anne and Sir Hugh spouse:- John Barlow
Barlow John 1718 died Lawrenny
High Sheriff 1705 Anne was second wife. spouse:- Anne Owen
Barlow Anne 1718c Lawrenny
Nash,Langum parish dau of John Barlow and Anne Owen spouse:- Wyrriot Owen (cousin
Barlow Dorothy 1718c Lawrenny
Pricaston dau of John Barlow and Anne Owen spouse:- John Lort.
Barlow Hugh 1718c? Lawrenny
son of John Barlow and Anne Owen spouse:- 2 Elizabeth Owen
Williams Anne 1720c Chester
dau and heiress of John and Catherine spouse:- Sir William Owen
Owen (4th Baronet) Sir William 1722 Orielton

MP served for 51 years spouse:- Elizabeth Lloyd
Owen Margaret 1724 Orielton
dau of Sir Arthur and Emma unmarried
Owen Wyrriot 1724 pre Orielton
son of Sir Arthur and Emma died young
Owen Anne 1724 pre died Orielton
dau of Sir Arthur and Emma died young
Owen Dorothy 1724 pre died Orielton
dau of Sir Arthur and Emma died young
Owen Hugh 1 1724 pre died Orielton
son of Sir Arthur and Emma died young
Owen Catherine 1724 pre died Orielton
dau of Sir Arthur and Emma died young
Owen Hugh 2 1724 pre died Orielton
son of Sir Arthur and Emma died young
Williams/Owen Emma 1724 Sep 17died Lanforda Denbighshire
Orielton only daughter of Sir William Williams spouse:- Sir Arthur Owen
Lloyd Thomas 1725 Grove
dau Elizabeth marr Sir William Owen spouse:- Mary Gwyn
Lloyd \Owen Elizabeth 1725 Dec 12marr Grove
Orielton dau & coheiress Thomas Lloyd of Grove spouse:- Sir William Owen
Owen (4th Baronet) Sir William 1725 Dec 12 marrOrielton
spouse:- Elizabeth Lloyd
Owen (5th Baronet) Sir Hugh 1729 Chester
Orielton son of Anne and Sir William spouse:- Anne Colby
Owen Anne 1729 after Orielton
dau of Anne & Sir William died unmarried.
Owen Arthur 1729 after Orielton
Apsley Bedfordshire Lt Col 3rd Foot Guards spouse:- Anne Thursby

Owen Elizabeth 1731 marr 1 Orielton
Penrhos Anglesey dau of Sir Arthur and Emma spouse:- William Owen
Cornwallis Hon. Thomas 1732 died
spouse:- Anne Owen\Barlow
Willaims \ Owen Anne 1734 after marr Chester
Orielton dau of John Williams\Catherine Owen spouse:- Sir William Owen
Owen Elizabeth 1736 marr 2 Orielton
Lawrenny dau of Sir Arthur & Emma wdw W. Owen spouse:- Hugh Barlow
Owen John (Colonel) 1736 Nov 5 marr Orielton
bro of Sir William (4th Baronet) spouse:- Anne Owen
Owen\Owen Anne 1736 Nov 5 marr Nash
Ireland dau of Charles Owen and Dorothy Corbet spouse:- John Owen (Col)
Owen (7th Baronet) Arthur 1740 Sep 29 Covent Garden
Orielton son of Col John Owen and Anne Owen unmarried
Owen (4th Baronet) Sir William 1743 after marr2Orielton
she was his cousin spouse:- Anne Williams
Lloyd \Owen Elizabeth 1743 approx diedGrove
Orielton dau of Thomas Lloyd spouse:- Sir William Owen
Owen William 1746 Sep 30 bornRotterdam
son of Col John Owen and Anne Owen
Owen Hugh Michael (Rev) 1748 Sep 29 bornFrith St Soho
Aberffraw son of Col John Owen and Anne Owen spouse:- 1 ?

Lyon,2A.Griffith
Owen Emma 1749 Dec 30 Dublin
Lawrenny dau of Col John Owen and Anne Owen spouse:- Hugh Owen\Barlow
Owen Charles Lt 59th Foot 1750 c
son of Col John Owen and Anne Owen unmarried
Owen\Lord Corbetta 1750-1 Feb 17 bnDublin
Pembroke dau of Col John Owen and Anne Owen spouse:- Joseph Lord Owen\Owen Anne 1750-1 Feb 21 d Dublin
Nash died after birth of dau Corbetta spouse:- John Owen (Col)
Owen John (Colonel) 1750-61 Ireland
became Lt Gov. bro Sir William (4th Bar) spouse:- Anne Owen
Owen Emma 1751 Orielton
Williamston dau of Sir Arthur and Emma spouse:- William Bowen
Owen (3rd Baronet) Sir Arthur 1754 Jun 6 died Orielton
spouse:- Emma Williams
Owen Arthur 1757 born approxChelsea
Paddington 1801 son of Arthur and Martha- became parson unmarried
Bowen William 1762 died Williamston
spouse:- Emma Owen
Barlow Hugh 1763 died Lawrenny
spouse:- Elizabeth Owen
Willaims\Owen Anne 1764 Dec 21 diedOrielton
spouse:- Sir William Owen
Owen Elizabeth 1764 marr Orielton
Dyffryn dau of Anne & Sir William spouse:- Thomas Price
Owen (5th Baronet) Sir Hugh 1770-86 Orielton
MP also Colonel of Pemb. Militia spouse:- Anne Colby
Owen William (Brig Gen) 1771 Jun 11 marrDublin
Marinique son of Col John Owen and Anne spouse:- Anne Tripp
Thursby \Owen Anne 1774 Jul 8 Abingdon
Apsley dau of John Harvey Thursby spouse:- Arthur Owen
Owen Arthur 1774 Jul 8 marr Orielton
Apsley Bedfordshire son of Anne & Sir William spouse:- Anne Thursby
Owen\Lord Corbetta 1774 marr Pembroke
Dublin dau of Col John and Anne Owen spouse:- Joseph Lord
Owen William 1775 Apr 11born Port Mahon Minorca
Lawrenny son of William Owen (B.Gen)\Anne Tripp unmarried
Colby\Owen Anne 1775 Sep 16marr Bletherston
Orielton dau of Grace and John Colby spouse:- Sir Hugh Owen
Owen (5th Baronet) Sir Hugh 1775 Sep 16marr Orielton
son of Anne And Sir William spouse:- Anne Colby
Owen\Bowen Emma 1777 approx diedOrielton
Williamston dau of Sir Arthur and Emma -no issue spouse:- William Bowen
Lord \Owen John 1777 born Pembroke
son of Joseph Lord and Corbetta Owen spouse:- 1Charlotte 2 Mary
Owen\Price Elizabeth 1777 Feb 20 diedDyffryn
Orielton dau of Anne & Sir William spouse:- Thomas Price
Shewen\Smale\Owen Martha 1781 Swansea
Chelsea dau of Mjr Shewen, wdw Alexander Smale spouse:- Arthur Owen
Owen (4th Baronet) Sir William 1781 May 7 died Orielton
age 84 spouse:- Anne Williams

Owen (6th Baronet) Sir Hugh 1782 Sep 12brn Orielton
only child of Sir Hugh and Anne Colby unmarried
Owen (5th Baronet) Sir Hugh 1786 Jan 15 diedOrielton
age 57 spouse:- Anne Colby
Owen\Owen\Barlow Elizabeth 1788 Nov died Lawrenny
dau of Sir Arthur and Emma twice widowed spouse:- Hugh Barlow
Owen\Barlow Emma 1788 Oct died Bath
Lawrenny, Dublin dau of Col John Owen and Anne Owen spouse:- Hugh Owen\Barlow
Owen\Barlow Hugh 1789 Lawrenny
son of Wyrriot Owen and Anne Barlow spouse:- 1Emma, 2 Anne
Owen Arthur 1790 died Apsley
son of Anne and Sir William spouse:- Anne Thursby
Owen William (Brig Gen) 1795 died Fort St George Martinique (yellow fever)
son of Col John Owen and Anne Owen spouse:- Anne Tripp
Owen Hugh (Royal Navy) 1801 drowned Aberffraw
son of Rev Hugh M Owen and Anne unmarried
Owen Arthur Rev 1805 died ? Paddington
son of Martha and Arthur
Lord\Owen John 1809 Pembroke
Orielton inherited the Orielton Estates-changed name spouse:- 1 Charlotte 2 Mary
Owen (6th Baronet) Sir Hugh 1809 Orielton
MP also was High Sheriff of Pemb 1804 unmarried
Owen (7th Baronet) Sir Arthur 1809 Orielton
India succeded to the title unmarried
Owen (6th Baronet) Sir Hugh 1809 Aug 8 died Orielton
age 27 unmarried
Owen\Barlow Hugh 1809 Jan 23 diedLawrenny
age 79 spouse:- 2 Anne Barlow

Tripp\Owen Anne 1809 Sep 20 diedHuntspill and Taunton
Martinique dau of John Tripp, Huntspill and Taunton spouse:- William Owen (B.Gen)
Griffiths\Owen Anne 1810 c Aberffraw
Bangor dau of William Edwards of Bangor spouse:- Rev Hugh M Owen
Thursby\Owen\Hart Anne 1810 Jun died Bath\ Apsley
Abingdon remarried after Arthur Owen died spouse:- Colonel Hart of Bath
Owen Hugh Michael (Rev) 1810 Mar died Aberffraw
son of Col John and Anne Owen spouse:- 2 Anne Griffiths wdw
Owen Sir John 1810-41 Orielton
MP spouse:- 1 Charlotte 2 Mary
Owen Charles 1812 died Aberffraw
son of Rev Hugh M Owen and Anne unmarried
Lord\Owen John 1813 Jan 12 Orielton
created Baronet spouse:- 1 Charlotte 2 Mary
Owen (8th Baronet) William 1817 Middle Temple
Lawrenny inherited title on death of his uncle unmarried
Owen (7th Baronet) Sir Arthur 1817 Jan 4 died Orielton
India had been Adjutant General in E.India unmarried
Owen John Mjr 61st Foot 1820 died Jamaica
Aberffraw son of Rev Hugh M. Owen and Anne unmarried

Colby\Owen Anne 1823 Apr 11 diedOrielton, Lawrenny
Bath, London. spouse:- Sir Hugh Owen
Owen Elizabeth Anne 1828 died Weston nr Bath
Aberffraw dau of Rev Hugh M Owen and Anne unmarried
Owen Arthur Mjr 1835 died Bengal
Aberffraw son of Rev Hugh M Owen and Anne unmarried
Owen (8th Baronet) Sir William 1844 Aug 5 Middle Temple
Lawrenny changed name to Owen Barlow unmarried
Barlow Anne 1844 died Lawrenny
Aldeburgh dau of Philip Champion de Crespigny MP spouse:- Hugh Owen Barlow
Owen Barlow (8.Bar) William 1851 Feb 25 died5 Fig Tree Court Temple London
Lawrenny last baronet of the 1641 creation unmarried
Owen Sir John 1861 Feb 6 Taynton
Orielton estate had been sold 1857 to pay debts spouse:- 1 Charlotte 2 Mary

Nash

St Mary

This was originally a very ancient church and it has been suggested that it dated back to the building of Upton Castle. Fenton gives a picture of it being very dilapidated in his day but I was unable to find any illustrations of description. I walked round looking many times, a joy in the early spring with its carpet of flowers. Only once though did I find any clues and then I could have been mistaken. Snow was on the ground and there was a line on the north side about two feet wide parallel from the present church wall. It is suggested that the effigies in Upton Chapel and the font were originally in this church which was the parish church while the chapel was just for the convenience of the Castle.

Nash Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

This is a modern church possessing nothing of archaeological interest. The 13 century recumbent effigy of a knight, which formerly lay in the churchyard, “neglected and overgrown with moss” (Glynne “Notes” Arch Camb 1888, V v 125) has been removed to Upton Chapel visited 11th May 1922

"This Church seems to have been wholly rebuilt, except that some portions of the original walls are partially slated. It is a plain, oblong building, with square headed windows and a modern bell cot at the west end. In the Churchyard is a fine sepulchral effigy of a knight, neglected and overgrown with moss, with a helmet of 15c and his hand on his sword. There is also an old font with a square bowl"

"Archeologia Cambrensis 5786 Vol V 5th Series, August 4th 1871;"

I took many services at this church and for me it was always an enjoyable occasion. The Church is situated way off the main road along a narrow lane leading to what I believe was once a manor house but is now a farmhouse belonging to the Gibby family where Mrs Gibby serves tea and biscuits to all the congregation after the service. The Church one side of the lane and the farm is the other but just over the graveyard wall is a large pond with the remains of a mill. In spring the graveyard is a carpet of flowers and I often sat there before a service and mentally rewrote my sermon.

The organ (played for services when I took them by Mrs Skelton wife of Canon Skelton of Upton

Castle who also chose the hymns and could always be counted on to pick ones that the congregation liked and could sing)is situated on a gallery at the west end and access is gained via very narrow stairs from the porch. The seating is rather unusual in that it consists of box pews, in two of which half of the occupants would be sitting with their backs to the altar. One of the double box pews was always occupied by Mrs Gibby but also sometimes as well by her grandchildren when they came to visit. In winter she had a single bar electric fire in the double pew as sometimes the church could be cold (In temperature maybe but there was always a warm friendly atmosphere there)
There is a two decker pulpit with narrow steps up.
The original Church dates back to at least 1291, and had some fine carving and effigies, one of a lady, and one of a Knight in mail armour but by the time of Fenton's visit in 1810 parts of the church had deteriated so badly that they had been pulled down. The effigy of the knight was removed to Upton Chapel after spending years lying in the churchyard overgrown with moss.

Nash Church – Angela Jones

Fenton Records

Fenton

"On the way from Pembroke to Tenby I visited the Church of Nash, to which Upton was a chapel, where I have been informed there was an effigy of a Crusader. a great rarity here
The Church of Nash, though certainly ancient as containing the remains of one of the earliest followers of the crusades, and founded, no doubt, by the first baronial possessor of Upton Castle , probably the Crusader himself, neither has, nor appears to have had, any steeple, or other ornament whatever, being the meanest religious structure I have seen in this Hundred.
We found the knight of the cross, disgracefully lying without the north church wall under the dripping of the eves, amidst the rubbish of an aisle that, being grown ruinous was taken down a few years ago by the patron of the living, and then Rector. The parts of the figure were of good sculpture and the minute wire armour particularly well executed. It was of purplish stone and of large size; the face was entirely broken off.

On examining the old man who had been employed to repair the Church and stop up the doorway leading to the Chapel, I was told that the Palestine warrior originally laid on a bench at the North end of the delapidated aisle.
To the discovery of his name and rank, there was nothing to help us; but the tradition was that he died abroad and that his body was landed at Cosheston Pill, little below the Church and that he was an Admiral and a giant; the effigy giving some countenance to the latter part of the story, being represented much above the ordinary stature.

One thing I have always puzzled about. I took many Services and always robed in the little vestry. It always seemed out of keeping with the rest of the Church as if it was a lot older.

Historical Records

1291
Eccelesia de Esse [Nash] was assessed at £5 for tenths to the King, The sum payable being 10s

1307 Sept 20
Edward II File 4(1) (Cal p21a)

(one of the Jurors John De Esse)
Lands etc Joan de Valencia, Countess of Pembroke
Rent of Costeyniston 8s
Opeton 4s
Esse 1d

1324 August 20 Pembroke
C Edward II File 85
Extent made before John de Hamptona, King's escheator, at Pembroke 20 August 1324 Jurors Walter Maeleufaut, Walter de Castro, John Keiez (Kneghey) John Melin, Walter Harald; Stephen Perot, Walter Eliot; Wioti de Laureny, John Cradok (John de Luny) William de Crippynes, Thomas Martin, and John Scorlags.
[as per C Edward II file 84 plus following]
Aymer had in the county of Pembroch £25 1/2 knights' fees and one
tenth knight's fee, held by Walter Maleufaunt worth yearly 10m. (He was succeded by his son William)

1348 September 24 Pembroke
Writ of certiorari de feodis etc., to John de Shol, escheator in Hereford and the adjacent March of Wales, 24 September, 22
Edward III Extent of all fees and advowsons of churches in the county of Pembroke, made at Pembroke on Thursday in the feast of St Michael de Monte Tumba, 22 Edward III.
Jurors; John Cantrel, William Adam, William Robelyn, Thomas de Castro, Andrew Wysman, John Beneger..... John Rou, John Robyn, William Parttrahan, John Hilton and Henry Beneger.
Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, had in the county of
Pembroke 251/2 knights fees and three carucates of land, viz;
Esse half fee held by William Maleufant, worth yearly 10m
Coydrath one tenth fee held by William son of Thomas of Carreu, John Maleufant, John Perot, worth yearly 13s 6d

1376 20 November
I.P.M., Edward III, 248, f. 105
Writ of certiorari de feodis, d. 20 November, 49 Edward III. Edward de Brigg. Extent. .. 49 Edward III.
Jurors: Richard de Houton, Roger Creytol, Henry Brace, Richard de Brompton, John de Mulle, Hugh Wrembrugge, Walter Keveryk, Walter Bisshewall', John Kawerose, Walter Rouse, Henry ap Ieuan, Walter Heynes.
half a knight's fee in Esse, which W.. formerly held worth etc. 50s;

1513 Nash manor owned by the Bowen family of Upton descended from Sir James ap Owen of Pentre Jevan[Evan] in Nevern Parish

1513
Henry king of England etc.,. to Edward etc., bishop of St David's greeting. Whereas you and the rest of the prelates and clergy of the province of Canterbury assembled in the last convocation or holy synod of such prelates and clergy in the church of the divine Paul, London, begun and celebrated on 6 February in the year 1511-12 according to the course and computation of the English Church and continued day by day unto and on 17 December then next following granted unto us for the defence and protection of the Anglican Church and this our famous realm of England as well as to allay and extirpate heresies and schisms in the church universal which in these days flourish more than usually, under the manners, forms, conditions, and exceptions written

below , not otherwise not in any other manner , four tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices and possessions whatsoever , also of all benefices and possesssions of alien priories whatsoever , being in the hands of whatsoever ecclesiastics or secular men of the said province, the specific exceptions within written only excepted, to be levied, collected and paid in the manner, form and terms following, namely one and the first tenth on the feast of St Martin in the winter next to come which will be in the year 1513, the second truely on the feast of St Peter ad Vincula then next to come which will be in the year 1514, and the third on the feast of the Holy apostles Phillip and James which will be in the year 1515, the fourth and last tenth truly on the feast of the said Apostles which will be in the year 1516 saving from the grant, levy, and payment of the said tenth stc., as it more fully appears in the said writ of the king hanging on the file of the year 1513.
The goods, church possessions and benefices, in the diocese of St David's which have been deminished , impoverished, and other destroyed by wars, fires, ruins, inundations of rivers and other misfortunes and chances deservedly to be excused from payment of the same four tenths according to the force etc., of the grant of the same by the authority of the said convocation follow and are these as appears on the other part of the folio here following etc.
In the archdeaconry of St David's are excepted the churches here underwritten :-
Nash

Nash Clergy and other records

1518 Walter Wickes Nash Rector
1518 Apr 8 Philip Eynon Nash Rector
Acc/to the Episcopal register of St David's there was a presentation to the parish Church of Nash otherwise Esse by Margaret ap Oweyn, widow, relict of Thomas ap Oweyn, patroness by reason of the nonage of her son Rhys ap Oweyn, the heir, her ward by grant of the King (Henry VII) On 8th April 1518 in the aforesaid place he admitted one Sir Philip Eynion Chaplain of his diocese to the parish Church of Nash otherwise Esse vacant by the death in the course of nature of Sir Walter Wicks last and immediate rector.
1536 - 39 Nash Rectory taken by the Crown[Henry VIII] from Priory of Pembroke
1542 Thomas Yonge Nash Rector
1554 Oct 24 Phillipp Pyrry Nash Rector
1570 Nash Church patron Rice ap Owen of Upton who was Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in the reign of Elizabeth I
1576 David Philipps Nash Rector
1594 Nash Church patron Harry Bowen of Upton
1600 approx tenant of Nash manor was Henry Bowen
1626 Aug 28 William Wolfe Nash Rector
1637 Jul 3 Michael Barwicke Nash Rector
1669 Jul 5 Morgan Davies Nash Rector
1695 Jun 24 Howell Jones Nash Rector
1700 Charles Owen son of Sir Hugh Owen and Anne Married Dorothy Corbett they had a son Wyrriot
1700 Dorothy Corbett daughter of Erasmus Corbett married Charles Owen
1701 Feb 7 David Howells Nash Rector
1708 Sep 24 Andrew Evans Nash Rector
1715 John Roch was born at Nash Farm
1729, Wyrriot Owen lived at Nash married Anne Barlow was Pembroke Mayor 1729, 40 53
1729 Anne Barlow daughter of John Barlow of Lawrenny married Wyrriot Owen of Nash
1742 Existing records of Baptisms and Burials start
1744 Existing records of Marriages start
1764 George Holcombe Nash Rector
1762 Erasmus Owen son of Charles Owen of Nash, lived at Southwood Pems, he was Pembroke

Mayor and was also Captain of the Militia

1764 Oct 11	Joseph Hughes	Nash Rector
1774 May 27	John Jordan	Nash Rector
1790 Jan 25	John Rees	Nash Rector
1796 Oct 5	Thomas Woods	Nash Rector
1801 Sep 8	Evan Thomas	Nash Rector
1827 Sep 18	James Robertson Holcombe	Nash Rector
1831 Dec 6	William Paynter Evans	Nash Rector
1853 Jul 21	Hugh Percy Thomas	Nash Rector
1882 Jan5	David Edwards	Nash Rector
1883 May 16	David Davies	Nash Rector

1543	William Foland	Nasshe(Nash) Churchwarden	Pro 223/423
1543	? Resson	Nasshe(Nash) Churchwarden	Pro 223/423

Nash Hearth Tax 1670

Browne	George	hearth h2
Davids	William	hearth h3
Gibbon	Elizabeth	hearth h2
Philip	Thomas	hearth h2
Powell	Henry	hearth h2
Young	Phillip	hearth h1

Nash Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis 1834

NASH, a parish, in the hundred of Castlemartin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 2 miles (N. E.) from Pembroke; containing 128 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the southern part of the county, and near a small inlet from Milford Haven, comprises a moderate portion of land, in a good state of cultivation. Its scenery, though not distinguished by any striking peculiarity of feature, is generally pleasing; and the adjacent country affords some interesting objects, and some views which are not destitute of beauty. The great turnpike-road leading from Narberth to Pembroke passes through the southern part of the parish. The living is a rectory, with the living of Upton annexed, rated in the king's books at £6. 12. 8½.; present net income, £130, with a glebe-house; patron, the Rev. William P. Evans: the tithes of the benefice have been commuted for a rent-charge of £80; and there is a glebe of about twenty-seven acres, valued at £55 per annum. The church is a very ancient structure, remarkable for the rude simplicity of its architecture, and is said to have been erected by one of the earliest proprietors of Upton Castle. A Sunday school is held in the church.

1842 Acc/to a letter PCRO HPR/15/17

“This Church was repaired in the year 1842 by which means 59 additional sittings were obtained and in consequence of a Grant from the Incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement of buildings and the repair of Churches and chapels 63 sittings are hereby declared to be free and unappropriated for ever. The provision of Church-room previous to the alteration being to the extent of 28 appropriated sittings.

A plan showing the number and situation of the free seats is fixed up in the Vestry Room

W P Evans Minister

Robert White Churchwarden

(Plans of the seating in the Church show that they were of the box type in the main as they are today

- extra seating was provided on the balcony and up by the pulpit in between it and the altar.)
While this work was being carried out the register shows that services were held at Upton

1851 -- Census of Religious BuildingsPEMBROKE (DISTRICT)
13 Nash Parish, with Upton Hamlet.
Area of Nash: 577 acres. *Popn.* 69 males, 63 females: total 132.
Area of Upton: 435acres. *Popn.* 10 males, 13 females: total 26.

(24) NASH PARISH CHURCH.
Endowed: tithe £80, glebe £60.
Space: free 63; other 70.
Present: morn. 70 + 8 scholars. Average: morn. 80.
W. P. Evans. Rector.
Lewis: rectory with Upton annexed, rated at ,£6. 12. 8d net income ,£130 with glebe-house: patron, Rev. William Evans: tithes commuted for £80, glebe of 21 acres valued at ,£55 per annum.
1 service in English.
Incumbant legally not resident.
ICBS: grant of £70 in 1841.

Nash Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

The Parish Church (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 N.W.). Ded: St. Mary.

Diocese and archdeaconry of St. Davids; rural deanery of Castle Martin.
This is a modern church possessing nothing of archaeological interest. T he 13-century recumbent effigy of a knight, which formerly lay in the churchvard, ,neglected and overgrown with moss " (Glynne, ' Notes,' *Arch. Camb., 1888, v 125, ill.),* has been removed to Upton Chapel (No. 1134, i

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).
Church Hill~(6~in-. Qrd. Surv. sheet, Pem. 40 N.W.; lat. 51° 41t 5as long.
4° 52' 10
A field a little over half a mile south-east of the parish church. It formerly-belonged to the rectory of Yerbeston, hence its name (Tithe Schedule, No. 102).

Nash Acc/to Pembrokeshire Parsons

Rectory of Nash or Esse, as it was called, was appendant to the manor of the same name,which was owned in 1518 by the Bowen famtly of Upton,Pems., descended from Sir James ap Owen of Pentre Ievan, in Nevern parish. the patron in I570 was Rice ap Owen of Upton.—*Inq. P.* . of Rice ap Owen, I3Eliz. In I594 the patron was Harry Bowen.

Under the name, Eccelesia de Esse, this church was assessed in I29I at *£5* for tenths to the King, the sun payable being 10s *Taxtio.*
Nashe et Ucton Rectoria. -Egcclesia tbidem ex collacione domirLi de Ucton unde Philippus Eynon clericuS est rector habens ibidem mansionem et valent fructus hujusmodi per annum vij. Unde sol' in ol-dinaria visitacione quolibet tercio anno ijd ob'. Et ilL visitacione archdiaconi pro sinodalibus et procuracioni-bus quolibet anno iijs isd. Et pro pensione prioris Pembr' per annum iijS iiijd Et remanet clare £6 I2s. 8d. Inde decima I3s- 3d-—*Valor Eccl.*

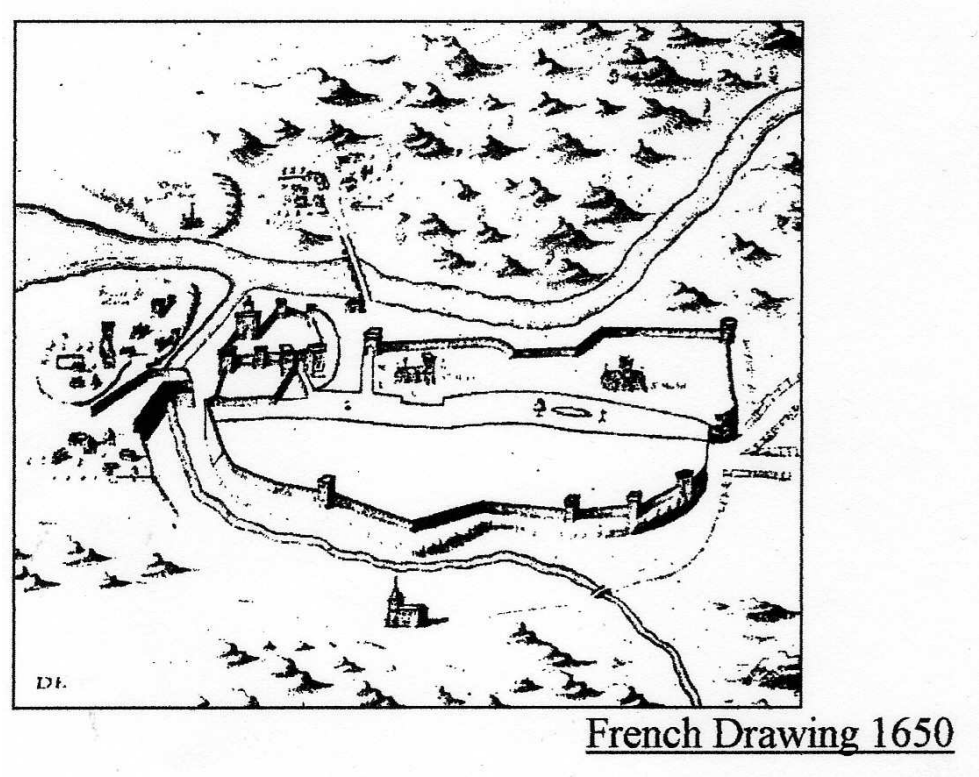
Under the heading ' Livings Discharged ':—Nash R. with Upton Ch. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno 2d. Archidiac quolibet anno 3s. 9d. Pens. Pri. Pembr., 3s. 4d. John Bowen, Esq., I708; Morris Bowen, Esq., 1738; Thomas Skyrme and others, 1764, 1774. Clear yearly value, £30. Kings Books, £6 12s. 8d.—*Bacon's Liber Regts.*
The Chapelry of Upton was subordinate to Nash, and from the earliest recorded institution the incumbent of Nash has invariably held Upton.

Nash Acc/to the Land Tax Records 1791

Nash Bank	Lewis	Rev Owen (owner)
Nash Bank	Thomas	George (tenant)
Nash Blackberry	Roch	Nicholas (owner)
Nash Bush Park	Holcombe	Rev William (owner)
Nash Cart House Croft	Bowen	Rev (owner)
Nash Cart House Croft	Thomas	George (tenant)
Nash Church Hills	Holcombe	Rev William (tenant)
Nash Church Hills	King	Rev (owner)
Nash Colliers Croft	Gwyther	Thos (tenant)
Nash Colliers Croft	Hicks	Rev Philomon (owner)
Nash Common Lays	Leach	Abraham (owner)
Nash Common Lays	Roch	John (tenant)
Nash Crafty Corner	Leach	Abraham (owner)
Nash Crafty Corner	Roch	John (tenant)
Nash East Ashwell	Holcombe	Rev William (owner)
Nash East Croft	Holcombe	Rev William (tenant)
Nash East Croft	Lewis	Rev (owner)
Nash Glebe & Tythe	Rees	Rev John (owner)
Nash Green Hill	Holcombe	Rev William (owner)
Nash Green Hill	Jarmain	Thomas (tenant)
Nash Little Croft	Hicks	Rev James (owner)
Nash Little Croft	Thomas	George (tenant)
Nash Lodge	Gwyther	Henry (tenant)
Nash Lodge	Hicks	Hannah (owner)
Nash Lower Nash	Leach	Abraham (owner)
Nash Lower Nash	Roch	John (tenant)
Nash Meadows	Davies	Mary (tenant)
Nash Meadows	Mears	Hugh (owner)
Nash Middle Farm	Holcombe	Rev William (owner)
Nash Middle Farm	Lloyd	John (tenant)
Nash North Park	John	Ansolm (tenant)
Nash North Park	Roch	Nicholas (owner)
Nash Old Park	George	Thomas (tenant)
Nash Old Park	Walters	Rev (owner)
Nash Petty Lands	Holcombe	Rev William (owner)
Nash Rock	Roberts	Rev Nicholas (owner)
Nash Rock	Williams	William (tenant)
Nash South Pit	Holcombe	Rev William (owner)
Nash South Pit	Lewis	Henry (tenant)
Nash Stoops Lake	Hicks	Hannah (owner)
Nash Stoops Lake	John	David (tenant)
Nash Strawberry Hill	Hancock	Rev Thomas (owner)
Nash Tanzoy	Holcombe	Rev William (owner)

Nash Two Hills	Holcombe	Rev William (owner)
Nash Two Mountains	Holcombe	Rev William (owner)
Nash Upper Nash	Holcombe	Rev William (owner)
Nash West Ashwell	Hancock	Rev Thomas (owner)
Nash West Croft	Davies	Rev (owner)
Nash West Croft	Holcombe	Rev William (tenant)
Nash West Hill	Barger	Philip (tenant)
Nash West Hill	Holcombe	Rev William (owner)
Nash Winters Hall	Evans	Rev William (owner)
Nash Winters Hall	Gwyther	Thomas (tenant)

Pembroke


French Drawing 1650

Introduction

The area we know today as Pembroke could have a very long inhabited history. Unfortunately many remains of previous inhabitation's have been destroyed by later building. What do we know?
Stone age and Bronze man lived in Priory cave Monkton, did they also live in Wogan's cave?
Mr Cobb suggests a maybe Roman connection as he believes Roman Bricks were built into parts of building work he examined . Yes, Roman coins have been found both in Pembroke and at Pennar but did Romans live here or just trade? St Daniel's Church maybe the pre-Norman religious centre of Penfro?

acc/to the Llandaff records the lands of this area belonged to St Teilo.

Amongst the various documents contained in the collection known as *The book of Llan Dav* which were brought together in connection with the claim of Landaff to episcopal jurisdiction over all churches of Teilo's foundation, wherever situated are several lists of the churches thus claimed, the lists being unquestionably of earlier date than the collection within which they are preserved. The churches which fall into what may be termed the Teilo area of the later county of Pembroke include
In the deanery of *Penbro.*

Lann rath. -- this is believed to be Amroth.-- the earliest records of the name Llanreath were in 1833 when it was spelt Land reath

Din guennhaf in Lonion villa tantum.
Gwenafs Fortification in Lonion (1136 54)

Goldern Hill (Llanion is a little north of the site.)

1100 acc/to Giraldus Cambrensis

THE JOURNEY THROUGH WALES

The province of Pembroke comes next after Rhos, lying towards the south and by the sea: indeed, a branch of the sea divides the two. Its main town, also called Pembroke, is the capital of Dyved. It is built high up on an oblong plateau of rock, and it extends along the north and the south af an inlet of the sea which runs down from Milford Haven. Hence its name Pembroke, which means the head of the estuary.
Arnulf de Montgomery was the first to build a fortification here, from wooden stakes and turf, in the days of Henry I, King of the English. It was not very strong and it offered little resistance. When he went back to England, Arnulf left the fortress and a small garrison in the charge of Gerald of Windsor, a stalwart, cunning man, who was his constable and lieu tenant. Without more ado the inhabitants of South Wales began to lay siege to the place. They had just lost their prince, Rhys ap Tewdwr, a warlike leader, who had been betrayed by his own troops in Brecknockshire, and they were left with his son, Gruffydd, who was still a boy. Under cover of darkness fifteen knights deserted the fortress in desperation, clambered into a boat and tried to escape over the water. The very next morning Gerald transferred their estates to fifteen of their own men-at-arms, dubbing them there and then as knights. The siege lasted a long time, and those inside were greatly reduced and near the end of their tether. When they had hardly any provisions left, Gerald, who, as I have said, was a cunning man, created the impression that they were still well supplied and were expecting reinforcements at any moment: for he took four hogs, which was about all that they had, cut them into sections and hurled them over the palisade at the besiegers. The following day he thought of an even more ingenious stratagem. He signed a letter with his own seal and had it placed just outside the lodging of Wilfred, Bishop of St David's, who chanced to be in the neighbourhood. There it would be picked up almost immediately, and the finder would imagine that it had been dropped accidentally by one of Gerald's messengers. The purport of the letter was that the constable would have no need of reinforcements from Arnulf for a good four months. When this despatch was read to the Welsh, they immediately abandoned the siege and went off home.
The next thing Gerald did was to marry Nest the sister of Gruffydd, Prince of South Wales, with the object of giving himself and his troops a firmer foothold in the country. In the process of time she bore him a large number of children, both boys and girls. With the help of this family the sea-coast of South Wales was held secure by the English, and Ireland, too, was stormed,

1589 George Owen’s Pembroke

Pembroke
The town of Pembroke standeth upon a long back or ridge of rock, being all one street in length without any cross streets. and being walled about with a strong wall of lime and stone and compassed on each side with a branch of Milford, being the upper end of the creek of Pennarmouth where the said creek parteth itself in two and, running up on each side of the town, compasseth the same as a strong moat, flowing at every tide in such sort that no access on horse or foot is permitted to the town but over two bridges, the town having three gates only and the town walls being strongly defended with six flanker towers in such sort as out of them the whole walls may be scoured and defended from approach of enemies. And in some of the same towers are fair springs of

clear, sweet running water for the necessary relief of the people within the town, not to be cut off by any means.
At the west end of the town on the part where the said creek parteth itself into two branches standeth a fair, strong and large castle, strongly walled with a mighty thick wall all built of lime and stone. Having within the gate two large courts, an inner and an outer, being compassed with strong garretted walls and set forth in the outer parts with divers flanker towers of all sorts necessary for the defence thereof. The said castle is seated upon a high main rock of thirty and in most places forty foot high, naturally steep in most places and the rest easily to be made in such sort that if the castle walls might be battered (as most thereof cannot be), yet were it not possible to ascend up the said rock to enter the breach, the same being so high and inaccessible. Besides the tides daily flow about the same and the ooze and slime whereof the channel is full doth mightily defend the said castle from any assault of enemies.
This castle is thought almost impregnable. The weakest part thereof is a small ditch that joineth to the town, which is only defended with a dry ditch, and which may be made very strong and deep. The town walls springeth from the said castle and, stretching forth on each side of the said town, enclose the whole town, as it were, within one outer or base court of the said castle. All the castle walls are standing very strong without decay, only the roofs and leads having been taken down. Within the said castle there is the great cave called the Wogan, able if occasion were to receive a great multitude of people, being a place free from all assaults or battery, and in the same is a well of fresh water of great depth which cannot be taken away by any means possible, serving for the use of the people within the said castle. The gate or entrance of the said castle is made strong divers ways, as with drawbridges and portcullises and other means . . .

1700 approx

Danial Defoe records" we crossed over the isthmus to Pembroke which stands on the East shore of the great haven of Milford.
This is the largest and richest and at this time the most flourishing town of all south Wales . Here are a great many English merchants and some of them men of good business and they told us there were nearly 200 sail of ships belonging to the town small and great. .....called little England beyong Wales.

1804 The Scenery, Antiquities and Biography of South Wales Benj Heath Malkin

As you proceed up the harbour , this magnificent piece of water is forked by a peninsula in front, dividing the great reach up to Burton Ferry from Down Pool which forms so interesting an approach to Pembroke. Here ,as in all the numerous estuaries and creeks branching out from the great body the scenery becomes richer as less expanded. Fertility and beauty combine. The approach from the water shews the castle and the town to the most possible advantage. The noble and extensive ruin, hanging on the edge of the pool, with the mouth of the cavern opening as a sally port and the buildings of the ancient borough crouching under its command. the petty trade giving life to the scene without obscuring its predominant features of rural interest.
The town is old and has declined in the same proportion as Haverfordwest has risen in importance. The buildings about the water side and generally in the suburbs are verging fast on a state of decay; but the principal street which is long and wide has a very respectable appearance though without the air of business generally expected in a county town. It has however its attractions to call the people of Castlemartin together or days of great rejoicing Sir Hugh Owen's roast Ox produced a jovial confusion as could be witnessed in a better place. It is situated in a plentiful country; it has little or no trade; and under the circumstances affords a cheap retirement to many families with slender incomes

1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis

PEMBROKE, a borough, market-town, and sea-port, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of Castlemartin, county of Pembroke, in South Wales, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Milford, 10 (S. by E.) from Haverfordwest, and 248 (W.) from London; the borough containing 7412 inhabitants, of whom 5441 are in the parish of St. Mary, 1223 in the parish of St. Michael, and 748 in part of St. Nicholas', or Monkton, parish. The name of this place is derived from the words Pen Bro, literally signifying a headland, or promontory, and originally applied to a district nearly corresponding in extent with the present hundred of Castlemartin, stretching out into the sea, and separating Milford Haven, on the north, from the Bristol Channel on the south. On the erection of a castle, and the consequent growth of the town, the name of the district in which they were situated was transferred to them, and subsequently to the whole of the county, of which that town became the capital. The early history of the place is involved in some confusion. It is stated by Giraldus Cambrensis, that Arnulph de Montgomery, in the reign of Henry I., raised a slender fortress of stakes and turf here, which, on his return into England, he placed under the custody of his constable and lieutenant, Giraldus de Windesor. In the Chronicle of Caradoc of Llancarvan, who was contemporary with Giraldus, it is expressly recorded that the castle was attacked in 1092, and again in 1094, by the forces of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, but that it was so strongly fortified as to baffle every effort of that chieftain to reduce it. The latter of these dates, which is some years prior to the accession of Henry I., contradicts the statement of Giraldus Cambrensis, with respect to the time of the original foundation; and the result of the attacks by so formidable an enemy is at variance with his description of the character of the fortress. Arnulph de Montgomery, on the accession of Henry I., having joined in a confederacy against that sovereign, the castle of Pembroke, together with his other estates, became forfeited to the crown, and the king afterwards conferred the castle, together with the lordship of Carew, and several other manors, on Giraldus de Windsor, Arnulph's lieutenant, who had married Nêste, daughter of Rhŷs ab Tewdwr.

The Earldom

Arnuf de Montgomery	1093 – 1102
Henry I	1102 – 38 – Gerald de Windsor followed by de Clare
Gilbert FitzGilbert de Clare	1138 – 48 –First Earl
Richard fitzGilbert	1148 – 76—Strongbow
Henry II(minority)	1176 – 89 – Gilbert fitzRichard 1176- 85 then Isabel who married William Marshal
William Marshal	1189 – 1219
William Marshal	1219 – 31
Richard Marshal	1231 – 34
Gilbert Marshal	1224 – 41
Walter Marshal	12 41 – 45
Anselm Marshal	1245

There was no direct heir so the estates were divided and Joan granddaughter of William Marshal who was married to William de Valence inherited property in Pembrokeshire.

William de Valence	1247 – 96
Aymer de Valence	1296 – 1324
Edward II & III	1324 – 39 during the minority of Laurence Hastings
Laurence Hastings	1339 – 48
Edward III	1348 – 68 during the minority of John Hastings
John Hastings	1368 – 75
Edward III & Richard II	1375 – 89 during minority of John Hastings

(keeper of Lordship was William Beauchamp with the death of John Hastings the old

Earldom lapsed.

Pembroke History Jottings

1066
Norman Conquest of England
1077
began the reign of Rhys ap Tewdwr, the last Prince of South Wales. His accession met, apparently, with little opposition. The legend that he returned from exile in Brittany to claim the throne of his ancestors is an embellishment of later chroniclers.
These were troublous times for Dyfed. In 1078 Menevia was “miserably devastated by the pagans”, and Bishop Abraham was slain. This was the Bishop the tombstone of whose sons was found a in the late 1900’s in the cathedral. The venerable Sulien, who had resigned only two years before, was compelled to resume his episcopal charge. It was not long before the saintly old man, who had reluctantly quitted his retirement was called upon to take part in still more stirring scenes, Rhys ap Tewdwr was unable to protect the ecclesiastical metropolis of his dominions and was being hard pressed from another quarter.Trahaiarn ap Caradog from North Wales joined by the chiefs of Powys and Gwent and tried to expand his kingdom into the South. Rhys, found his natural ally in Gruffydd ap Conan, who, as he had been beaten back in his attacks on the North of Wales previously had joined Rhys in the south.
His forces probably landed at Porth Cais and where met and blessed by the Bishop
The battle was fought in Cardiganshire , Traihaiarn and the Chiefs of Powys and of Gwent were killed. Gruffydd became ruler of North Wales and Rhys the South
Gruffydd was betrayed into the hands of the Normans later by one of his own chiefs and was inprisoned at Chester
The Welsh chronicals tend not to favour Rhys read 1078 and then 1079

It would appear from the Domesday Book that Rhys paid and annual sum of £40 to King William this would indicate some sort of agreement with him. We also know that Neste Rhys daughter was, some say “educated”, some say held as a hostage at the King’s Court.

Old Woodcut reputed to portray Henry I and Neste Princess of Wales

1081
William the Conquerer came to St David’s on pilgrimage

1087
William the Conquerer died in 1087

1093
Rhys ap Tewdwr met his death when he was killed in battle by an old enemy Jestyn -- a relative who was ruler of Glamorgan and who was aided by the son of a welsh ruler fom the Cardigan district called Einion. Einoion had fought with the Normans in several campaigns and enlisted the help of some of his Norman friends especially one called Fitzhamon who with eleven of his friends joined the force to raid the lands belonging to Rhys. Einon was promised the hand of Jestyn's daughter Nesta (whether she consented of not) as reward for his support. Rhys who was said to be about 90 was captured with his sons and beheaded.
As far as I have been able to find out Rhys was survived by three children. I suspect his eldest son was the Rhys killed in 1081. The rest all but an infant Gruffydd died with him. He was survived by two daughters Nesta who was at the court of the English King and Angharad.
This left the whole area of South Wales in complete flux. There was no one capable of succeeding Rhys; his wife was dead, his surviving son was an infant. The only relative other than his daughters able to rule was the treaterous Einon and there was so much hostility towards him that he dare not appear in the area.
In fact Einon had troubles enought. Jestyn had paid of the Normans etc who had supported him but refused to carry out his promise to Einion regarding Nesta. Einion was not very happy about this and had a word with his Norman friends. They returned and Jestyn had to flee, they divided Jestyn's estates up among them giving Einion the poorest portion, Miskin, but he also had Nesta and her personal property.

The Northern parts of the Estates belonging to Rhys were being invaded from the North.

A Norman Knight Martin de Turribus who held lands in both Somerset and Devon landed at Newport and set up a base at Nevern. He proceeded to defeat the Welsh at a battle at Morvill. It is interesting that the people living at Meline, Eglwyswrw and Nantgwyn are recorded as welcoming him without resistance. What is not recorded in the chronicles is that his grandson Sir William Martin was married to Angharad daughter of Lord Rhys whose land it was as she had inherited it from her father. It is very interesting as we shall see in the south that when tracing the estates in the north part of the county many of those who came into the hands of the Normans came not by conquest but by marriage. Many of the Normans were single men and took Welsh wives.

While Maryin de Turribus was sorting out the North of the property belonging to the granddaughter of Rhys, Arnulph de Montgomery came to the South. He was the son of Roger the great Earl of Shrewsbury,Roger de Belesme had not come the England with William the Conquerer as he was the knight entrusted by William to help William's wife Matilda to rule Normandy in his absence so therefore must have been well trusted by the King.
From Arnulph's father the Welsh Montgomery takes its name, though the castle was built by Baldwin in the Conqueror's time. But Roger retook it from the Welsh in 1090 and named it after the Norman seat of his family. He was perhaps the most influential and turbulent baron in Europe, and had married Mabel (the wicked daughter of wicked William Talvas), heiress of the grand old house of Belesme. This evil dame bore him five sons:
The notorious Robert; who assumed the title and lands of Belesme when his mother was murdered in her bath
2. William, a clerk.
3. Hugh of Chester, called by the Welsh, " Goch " (the Red), and slain by them in 1098
4. Robert of Poitou.
5. Arnulph, who seized Southern Pembrokeshire.
A sister Mabel, married Fitz Hamon whose name is associated with a few acts of murder and double dealing in connection with Glamorgan.

Of this family Henry of Huntingdon says that their sins were enough to frighten the devils themselves.

1094
Roger de Montgomery (father of Arnulph) died He had been made earl of Shrewsbury 1071

1095 (1097)
Brut y Tyw (Rhys),p272; [also Ann. Camb., pp30 31]
Geralt, the steward, to whom had been assigned the stewardship of the castle of Penuro, ravaged the boundaries of Mynyv.

c1090 first charter of Pembroke granted

1098 August 17

(Cal. Doc. France, ed. Round pp237 8 No.666)
Notification that Arnulf of Montgomery, son of earl Roger, has given to the church of St Martin of Seez, for the souls of his father Roger and his brother Hugh who was slain that year, the church of St Nicholas at Pembroch,(ecclesiam santi Nicholai in eodem castro positam) a castle of his in Wales and twenty carucates of land, together with all that his men had given or should give to the abbey. He promised that he would give other land of his lying in England, sufficient to provide footgear for the brethren of the abbey. This gift he made that he might retain nothing for himself of all the rents and dues of the land, giving even his woods for the needs of the monks, namely for building, and firing and pannage, throughout his demesne. (Episcopal Acts relating to Welsh Dioceses 1066 1272. James Conway Davies Vol. 1)

1098

(Cal. Doc. France, ed. Round pp238 No668)
Notification that Arnulf de Montgomery, son of earl Roger has given to the church of St Martin of Seez yearly ten pounds from England to be charged on the tithes of his churches and to be applied half to the footgear of the brethren at Seez, and half to the brethren at Pembroke on their buildings. Appended are the names of those who witnessed the kings confirmation: The king, Anselm, archbishop, Wilfrid, bishop, Arnulf, son of earl Roger, Robert fitz Hamon.
(Episcopal Acts relating to Welsh Dioceses 1066 1272 James Conway Davies Vol 1)

1100c

(Cal.Doc.France, ed Round pp238 No667)
Memorandum of payments due to the abbey of St Martin of Seez and the brethren of Pembroke.... from the castle church, twenty shillings. (Episcopal Acts relating to Welsh Dioceses 1066 1272 James Conway Davies Vol 1)

1100
William Rufus died Henry 1 became King.

1102
Brut y Tywysogyon edited by Thomas Jones Cardiff 1952
"One Thousand and one hundred (actually 1102) was the year of Christ when there was treachery between Henry, king of England and Robert, earl of Shrewsbury, who was called de Belleme, and

Arnulf, his brother, who had come to Dyfed and had established the castle of Pembroke. And when the king heard that they were working treachery against him, he summoned them to find out the truth concerning that. But they sought pretexts to make an excuse, for they could not trust themselves to the king. And the king rejected their excuses after learning of their treachery. And when they knew that the king had learned of their treachery, and they dared not show themselves to him, they occupied their castles and fortified them, and summoned help to them from all sides and summoned to them the Britons who were under them, together with their leaders, namely the sons of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Cadwgan, Iorwerth and Maredudd. And they received them with honour, and gave them gifts and promised them many things and gladdened the land with liberty. And a second time they fortified their castles and encompassed them with ditches and strong walls and prepared provision and gathered together knights and gave them gifts. Robert occupied four castles, namely Arundel and Blyth and Bridgenorth and it was against Bridgenorth that the whole treachery had been aimed for he had built that without the king's permission and Shrewbury. Arnulf occupied Pembroke alone. And immediately after that they assembled hosts and summoned the Britons along with them. And while they were doing that Arnulf thought to make peace with the Irish and seek aid from them. And he sent messengers, that is, Gerald his officer, and many others, to Ireland and he asked for the daughter of king Muircertach for his wife. And that he obtained easily. The messengers came back joyful. King Muircertach sent his daughter and many armed ships along with her to the aid of his son in law. And for that reason the earls waxed proud against the king, without wishing for peace or agreement from him. And King Henry gradually gathered a host. And first he took the castle of Arundel. And thereupon through agreement and promises he gained possession of Blyth. And at last he came towards the castle of Bridgenorth and with him a great host. And after surveying the castle from a distance he took council as to how he might capture the earl or subdue him or drive him out of the whole kingdom. And he resolved in council to send messengers to the Britons; and he summoned to him in particular Iorwerth ap Bleddyn, and he promised him more than he would obtain from the Earl. And he gave to Iorwerth freely, without rent or payment, that portion of Wales which was in the hands of those earls, for his lifetime so long as the king lived; that was Powys and Ceredigion and half of Dyfed the other portion was in the hands of fitz Baldwin and Ystrad Tywi and Cydweli and Gower. And when Iorwerth ap Bleddyn was going towards the king's castle, he sent his war band to plunder the territory of earl Robert. And the war band, cruelly and hostilely executing their lord's behest, gathered vast plunder and ravaged the land and pillaged it; for the earl had before that ordered his men to take their flocks and herds and all their chattels into the land of the Britons, for he placed trust in them, not supposing that he would meet with opposition from them, not remembering the wrongs that the Britons had formerly suffered at the hands of Roger his father, and Hugh, his brother, and at the hands of their men, which was held in remembrance by the Britons.

Cadwgan, however,and Maredudd, sons of Bleddyn, were with the earl, knowing naught of that. And when the earl heard that, he despaired; and not trusting the help that was with him, because Iorwerth and his men had deserted him for Iorwerth was foremost of the Britons and the most powerful he sought a truce of the king to make peace with him or to leave the kingdom altogether.

Whilst they were about those things, Arnulf and his men had gone to meet his wedded wife and the fleet that had come to his aid. In the meantime Magnus, king of Germany (correctly of Norway), and with him a fleet, came a second time to Anglesey; and after felling for himself some trees for timber he returned to Man. And there he built three castles and a second time filled Man, which he had previously left desolate, with his men. And he asked for the daughter of Muircertach, king of Ireland, as a wife for his son.[NB she was already wife of Arnulf] And he obtained her easily and gladly. And he set him up as king over that island. And there he stayed that winter.

And when earl Robert heard that, he sent messengers to him to beg help for himself; but he obtained none from him. And when the earl saw that he was besieged on all sides, he asked permission of the king to leave the kingdom; and the king granted it to him. And then he left all that was his and sailed to Normandy. And then the king sent to Arnulf and commanded him to go after his brother and to leave the kingdom or else to come at the king's will with his head in his lap. And

when Arnulf heard that, he preferred to go after his brother than to submit to the king's will, and he surrendered his castle to the king; and the king sent a garrison to keep it.

And after that, Iorwerth ap Bleddyn made peace with his brothers and he shared the territory with them. And after a short while he seized Maredudd, his brother, and imprisoned him in the king's prison. And he made peace with Cadwgan, his brother, and gave him Ceredigion and a portion of Powys. And thereupon Iorwerth went to the king, thinking that he would have his promises from the king. But the king did not keep faith with him, but took from him Dyfed and the Castle and gave them to a certain knight called Saer. And Ystrad Tywi and Cydweli and Gower he gave to Hywel ap Goronwy.

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1102 1135 Gerald de Windsor & Nesta

The Crown Henry I held Pembroke Castle. For some of this time Gerald de Windsor was Custodian

[Princess Nesta--- The King arranged that she should marry Gerald de Windsor who held the castle of Pembroke as she was fabulously beautiful and Henry 1st wife by an arranged marriage did not approve of him keeping his mistress and bastards at court. Neste dowry when she married Gerald de Winsor constable of Pembroke Castle was Carew Castle-- and one third of the estates of her father Rhys ap Twder. A writer at the time said of her daughter and sister of a prince, wife of an adventurer, concubine of a King, paramour of every daring lover... a Welshwomen whose passions embroiled all wales, and England too, in war...mother of heroes grandmother of Giraldus Cambrensis

Children's family names

FitzStephen- Robert seriously wounded in a battle against Owain Gwynedd after a sea borne attack on Anglesey 1157 1166 Castellan of Cardigan Castle- betrayed to the Welsh under Rhys ap Gruffydd by a Welsh cleric Rhigyfarch---was imprisoned but released in time to take part in the Invasion of Ireland in 1170. Travelled through Leinster with Dermot King of Leinster acc/to Geraldus in his book on Ireland.

FitzHenry- father Henry 1- killed in battle against Owain Gwyned in Anglesy 1157 , had a son, Fitzhenry Justicar of Ireland in 1199 (Visited by Gerald in that year)

Fitzroy

William FitzGerald,

Maurice Fitzgerald one of the principle leaders of the invasion on Ireland -in 1174 held the Castle at Wicklow and the county of Wicklow, died 1176.

David FitzGerald Bishop of St Davids died 1176.

Angharad, married William de Barry they had three children, Robert de Barry, Phillip de Barry, Gerald of Wales (c 1146 -1223)

Carew William, second eldest son of Nesta and father probably Henry 1st adopted the style of "de Carew" and inherited the Carew estates

Nest and her lovers

" Henry 1st was no more restrained in his passions than any other powerful ruler of the 12c. It made little difference to him that the beautiful Nest, daughter of the Welsh Prince Rhys ap Tudor, had been placed in his care as a royal ward;(she was William Rufus's hostage for the good behaviour of her family) he fell in love with Nest and seduced her, and she borne him a son. In those days, however, there was an accepted way of dealing with such a situation. Nest's baby son was named Duke of Gloucester and King Henry gave Nest in marriage to one of his barons, Gerald de Windsor, who it seems was in love with her himself. Gerald took his new wife with him to South Wales, were the fame of her beauty soon spread far beyond those parts as far, even, as the kingdoms of Gwynedd and Powys in the north. Though Gerald was a Norman Baron and maintained an armed force in Pembroke Castle, he was on terms of slightly uneasy peace with Prince Cadwgan, Welsh ruler of this land of Ceredigion as well as of Powys.....Then came a Christmas when Cadwgan ordained a great Eisteddfod in South Wales, to which everyone of distinction flocked including Nest. And with the guests came Cadwgan's daredevil son Owain. Owain lived in his father's second kingdom of Powys, in a hunting -lodge called Plas Eglwyseg at the head of a secret glen north of the Dee. Here he had gathered about him a band of reckless fighting men, with whom he would sally forth by the path he called his war path to hunt or raid or harrass King Henry's men -at- arms. When he came to his father's Eisteddfod and set eyes on the lovely Nest he determined at once to carry her off.

That very night he and his men broke into the castle of Pembroke, (other authorities say Carew, or Newcastle Emlyn) set fire to it and dragged Nest from her bed and carried her of to Owains retreat at Plas Eglwyseg, where (it appears) she lived quite happily with her captor for some time as it alledged she bore him a child.

But the mad action of Owain ap Cadwgan brought terrible consequences. King Henry, appealed to by Gerald de Windsor ordered Prince Cadwgan to restore the stolen countess in pain of losing his kingdoms. Cadwgan's attempts to comply met with flat defiance from his son, who eluded all efforts to capture him and war broke out throughout Wales. Norman barons aided Cadwgan's Welsh rivals to take Powys from him and others robbed him of much of his southern kingdom. The new rulers of Powys disinherited Owain and at last succeeded in driving him out of his refuge at Plas Eglwyseg, whence he fled to Ireland, leaving Nest homeless.

The deserted beauty made her way south to be re-united with Gerald. A year or two later there was an attack by a raiding party from Ireland on South West Wales. This was opposed by the Gerald de Windsor in alliance with the Welsh. Owain had accompanied the raiders, but now elected to change sides and fight for his native land. In the midst of the battle Gerald recognized Owain, and even though he was fighting on the same side, he and his bodyguard fell upon Owain and slew him, thus wiping out, to the satisfaction of everyone who counted in those days, the dishonour he had suffered at Owain's hands.

Gerald de Windsor ended his warlike career by dying peacefully at his wife's castle of Carew, (c1120) but his wife's career was not finished. Though her children were now grown up and married, Nest still had her beauty - She transferred her affections to Stephen Constable of Cardigan Castle then to the Sheriff of Pembroke, presenting each of them with a son.

[Acc to Lewis 1839 he states that :-

According to Caradoc of Llancarvan, Giraldus or Gerald de Windsor rebuilt the castle of Pembroke in the year 1105, on a more advantageous site, called "Congarth Vechan," and removed into it his family and his goods. Soon after this, as we are informed by different authorities, Owain, son of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, having heard the beauty of Nêst extolled at a banquet given by Cadwgan either at the castle of Aberteivy, or at that of Eare Weare in the parish of Amroath, came, under the pretence of relationship, to pay her a visit at this place, and becoming enamoured during the interview, resolved upon carrying her away by force. For this purpose, having obtained the aid of some young men as profligate as himself, he returned in the evening to the castle, which he entered unobserved; then, placing a guard over the chamber of Nêste, he set fire to the building, and, in the confusion and alarm that ensued, forcibly conveyed her and her children to his residence in Powys. Other writers, however, are of opinion that the castle of Carew was the scene of this outrage and

abduction.]

.....
William Rufus reigned from 1087-1100
Henry 1 from 1100-35]

Events and Records

1109 Gilbert de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, was created Earl of Pembroke by Henry, and thus became possessed of the royal territories in this quarter, and of the castle of Pembroke.
1138 The earldom was became a county palatine, with the privilege of jura regalia; and under the authority of its earl, a session and a monthly county court were held within the castle. In the latter all pleas of the crown were determined, fines levied, and recoveries passed; the writs were issued in the name of the earl, who held also at this place his courts of chancery and exchequer. Strongbow enlarged the castle, which he strengthened with additional fortifications, and made in every respect a residence suitable to the dignity of the elevated rank he held. He also incorporated the inhabitants of the town which had arisen under the protection of the castle, and surrounded it with a lofty embattled wall, defended by numerous bastions, and entered by three principal gates and a postern.

Gilbert de Clare,s grand daughter' husband William Marshal succeeded in 1199 he and his sons built castle as it stands today with well made right angle entrances of a sort designed by the Infidel to resist a battering ram, copied by the Marshalls when they got home; the keep now occupies the site once humped by the motte

The last descendent was John Hastings died 1389

Somewhere near the east end of town was a Hospise dedicated to Mary Magdalene probably stood outside the Gate towards Merlin's Cross.

There were two town crosses one outside the Old Cross Saws the other outside the Lion Hotel but there seems to have been a central meeting place at the Elm tree where the stocks were for the punishment of wrongdoers.

1157
fleet sailed from Pembroke in support of Henry 11 against Owain Gwynedd at least two of Nest's Children sailed fitz Henry killed, fitz Stephen badly injured

1170
Invasion of Ireland from Pembroke

1171
Henry 11 passed through area on his way to Ireland --Rhys ap Gruffydd officially recognised as ruler of Deheubarth

1172
Henry II kept the festival of Easter in the Castle of Pembroke

1172
"Robert FitzBernard renders his account for eight ships to carry over twenty Knights and five attendants to Ireland 45s., and pay to seven pilots at Pembroke for 47 days £4. 2s.3d. , and fifty three seamen during the same period £15. 2s .4d. Wages for five attendants for thirty days 56s.3d".

1174 5 not dated
Gir Camb. De Rebus (RS) Vol1 pp25
William Karquit, sheriff of the province (provincia) ordered his officers and apparitors to take eight yoke of oxen belonging to the priory of Penbroc, where Gerald de Barri was fulfilling his legation, and drive them to the castle. When required for the third time to restore the same, he utterly refused and even promised worse, Gerald sent word to him that unless he restored the oxen he would be placed immediately under sentence of excommunication, to which he replied that he would not dare to excommunicate the king's constable in his own castle. Gerald replied that when the sheriff heard all the bells of the whole monastery rung at triple intervals then he would know without doubt that he was being excommunicated.
Immediately the messengers had returned, by authority of his legation, with candles lit, he solemnly gave the sentence of excommunication on him, in the presence of the monks of that place, and many of the clergy of the country, and likewise caused all the bells to be sounded together, as was customary, to confirm the sentence or rather to announce the fact.
On the morrow, the robber came to the castle of Lanwadein, before David , the diocesan bishop, and Gerald and his colleague, Master Michael, whom the archbishop had attached to him, who had gone there, restitution having been made and satisfaction given, when he was beaten with rods, he was to be absolved.
(Episcopal Acts relating to Welsh Dioceses 1066 1272 James Conway Davies Vol 1)

1176 1189
Henry II held Pembroke Castle (Minority)
(Gilbert fitzRichard 1176 85; Isabel 1185 89)

1199 16th July Seez
Charter Roll 1 John,m 33 (Rec Com Cal p3)
Among divers premises granted to the Knights Templars is included a mill near the bridge of the Castle of Pembroke on the seaside. (unum molendinium ad pontem castelli de Pembroc super brachium maris)

1202 July August
Gir Camb, De Jure (R.S.) Vol III p 227
Nicholas Avenel, sheriff of Pembrok, and William fitz Martin despoil archdeacon Gerald's prebend of Martru (Philip, chaplain), and his church of Lanwundaf (Aidan, chaplain), both within the churchyards and without, taking captive and imprisoning men and women and compelling them to pay heavy ransom.

nd 1204 1214
(From an inspeximus 5 Edward III,Cal Pat Rolls 1330 1334 p67 Dugdale , Mon., Vol IV p321)
Grant by William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, for the souls of himself, Isabella , his wife, and all his ancestors and heirs, to the church of St John the Evangelist and St Nicholas the Confessor, of Pembroch, and the monks there of the tithes of his vills of Penbroke, Tynbeh, and Castle Martin, in free alms. Witnesses: Geoffrey, bishop of St David's Robert, son of Richard, Geoffrey son of Robert, Ralph Bluet, Nicholas Avenel

1210 King John visited Pembroke and summoned the men of South Pembrokeshire to meet him at Holy Cross, by the East Gate of the town, near a hospital called Marlan's Chapel, (King's Bridge was reputedly named after this visit.)

1212 May 21 Westminster
Close Roll 14 John m6 (Rec Com Cal p 92b)
Order to Fauke de Breaute, the King's bailiff of Glamorgan, to restore to William de Carrio the

house and lands which he held when the king last came to Pembroke to cross over into Ireland

1215 January 11
Cal Rot Pat., 1201 16 p 126
Letters patent of king John to the knights, free tenants and all others of the bishopric of St Davids, informing them that he had committed the custody of the bishopric, with all its appurtenances to W(illiam) Marshal, earl of Pembroke, during pleasure. Mandate to be intendant and respondent

1219
William Marshal died, he left to the monks of Pembroke, the title of Pembroke mill, Causey Mill Tenby and King's Mill at Castlemartin.- he was buried in the Temple Church London.

1219 1231
William Marshal (son of William Marshal) held Pembroke Castle he was buried (as was his father) in the Temple Church London.

1220
William Marshal the 2nd Earl of Pembroke paid £100 to Llywelyn ab Iorwerth to prevent the ravage of Pembroke.

1220 October 5 Westminster
Patent Roll 4 Henry III (Cal p 255)
Order to the knights and free tenants of the county of Pembroke, to be intentent to William Marshal in the same manner as before the raid made by Llewelyn, the Prince of North Wales

1231
Richard Marshal inherited as Earl of Pembroke . He was in ill favour at court and he was refused entrance to Pembroke Castle but besieged it and after a short time took it. He was murdered in Ireland in 1234 at, it is said, Henry's instigation.

1231 April 15 Westminster
Patent Roll 15 Henry III, m.3 (Cal., p 430)
Safe conduct to Robert Audeley sent on the king's business to the constabularium of Pembroke

1231 June 10 Westminster
Patent Rolls 15 Henry III, m.2 (Cal p 437)
Mandate to Henry "Crasso", constable of Pembroke and Richard "de Rupe", constable of Tenby, ordering them to deliver up their respective castles with their appurtenances to John Marshall and Aumaric of St Amand, to whom the king has granted their custody

1234
Gilbert Marshal inherited as Earl of Pembroke, married Joan daughter of King John. He died in a tournament accident in 1241 at Hereford and is also buried in the Temple Church.

1241
Walter Marshal succeeded, as Earl of Pembroke he died at Goodrich Castle in 1245

1241 July 1 Clarendon
Patent Rolls 25 Henry III, m.6 (Cal p 254)
Mandate to all constables and bailiffs late of G Marshal, earl of Pembroke, in Ireland, because the earl is dead, to deliver forthwith all his castles and lands. ..... The like to the constable of Pembroc, Kaermeredin, Cardigan, and Kilgaran, committed to the custody of Hubert Huse

1246 January 16 Westminster
Patent Roll 30 Henry III, m 8 (Cal p. 470)
Appointment during pleasure, of Robert Waleraund to custody of all the lands and castles late of Walter Marshal, earl of Pembroke, in West Wales; with mandate to Gilbert del Val to deliver them to him.
Writ de intendendo to the tenants
Mandate to the constables of the castles of Tymbeye and Pembroke to deliver to him

1246 July 21 Oxford
Patent Roll 30 Henry III, m2 (Cal p.484)
Mandate to Robert Waleraund to allow the heirs of Walter Marshal earl of Pembroke, to have seisin of the earl's lands in Pembrokeshire, and the castle of Pembrok among other castles

1247 August 7 N'thampton
Patent Roll 31 Henry III m 3 (Cal, p.506)
Mandate to Robert Waleraund to deliver to William de Valance, or his messenger bearing the king's letters, the castle of Pembrok and the lands assigned to him of the lands late of W. Marshal, earl of Pembroke, with the issues since the death of the said John.

1264
Warine de Munchensy was beaten at the Battle of Lewes and went into exile Pembroke castle and its estates were handed over to the Earl of Gloucester

1264 6 June St Paul's London
Patent Roll 48 Henry III pt1 m.12 (Cal p322)
Commitment during pleasure to Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hereford, of the castle of Pembroke and all the lands in the county of Pembroke of William de Valancia, with wardships, farms and other appurtenances, to be kept by the constable of the said castle and other bailiffs of the said William, so that the earl receive the issues by view of the said bailiffs and put them in a safe place until further order, and answer for them at the king's mandate.

1265 10 May Hereford
Patent Roll, 49 Henry III, m . 16 (Cal., pp423 4)
Whereas John de Warenna and William de Valencia with armed men to the number of about a hundred and twenty men as well horse as foot, have now landed in the parts of Pembroke and keep themselves there, and many adversaries of the king and the realm from beyond seas, if they knew of their landing which has been made without the king's knowledge and will, as their leaving the realm was made peacefully and without impediment, would prepare to enter the realm with more will and spirit , to disturb the peace, or to give aid to the said John and William if they proposed to grieve the realm; the king has commanded the barons and bailiffs of the ports to keep their shore manfully and strongly against the invasion of anyone; and whereas the king has appointed Brian de Guiz as keeper of the parts of Somerset and Dorset, he commands all men of those counties to be of counsel and aid to the said Brian, in the keeping of the peace and especially in the defence of the maritime parts there; and if any are disobedient or remiss in executing the kings mandates ,the king will betake him forthwith to their persons and goods, notwithstanding any liberty, as against those who care not whether the kings and realm be given over to confusion and dispersion. Mandate to the said Brian to be keeper of the peace of the counties accordingly; and the king has commanded the sheriff to be of aid and counsel to him. And as false rumours are being spread of the king, whereby trouble may be again stirred in the realm, the king has written to the said sheriff in the form of these presents, and if the sheriff is lax, the said Brian is to urge him to be diligent for the love of the king and the common utility of the realm.

1282 April 7 Devizes
Welsh Roll 10 Edward I, m, 10d (Cal. p 247)
Order to William de Valancia and to his bailiffs of Pembrok, Roger de Martuo Mari and his bailiffs of Sencer, William son of Martin and his bailiffs of Kameys, and others, not to have any communication with the Welsh rebels.

1283
Edward I created Pembroke a County Palatine [abolished by
Henry VIII]

1284
Although Edward I drew up the Statute of Wales which laid down that Welsh Common Law, language and customs would be respected. And which did not seek to put an end to "gravelkind" the welsh system of divided inheritance but it did add the provision that illegitimate sons could not be successors, that lawful widows were to be entitled to a dower, and that women could not succeed when there was no male heir.
PEMBROKE was to continue as a County Palatine owing direct allegiance to the crown where the earls were undisputed rulers owing no more than feudal loyalty to the king - they were allowed to administer their own justice, raise revenues according to their own determination and make and enforce whatever laws they wished. (Princes and People John Miles)

1287 July 23 Hereford
Welsh Roll 15 Edward 1,m. 9d (Cal. p. 314)
Order to the bailiffs of William de Valencia, at Pembrok, to have all the posse of their lord of the bailiwick, both horsemen and footmen, ready at Kermerdyn, well equipped with suitable arms against the coming thither of the earl of Cornwall
The like to the Bishop of St David's or to his steward.

1289 November 16 Lampader
Patent Roll 12 Edward 1,m. 1d (Cal p145)
Commissions of oyer and terniner to Ralph de Hengham, Nicholas de Stapleton, William de Burneton, and Master Thomas de Sudington, touching the dissensions between William de Valence, the king's uncle, and his bailiffs of Pembrock and the commonalty of Haverford, which have been often laid before the council by the burgesses without any amends.

1296 November 15 Bury St Edmunds.
Close Roll 25 Edward 1,m.24 (Cal. p.3)
Land and rent of the yearly value of £14 5s 8d in co. Pembroke assigned to Joan, late the wife of William de Valence, as part of her dower, and order to the escheator beyond Trent not to intermeddle wherewith.

1303 February 20 Hertford
Patent Roll, 31 Edward 1,m.35 (Cal p. 117)
Grant to the men of Joan de Valencia, countess of Pembroke, of the liberty of Pembroke, that their attending to prevent delay, an inquisition which has been summoned before John de Havering and Walter Hakelut, justices at Kermerdyn, between. .... and William de Brewosa touching certain liberties which the latter says he has in those parts, shall not be to their prejudice or drawn into a precedent; as they assert that their attendance without their liberty is to their prejudice

1306 January 24 Bindon
Patent Roll 34 Edward 1,m.36 (Cal. p.413)

Grant to the men of Joan de Valencia, countess of Pembroke, of the liberty of Pembroke, that their coming without their liberty before William Inge, Walter de Gloucester and Walter de Pederton, justices appointed to take an inquisition at Sweyneseye between the king and William de Brewosa, touching certain liberties which the later says he holds in those parts, shall not be to their prejudice nor drawn into a precedent. At another time a like letter was sealed of the inquisition taken in such case.

Countess Joan, wife of William de Valance died

1307 September 20
Inq. Post Mortem, C Edward II File 4(1) (Cal p 21a)
Lands etc of Joan de Valencia, Countess of Pembroke.
m.1 Writ 20 Sept 1307
m.2 The Marches of Wales, Castle Godrich. Inq Thursday after St Denis 1 Edward II.
m.3 The Marches of Wales. Inq. Friday after St Luke, 1 Edward II
Teneb[er]ey (sic) Jurors: John Jacob, William Godwyn, Adam Wader, Walter Horwod, Stephen clericus John de Esse, Wigard le Taylur, Walter Peneres, Walter Hun, John Turner, John Felagh, David Reymund.
Extent; 20a. foreign land paying 20s yearly in equal sums at Michaelmas and Easter; 241 burgages, paying £12 12d. do.; 1a meadow, worth 2s yearly, payable at Michaelmas; 2 mills, one water mill and one wind mill, worth 66s 8d yearly, payable in equal sums, etc., as above; 6"burgesses by the wind" (adventicii burgenses), paying 6s yearly, in equal sums, etc. prise of beer in the town, worth yearly 20s; tolls worth yearly 20s; perquisites of the Courts, worth yearly 20s.
Aymer, her son, aged 36 and more, is her next heir.
m.4 The Marches of Wales. Inq., Thursday after St Luke, 1 Edward
II. Pembroke. Jurors; Richard de Stakepol,kt, David de la Roche, Stephen Perrot, Alexander Robelin, Robert Vacchan, William de Cripping, Walter berth, David de Villa Pattricii, Benedict de Horston, John Longe, John Coci, Ralph Benger.
Extent ;
The castle of Pembroke which is worth nothing yearly (quia custuosum);
2 carucates of land, each carucate worth yearly 66s 8d; 200 burgages worth £10 yearly, half payable at Easter, and the other half at Michaelmas;
3 water mills paying £13 6s 8d yearly at the aforesaid times; the pleas and perquisites together with the tolls are worth 6s 8d yearly; the piscaries are worth 6s 8d yearly;
the prise of beer 60s.do.;
7a. of meadow worth 14s yearly;
the rent of Karreu for the ward of the castle of Pembroke, 28s at Michaelmas;
rent of Stackpole 18s payable in equal sums at the aforementioned times;
do Kylvegy,4s;
Costeyniston 8s;
Gilcop 4s;
Gonedon 4s;
Opeton 4s;
Seynt Syrone,5s;
Manynerbir, 17s;
Mynwere 4s;
Esse 1d. all payable at the aforesaid two terms;
the pleas and perquisites of the "County" of Pembroke are worth yearly £6 13s 4d;
pleas and perquisites of the pleas of Castle Gate (Cur' Porte Castri), 100s yearly;
perquisites of the pleas of obligation, 13s 4d yearly.

Castle Martin 2 Carucates of land each worth 50s yearly;

12a of meadow each acre 18d yearly;
60a pasture worth 30s yearly; turbary, worth 20s yearly;
1 water mill, paying £7 yearly at the two terms aforesaid;
rent of 2 free tenants 14s payable at four terms, namely All Saints, the Purification, Whitsuntide, and St Peter ad Vincula;
the rent of 60 gable tenants (gabularii) and 12 cottars, £80 8s 1d payable at the aforesaid four terms;
pleas and perquisities there are worth 20s yearly.

St Fflorence 2 carucates of land, worth £4;
rent of 39 gable tenants and 10 chensers, £30.,
half payable at Easter and half at Michaelmas;
1 acre 1 rood of meadow worth 2s 6d yearly;
pleas and perquisites 6s 8d. yearly

Coytraht 60a."terre firc", each acre worth 4d. yearly;
rent of 2 free tenants, 23s 4d. payable half at Easter and half at Michaelmas;
virgavel rent (pro irgravil) 6s 8d yearly at the said terms;
pleas and perquisites yearly 6s 8d; oannage (ponag') 3s yearly.
Aymer, etc., is next heir.

1322 June 10 Haddelsey
Patent Roll 15 Edward II, pt 2, M 5 (Cal, p186)
Mandate and request to all persons of the county of Pembroke and the cantrefs therein to come properly armed to the king's assistance in the Scottish expedition, as their laudable assistance lately given when the king was pursuing the rebels in the Marches of Wales makes the king confident they will be ready to do so; they are not to take it that their petitions before the King and council in the Parliament at York were postponed , as the king was fully occupied preparing for the said expedition, but on the king's return they shall be attended to.

1326 Oct 29 Caerphilly
Patent Roll, 20 Edward II, m 7 (Cal p 334)
Appointment of Rees ap Griffith to raise all the forces of the county and bring them to the king; with power to arrest the disobedient...

1327
Edward 111 born 1312 became king in 1327 and in 1330 put an end to the usurped authority of his mother, Isabella, and Roger Mortimer

1330 Oct 23 Leicester
Fine Roll 4 Edward III, m 15 (Cal p 194)
Order to Gilbert Talbot, justice of South Wales, or his lieutenant, and all sheriffs, constables or keepers of castles, bailiffs ministers and others in South Wales and the lands of Bergeveny and Pembrokeshire, to be intendant to William de Brom and Thomas Ace, whom the king has appointed to seize into the king's hand the castles, manors, towns, lands, goods and chattels of Roger de Mortuo Mari, earl of March, as well those which he held in fee or for a term of years or by name of wardship, as for any other cause, in the said parts, which earl the king caused to be arrested as above (Previous entry in the Roll), and to cause the said castles etc. to be safely kept, so that they answer for the issues thereof by those whom they depute to the keeping of the same, and to make indentures of the goods and chattels between them and two knights or other good men in the places where they be found, whereof one part shall remain with William and Thomas, and one part with the knights or good men, and to make inquisition in those parts if any such goods have been

withdrawn, where, by whom, at what time and in what manner, and to seize the same again into the king's hand and bring them back to the places whence they were withdrawn, and to cause them and the other said goods to be safely kept until further order.

1331 Westminster
C. Inq Misc File 117(9) (Cal p 299, No 1218)
Writ to the keeper of the county of Pembroke, Westminster, 16 December, 4 Edward III [1330]. By petition of the Council.
Inquisition before Richard Symond, steward of the County of Pembroke, at Pembroke, Monday after St. Mark, 5 Edward III (1331).
Jurors: John le Gras, Robert de Rupe, Stephen de Sutton, Robert Huscard, Richard Huscard, Thomas Martyn, John de Castro Martini, John de Knegh, Richard le Lange, Stephen Roo', William de Neston' and Robert Roblyn:
The King sent his writ of privy seal dated Northampton, 29 July, 4 Edward III, to Roger de Mortuo Mari, late Earl of March, keeper of the county of Pembroke, ordering him to seize into the king's hands the barony of Walewayn Castle, which belonged to Guy de Brian and to deliver it to Guy de Brian, his son, to hold according to the terms of a settlement made in the king's presence with the assent of Welthiana, wife of the said Guy, the father, and the friends of the parties, viz., that the barony should belong to Guy the son, who was bound to marry and advance his two sisters with the profits thereof, that £200. in which Dame Joan de Carreu was bound to Guy the father for the marriage of Guy the son should belong to him in aid of marrying his sisters; and, whereas the said Guy, the father, was not of sound memory or capable of making a feoffment, it was agreed by the said Welthiana and the friends of the parties that the barony should be seized into the king's hand and afterwards delivered to Guy, the son, to perform the settlement The said late Earl sent the writ to Robert de Malleye, and the bedel of Pembroke seized the barony into the king's hand on Tuesday after St Bartholomew, 4 Edward III, and afterwards delivered it to Guy the son

Pembroke Accounts 1330's

1331 Feb 4 Langley
Fine Roll 5 Edward III m 30 (Cal p 230)
Commitment during the pleasure to Richard Symond of the office of steward of the county of Pembroke, so that he answer at the Exchequer for the issues thereof, receiving the usual fee.

Pembroke The castle in the said county is worth nothing beyond reprisals.
In the town of Pembroke there are 220 burgages paying yearly rent of assize of
£11, in equal sums at Easter and Michaelmas.
The rent of Richard Symond for certain lands at Kyngesdoune, 6d at the same terms.
The rent of the glebe of the church of Roscrouthur 12d. at the same terms
There are 3 water mills , worth yearly £20
the prise of beer are worth 100s yearly.
There is a certain fair held on the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, for three days altogether, whereof the profit is 2s
The tolls of the market there are worth 3s yearly
the pleas and the perquisites of the hundred are worth 10s yearly.
Sum £36 19s 6d

1326 1327
m 12 Account of John le Herde and John Methelan, reeves of Pembroke from Michaelmas 1326 to Michaelmas 1327.

Assise of Bread and beer

assise of bread this year; 18d
assise of beer this year; 10s
from the butchers this year; 18d
pleas and perquisites of the hundred this year; 3s 4d
pleas and perquisites of the fair,this year; nil;
for the prise of beer, Richard de Cillyngton , the Treasurer of Pembroke, and Walter Seys, are to answer, to wit, 100s. yearly.

sum., 22s 8d
Total receipts £14 4s

Expenses

Fees of the reeves, 2s
Fees of the clerk 3s
Fees of the catchpole 4s 8d

Sum 9s 8d.

Defective Rents
which Thomas de Carreu received yearly for 8 burgages in Pembroke 8s
for 11 vacant burgages, namely the burgages of :
John Cradoc,
Peter le Fraunceys,
Nicholas de ScourlagystonJohn Knethil
David Caly
William de Wester
pontfoldRalph the smithHenry Auger
John Parys and
the House of St John 11s

Sum 19s

Payments
Paid to Richard de Collyngton, Treasurer of Pembroke, £6 13s 9d., by one tally;
to Thomas de Hampton, steward and Treasurer, 110s by one tally
Sum of all Expenses and Payments £13 12s 5d with the defective rents.
And they owe 11s 7d.
.....

1327 1328
Account of John Peuerel , John Methelan, John Cauntrel, and Geoffrey Toryton, reeves of Pembroke, from Michaelmas 1327 to Michaelmas 1328.

Arrears 11s 7d;

Rents

Sum £13 16d

Assise of Bread and Beer etc. 22s 3d
Assise of bread, 12d.,
and no more because Thomas de Hompton, the steward, seized the liberty of the town of Pembroke into the hands of the lord (as was found by inquisition);

assise of meat *(carnis)*, 2s;
pleas and perquisites of the hundred, 4s 1d;
fair tolls, 2(?)
small tolls, 2s 6d;
relief of John de Wayt 12d
pleas and perquisites of the fair 12d
prise of beer answered for by the Treasurer. (100s)
Total receipts £14 15s 2d

Expenses
Fees of the reeves, 2s
Fees of the clerk 3s
Fees of the catchpole 4s 8d

Defective rents
which Thomas de Carreu received yearly
for 8 burgages in Pembroke; 8s
for 11 vacant burgages, namely the burgages of :
John Cradoc,
Peter le Fraunceys,
Nicholas de Scourlagyston
John Knethil
David Caly
William de Wester
pontfoldRalph the smithHenry Auger
John Parys and
the House of St John 11s
Sum 19s

Payments
To the Treasurer by one tally, £12 7s 1d
Sum of all Expenses and Payments £13 15 9d.
And they owe 19s 5d

Farmers of the mills of the county of Pembroke.....[i]
.....

1328 1329
m 12d. View of the Account of John Cauntrel and Geoffrey Torytoun, reeves of Pembroke from Michaelmas 1328 to Michaelmas 1329.

Arrears 19s 5d

Rents
yearly for 227 1/2 burgages; £11 7s 8d
yearly, rent of Torre and Carssewelle 5s
yearly, for 7 curtilages 6s
yearly , rent of Walwayneston 12d
yearly toll of the horses of Careu; 3s
yearly for 1 horse of Nicholas de Schirborn'; 4d.

toll of the horses of Castle Martin , and no more because no one wished to farm it
20d,
of non residents *(noniacentibus)* in the town of Pembroke at Christmas; 9s
yearly , of "burgesses by the wind" 3s,
yearly of chensers; 3s 6d
toll of Caldey 4d
tolls of the port of Milforde,nothing this year because it was seized into the hands
of the king along with the town of Haverford,
and the tolls are extended at 8s.
Sum £13 4d

Assise of Bread and Beer
Beer 11s;
bread nothing because Thomas de Hampton,took the liberty of the town into the hands of the lord so no assise of bread was broken
butchers, 3s 4d;
pleas and perquisites of hundred 5s.,;
small tolls, 4s;
fair toll, 40d.;
relief of John Cradoc , 12d
otherwise items as above

Sum 27s 8d

Expenses
Fees of the reeves, 2s
Fees of the clerk 3s
Fees of the catchpole 4s 8d

Defective rents

which Thomas de Carreu received yearly for 8 burgages in Pembroke; 8s
for 11 vacant burgages, namely the burgages of : 11s
John Cradoc,
Peter le Fraunceys,Nicholas de ScourlagystonJohn KnethilDavid CalyWilliam de Wester pontfold
Ralph the smithHenry AugerJohn Parys and
the House of St John
Sum 19s

Payments To the Treasurer by one tally 12s 15d

Sum of all expenses and Payments £14 3s 8d;
and they owe 23s 9d

1329 1330
View of the Account of John Boldewyn and John Methelan, reeves of Pembroke from Michaelmas 1329 to Michaelmas 1330.

Arrears 29s 9d.

Rents	£13 16d (as above)	
Assise of Bread and Beer bread;		18d
beer	10s	
meat;	2s.,	
fair perquisites	6d	
pleas and perquisites of hundred;	3s.,	
fair tolls		2s 6d.
small tolls;	4s.	
relief of William Beneger.	12d.	
(otherwise as above.)		
Sum		24s 6d
Total Receipt		£15..9s..7d
Expenses		
fees	9s 8d. (as above)	
Defective rents	19s	
Payments To the Treasurer	£10 10s, by one tally	
Sum of all Expenses and Payments	£11 18s 8d.;	

and they owe 70s 11d.
.....

1330 1331
Account of .....[ii] John Boldewyn, reeves of Pembroke from Michaelmas 1330 to Easter 1331

Arrears	70s 11d	
Rents of Assise Nothing up to Easter , except 9s from non residents at Christmas.		
Assise of bread , etc., ...		
Sum		8s 8d.

1331 Nov 16 Windsor
Fine Roll, Edward III m 3 (Cal pp288 9)
Grant to the king's kinswomen, Elizabeth de Burgo, some time the wife of Roger Damori and executrix of his will, for the £1500 which Anthony de Passaigne, knight , assigned to her of the sum of £8,141 8s 6d wherein Edward II was bound to him , and which the king by Anthony's assignment promised to pay her by letters patent surrendered by her in Chancery, and for the 500 marks which the king by writ dated 20 May last, ordered the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer to pay to the king's kinsman, William de Burgo, earl of Ulster, for good service , in wardships and marriages within two years therefrom, as appears by inspection of the rolls of Chancery which she has undertaken to pay to the earl, her son, and for 250 marks which she will pay at the Exchequer, of the wardship of the following lands late of Aymer de Valencia, earl of Pembroke on Wales, to wit,

the castle of Pembroke, not extended beyond reprises,	
the town of Pembroke, extended at	£36 16s 6d,
the grange of Kyngeswood, extended at	113s 8d.
the commote of Coytrath, extended at	£9 12s 4d.

the castle of Tyneby, not extended beyond reprises,
the town of Tynby, extended at £28 7s 1d,
the manor of Castlemartin, extended at £102 22d
whereof £40 are assigned to Mary, late wife of Aymer in dower,
the manor of Tregeir, extented at 55s 10 1/2d .
the foriegn rents and profits of the county of Pembroke extended at £22 15s 9d and
the commote of Oysterof, extended at £7 13s 4d a year
in the king's hand by reason of the minority of Laurence de Hastynges kinsman and one of the heirs of the said earl of Pembroke, of his pouparty of the lands late of his said kinsman, to hold until the lawful age of the said Laurence who was of the age of five years on St Benedict the Abbot, 18 Edward II, as was found by an inquisition returned to Chancery; and if Laurence die before coming of age, his heir being a minor, she, her executors or assigns, shall have the said wardship until the time when Laurence would have been of full age, and if he die and the premises come to an heir of full age, the king will cause her, her executers or assigns, to have recompense from other wardships; so that she, her heirs and assigns keep the premises without doing waste, destruction and exile, and maintain at their cost the buildings therein in as good a state as they now are; saving to the king's Knights fees and advowsons of churches
Order to Richard Symond to deliver the same to her or her attorney, with the seal deputed for the office of chancellor of the said county, in his keeping of the king's commitment.

Order to the tenants to be intendant

1333 Mar 30 Aberford
Close Roll 7 Edward III, pt 1, m 19 (Cal p26)
Order to the keeper of the land of Pembrok to cause 100 men from that land, both archers and others to be elected and provided with proper arms and to be brought to the king at Newcastle on Tyne, at the king's wages, to be there a month after Easter next, to set out ultimately with the king against the Scots, who have invaded the kingdom; the king has ordered the chamberlain of South Wales to pay their expenses from the issues of the said Chamber, until they are at the said place.

1333 June 11 Tweedmouth
Close Roll, 7 Edward III pt 1 (Cal., p 121)
Order to the keeper of the land of Pembroke to cause proclamation to be made in his bailiwick that no one, under pain of forfeiture, shall make gatherings of malefactors or armed forces to disturb the king's peace or to terrify his people; and if anyone shall do so after such a proclamation has been made, cause them to be guarded in prison, etc, as the king has learned that after he had set out on his journey to Scotland, several malefactors and disturbers of the peace made illicit gatherings, beating, and wounding and even killing, and plundering the goods, etc.

1335 June 8 York
Close Roll, 9 Edward III m19 (Cal pp411 2)
To the treasurer and barons of the exchequer. William Crippyngis, of co. Pembroke in Wales, has besought the king by his petition as Thomas de Hompton, at the time when Roger de Mortuo Mari, late earl of March, had the custody of co. Pembroke by the king's commission, and Thomas was the steward of the earl there, had caused William to be taken and long detained in prison, and while he was in that prison compelled him by force of such imprisonment to make a letter of obligation to the earl to pay 200 marks to the earl at certain terms contained in the deed, which was delivered to the exchequer for levying that money for the king's use by reason of the earl's forfeiture; and thereupon prosecution was so far made against William for the king at the exchequer that William, appearing in person before the treasurer and barons in the exchequer, asserted that he had made that deed by force of imprisonment as aforesaid, and offered to verify this in the way which the king's court should think fit; and afterwards, because William believing that a certain issue of the affair had been

ordained by the king's court, did not come to discuss that affair in his absence before the treasurer and barons on the day given to him according to the process held thereupon, to answer upon that affair, it was considered there that the king should recover £128 6s 8d., this being in arrears of the said 200 marks, the said answer of William not being discussed to be pleased to grant that William may be admitted to such verification, notwithstanding the aforesaid consideration, the king considering that the said deed ought to be of none effect if it should be found to have been made as the said Stephen (sic) pretends to verify, and wishing to do William a favour, in discharge of his conscience, orders the treasurer and barons to admit him to the said verification in the same state in which it was before the said judgement was rendered, the record and process held before them upon the premises being viewed, those being summoned before them who ought to be ; and to cause justice to be done further in that affair both for the king and for William, notwithstanding the same consideration, causing the execution of the said £128 6s 8d so recovered, levied from William's lands and chattels for the king's use, to be superseded.

1335 June 8 York
Close Roll 9 Edward III M19 (Cal p 412)
A like order "mutatis muntandis" in favour of Stephen Perot of Co Pembroke in Wales who was compelled to make a deed of obligation to the Earl(Roger de Mortuo Mari late Earl of March) of 600 marks and from whom it was considered that the King should recover 576 marks in arrears of said sum

1335 December 12 Auckland
Close Roll, 9 Edward III, m 4 (Cal., p. 455)
To the steward of Pembroke or to him who supplies his place.
Order to cause Philip, son and heir of Walter de Staunton, who held of the heir of John de Hastyng, a minor in the king's wardship, by knight's service to have full seisin of all the lands of which his father was seised in his demesne as of fee in that bailiwick at his death, and which he held of the said heir because he has proved his age before Matthew Oran and Stephen Jacob, appointed by the king to take that proving, and the king has taken his fealty for the said lands.

1348 Oct 1 Westminster
Patent Roll 22 Edward III pt 2 m 2d (Cal p179)
Writ of aid directed to the bailiffs, ministers and others of the lordship of Pembroke, and other lordships late of Laurence de Hastynges, late earl of Pembroke, in Wales and the marches, thereof, in favour of John Sholle, escheator in the county of Hereford and the march of Wales adjacent to that county, whom the king has appointed to arrest all persons, whereof there are said to be very many, hindering him in doing what is for the king's profit and belongs to his office, and refusing to be attendant unto him, and imprison them until the king give other order therein

1348 Oct 13 Westminster
Patent Roll 22 Edward III pt 3 m 30 (Cal., p 193)
Grant to Richard Chaumberlein of the office of porter of the castle of Pembroke and of the keeping of the prisoners within that castle now in the king's hands by reason of the nonage of (the heir of) Laurence de Hastynges, late earl of Pembroke, tenant in chief, to hold during such nonage with the usual fees and wages.

1349 Jan 27 Langley
Patent Roll 23 Edward III pt1 m 31 (Cal p 252)
Inspeximus and confirmation of an indenture, dated at London, 23 January ,22 Edward III, witnessing that Thomas de Clopton, king's clerk, keeper of the king's wardrobe, by virtue and authority of grants by the king to him and his successors in the office of two parts of the lands late of Laurence de Hastynges, earl of Pembroke, tenant in chief, to hold during the nonage of the heir,

rendering to the king yearly in the wardrobe for the expenses of his household £733 6s 8d yearly, had demised to Richard Talebot, knight, the elder, the castle and town of Pembroke with their members of Kyngeswode and Gwydon, and the commote of Coytrath, the castle and town of Tyneby, the manor of Castlemartin, and the rents and castleguards of the castle of Pembroke, parcel of the two parts aforesaid to hold to him, his executors and assigns during such nonage, rendering to the keeper of the wardrobe £320 on the morrow of the Ascension and the morrow of All Souls in the wardrobe, or if the king be without the realm, in the church of St Paul. London; with the power for the warden to re enter into the same is at any time the rent be one month in arrears. Grant also that the said Richard shall hold the premises and the county of Pembroke, with all the appurtenances, as fully and entirely as the earl held of the king, saving to the king's knights' fees and advowsons of churches, and so from heir to heir.

1350 April 20 Westminster
Originalia Roll 24 Edward III m 8
Special pardon to Richard Talbot, owing to the pestilence of £60 the arrears of his farm (£320) of the county of Pembroke for the first year of his grant, and of £80 for each following year during the nonage of the heir; the said Richard to pay £240 yearly, in equal sums ,on the morrow of the Ascension and the morrow of All Souls

1351 Nov 12 Westminster
Patent Roll 25 Edward III pt 6 m 1 (Cal p 199)
Whereas Richard Talbot the elder, to whom the king lately committed the castle and town of Pembrok, with their members of Kyngeswode and Gwydon, the commote of Coytrath, the castle and town of Tymby, the manor of Castle Martin and the rent and ward of the castle of Pembrok, late of Laurence de Hastynges, earl of Pembroke, tenant in chief, as well as the county of Pembroke, during the nonage of the earl's heir, has surrendered the said keeping and letters patent made to him thereof, the king has committed the custody of the same, with all appurtenances thereof, to John Hakelut and Agnes his wife, late the wife of the earl, to hold until the full age of the heir, if Agnes live so long , as of value of £320 yearly, whereof it is the king's will that for such time as they hold the keeping they shall pay him in the wardrobe £240 yearly, at Whitsunday and Martinmas, retaining the balance for the sustenance of the heir. In the event of the death of Agnes during the nonage of such heir, the premises shall revert to the king.

1353 March 5 Westminster
Patent Roll, 27 Edward III, pt 1 m 20 (Cal p 415)
Grant to William Fort of the office of porter of the castle of Pembroke and of the keeping of prisoners within the castle, which is in the king's hands by reason of the nonage of the heir of Laurence de Hastynges, late earl of Pembroke, tenant in chief, to hold during such nonage, with the accustomed fees and wages.

1376 28 May Westminster
Inq A.O.D. File 389, 125
Writ, Westminster, 28 May, 50 Edward III (1376) , following petition by the burgesses of Tenby requesting a grant of the privilege that they should be quit from toll throughout England, Ireland and Wales, as the burgesses of Pembroke, Haverford west, Carmarthen are, in respect of which they now suffer seriously.
Inquisition, before Thomas de Castro, steward and sheriff of Pembroke, Tuesday next after Feast of Apostles Peter and Paul, 50 Edward III.
Jurors: Mathie Wougan, William Malesium, Richard Wyriot, Peter Perot, John Scarloge, Thomas Perot, William Benger, Phillip Estenere, John Lucas, Laurence Bromhulle, Philip Percivall, and William Whyte.
Who say that it would not be to the damage and prejudice of the king to grant that the burgesses of

the town of Tenby be quit of toll, murage, plancage, and passage, and all other customs as the burgesses of Pembroke etc. as above.

1377 February 16 Westminster
Patent Roll 51 Edward III m 3d (Cal p 501)
Commission to John Joce "chivaler", Henry Wogan " chivaler", Matthew Wogan, Peter Perrot, William Malenfaunt, Laurence Bronhull, Richard Huscard, John Scurlag, Richard Wyrot, Peter Jurdan, John Wydlok, Philip Sutton, the mayor and commonalty of Pembrok, and Tenby, and the king's steward and ministers of Pembroke, on complaint by the men of the county of Pembroke in Wales that William Wyriot and other perpetrators of homicides, robberies and other misdeeds by his favour and maintenance , have often imposed such threats upon the king's ministers there that for a long time they have not dared to do justice to complainants for damages and injuries inflicted on them in this respect, or govern the king's people there in their laws and customs, through fear of death, to arrest William, bring him to Pembroke Castle, compel him to find sufficient mainpernors who will mainpern under penalty of £500 to have him before the king or elsewhere at the king's pleasure, and that he will not do or procure anything which could turn to the contempt or prejudice of the king, or the damage of his ministers and people, and keep him in prison in the said castle until he be willing to find such security

1377 February 16 Westminster [second entry on m.3d]
Commission to John Joce,"chivaler", Henry Wogan, "chivaler", Matthew Wogan, William Malenfaunt and Peter Perrot, on information that many defects in the castle of Pembrok, situated by the sea coast in the port of Milford, are threatening through lack of good keeping and repair to the great peril of the loss thereof and of the parts adjacent if any peril of hostile attack arise, because there is no munition of armed men or others for the defence thereof or vituals for their sustenance to survey the castle and its state in their own persons and inform themselves by the information of good men and men skilled in deeds of arms, and otherwise, touching the defects in the same, what quantity of vituals and how many armed men and others would suffice for the munition and defence of the castle, and how much such munition would cost.

1377 July 2 Westminster
Patent Roll., Richard II pt 1, m. 27 (Cal p 6)
Commission to Degarius Seys, knight, to take in addition to the nineteen men at arms and twenty archers with whom he was ordered by the late king to safeguard Pembrok'Castle (which is in the king's hands by reason of the minority of his heir), other twenty men at arms, John Joce, knight, being the twentieth, and twenty more archers, to stay in his company upon the safe custody until the feast of All Saints; to be paid by the receiver of that castle and lordship wages for the whole forty of each class and also his own fee (regardum) as limited in the indenture between the late king and him.

1377
Exchequer K.R. Acct., Bdle 34, No 29
The bundle includes the following three documents:
1] Particulars of the account of Degary Seys, kt.,late keeper of the king's castle of Pembroke, namely , of the receipts, wages, and rewards of nineteen men at arms and twenty archers (sagit) remaining with him in the castle of Pembroke, for the safe custody of it and the adjacent districts of Wales in the time of King Edward, grandfather of the present king, by virtue of an indenture dated 8 April 51 Edward III (1377), and also of two knights and 48 esquires, 50 men at arms, and fifty bowmen, fully equipped according to their order and rank kept in the retinue over and above the aforesaid 20 men at arms and twenty bowmen as specified n the aforesaid indenture for the safe custody of the said parts of Wales, by virtue of an indenture dated 13 July 1 Richard II 1377).
The said Degary, keeper of the castle of Pembroke, charges himself with £201 13s 6d. coming from

the castle and county of Pembroke, etc., which were expended upon the above retinue, etc.,
Also £462 15d received of which £346 8s were expended on the above from 13 July to 20 October 1377
2] Indentures re the above.
3] a] Roll of the names of the men at arms and bowmen of the Retinue of Degary Seys, staying in the king's service in Wales from 21 July, 1 Richard II, to 20 October next following by virtue of an indenture dated 13 July, 1 Richard II (1377)
b] Do. staying in the castle of Pembroke in the service of Edward IV, for the safe custody of the castle from 6 May, 51 Edward IV (1377), next following as by indenture dated 8 April 51 Edward IV

1377 July 13
Harl. Ch 56 B 6
Indenture dated 13 July, 1 Richard II, between the King and Desgarry Seys. "chivaler", by which the latter undertakes to stay in Wales for a quarter of a year with 50 men at arms and 50 archers suitably armed, over and above the 20 men at arms and 20 archers ordained before the stay of the said Desgarry in the garrison of the castle of Pembroke; and will provide for the said 50 men at arms ie besides himself two chevalers and 48 esquires, and also for the said 50 archers, the usual war wages, the same to be paid the day they arrive in the aforesaid parts. And the said Desgarry undertakes to stay for the said period in the county of Pembroke to do all he can with the said men for the defence of the said county and the district around against the invasion of the enemy
[Seal (of Desgarry) with arms pendant]
.

1379 March 4 Westminster
Patent Roll, 2 Richard II pt 2 m 29 (Cal p 327)
Pardon, at the supplication of Guy de Bryan, to Richard Howell for the death of John Chepman of Penbrok.

1386 September 18 Westminster
Patent Roll 10 Richard II pt 1 m 31 (Cal p 210)
Protection with clause volumus for the year to John Porter, clerk of the county of Pembroke, going to Ireland on the king's service in the company of John de Stanley, kt. supplying the place of Robert, marquess of Dublin.

1386 Tenby
Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237
(Old ref IPM, 10 Richard II, no 131)
Castle and Town of Pembroke Inquisition taken at Pembroke, as last above. Jurors: John Castell, John Pricel, Geoffrey Mathew, Robert Kylton, John Harry, Walter Keynyn, John Hurde, John Kyng of Eston, William Fforster, senior (?),Richard, son of John Meryan, Henry Methelan, men of the county of Pembroke.
Who say that much damage, etc. , in the castle and town of Pembroke,
namely, the doors and windows of the Hall in the said castle of Pembroke 100s. ;
the posts beams and spars in the said hall through defective roofing rotted by the rain £40;
in a certain room at the upper end of the said hall, glass, doors, windows and iron bars (vectes ferrar) destroyed , 40s;
beams posts and boards, and spars therein through defective roofing, £13 6s 8d;
in a certain other room on the back end of the said hall and in a certain other room called Wythdrawyng chamber attached to it through lack of repair, £10;
joists, boards, beams and spars in the same, through defective roofing, etc. £40. ;
doors and windows decayed in the pantry, buttery, and kitchen there, 100s. ;

beams, posts and spars in the same destroyed by rain, etc. , £50;
windows, glass, iron bars (vectes ferras'), stall, and diverse chapel ornaments in the chapel there destroyed and carried away, £13 6s 8d.;
doors and windows in the stable there 6s 8d. ;
posts rastrees, spars and walls in the said stable, by rain etc £24 (?);
timber (britagia de meremio) for the protection of the walls of the said castle, built on the walls of the said castle and bow'es and tabule kernall of the said castle destroyed etc., £40;
two bridges of the castle there, one called Northbrigge and the other Southbrigge, decayed through want of repair, 100s;
a new house in the town of Pembrok called "Christeine Saundre", worth 40s. , entirely decayed through defective roofing;
in the said castle a (cunuculare) rabbit warren stocked, worth 10s yearly, is now worthless, loss £10;
armour for 40 men delivered to the said William by Thomas More, late Receiver of the said castle on behalf of the king, namely coats of mail(lorice) .....plates, bassynettis with aventails, "gloves de plate", "legh. .....", "vambras"and "rerebas" now decayed and only worth about 22s;
also there were there 100 bows called. ....bows, 100. ...., 12 bows called "crossbowes", 6 boues de Brake. ....(defective) .... all which depredations, etc. , as above.

1389 Feb 17 CPR., i, p. 164.
On February, 1389, one Thomas Fort was pardoned for revealing the secrets of the castles of Tenby, Pembroke, etc.

1390. 12 aug Patent Roll,
Grant, for life, to the king's knight, John Golafre, at the yearly rent of 600 marks, of all the lands and tenements in the county of Pembroke in the king's hand by the death of John de Hastynges, earl of Pembroke, and lately demised to William de Beauchamp for 500 marks a year.
Vacated because otherwise below. By p. s. ,[6518].

1390 28 July
. Grant, for life, to the same, of the office of constable of Pembroke castle

1396 King Richard presented the Earldom and Palatinate of Pembroke to his wife Isabel
Sir Thomas Percy Earl of Worcester administered it for her

1398 23 April Patent Roll, 21 Richard II, pt 3, m. 24 (Cal., p. 332).
Pardon to Thomas Perret the elder, of the county of Pembroke, for all felonies except treason, murder, rape and common. larceny.

1399 5 Nov Patent Roll, 1 Henry IV, *pt. 4, m. 15 (Cal., p. 145).*
Grant for life to the king,'s esquire, Thomas Roche, of the office of the constableship of the castle of Pembroke in Wales, with the profits belong, to it, with 3d daily for the wages of the porter of the castle from the issues of the county or lordship of Pembroke; and grant to him for life of £20 yearly

1399 29 Nov Patent Roll Henry IV *, pt 3, Ion. 6 (Cal., p 117)*
Grant for life to the king's esquire, Thomas Roche, of the office of constable of the castle of Pembroke in Wales with £20. yearly from the issues of the lordship of Pembroke, at the hands ofthe king's kinsman William Beauchamp or whoever has the lordship at farm or receives the profits of it, and other profits belonging to the office.

1399 29 Nov Patent Roll *1 Henry IV pt. 4, m 21 (Cal p 140)*

Grant to William Beauchamp of the custody of the castle and county of Pembroke, the castles and the lordships of Tenby and Kilgarran and the commote of Osterlowe with,etc

1400 19 Nov Patent Roll, 2 *Henry I V, pt. I, m. 27 (Cal.,p381).*
Acquittance of John Moor, late dean of the chapel of Richard II, who by the king' command has delivered by indenture to the king's clerk, Richard Kyngeston, dean of the king's chapel, and William Loueney, keeper of the great wardrobe, all jewels, vestments and other things pertaining to the chapel and in his custody and charge, except certain jewels, vestments and ornaments which were seized at Penbrok and within the lordship of Gower in Wales at the last coming of Richard 11 from Ireland, of which he has delivered two schedules to them for full information to sue for their recovery.

1401 7 Feb Patent Roll 2 Henry IV, *pt 2, m. 37 (Cal p. 426).*
Grant for life to John Paunsefote, 'chivaler' (maimed on the king's service in Scotland), of £40 yearly from the farms of the castles and lordships of Pembroke, Tynby, and Kilgarran and the commote of Osterlowe.

1401 Patent Roll, 3 *Henry 1V, pt. I,m. 26d. (Cal., p. 66).*
Commission to Thomas Carrewe, 'chivaler', and John Michel, serjeant-at-arms, to arrest David Perot of the county of Pembroke, esquire, and bring him before the king and council and to seize all his goods and any armour in his custody.

1402 Sept 23
Guy etc. to Master John Kermerdyn, ourofficial, greeting etc. Whereas our beloved sons in Christ Sirs John Kydde, vicar of Angle, and Robert Salmon, vicar of the parish church of St. Michael Pembroke, intend, as they assert, to exchange such their benefices with one another and we are unable etc., we grant to you our power and authority etc. Dated at Lagharn, 23 September, I402,

1402 Rot. Parl.,III p 518
Petition of the English people of the county of Pembroke that they should no longer be impeached or accused by simple suggestion, and that they should not be imprisoned or arraigned without indictment by due inquest and that they should have their Challenge according to the common law engaged by all his other liege subjects.

1402 20 Nov Patent Roll, v *Henry I V, by. I, m 1.3 (Cal., p. [79)*
Exemplification, at the request of the king's lieges of the county of Pembroke, of a petition (French) in the present Parliamcnt that without indictment or accusation taken by due inquest no English of the said county be imprisoned, arraigned or brought to trial, and that they may have their challenges according to the common law; and of the answer of the king *le Roi le voct*
[Rolls of Parliaments iii, *518.]* By pet. in Parl.

1402 23 July Rotulus Viacii, 3 *Henry IV, m27 (Cal., p I39)*
Appointment of Richard, Lord Grey, to assemble that people of Pembroke and other parts to war against the Welsh rebels

1402 Henry IV issued authority to the bishop to garrison Llawhaden against the raiding parties of Owain Glyndwr

1403 16 June Patent Roll 4 Henry IV pt 2 m 19d (Cal p280)
Commission of array in the county of Pembroke and the lordships and county of Rous to Thomas, Earl of Worcester Thomas, baron of Carrew, John Organ, John Joce, William Malelefaunt, Thomas .Roche, Richard Wiriot, John Eynor, and Thomas Rede, on information that Owen

Glyndourdy and othel rebelsof those parts for want of victuals intend to come suddenly with no small posse to the marches of the county to seek victuals and waste the county

1403 30 Oct. Patent Roll 5 *Henry 1V, pt. I, m. 27 (Cal p 315).*
Grant to Francis de Court of thc castles and lordship of Pembroke, Tyneby and Kilgaren and the commute of Osterlonve, etc.

1403 Patent Roll,.5 *Henry IV, pt.* 2,m. *19 (Cal,p. 390).*
Grant for life to the king's esquire James Howel, in reward of his labour in the kings wars in those parts, of all lands within the lordship of Newcastle of Emlyll and the counties of Pembroke and Kermerdyll, late of John ap Llewelyn, one of the Welsh rebels, of the value of 20 marks yearly, forfeited to the king on account of his rebellion, provided that he find an archer during the War there for the defence of the country and answer for any surplus.

1406 Sir Francis a Court made a pact with Owain Glyndwr to leave Pembrokeshire alone the money paid over being lodged with Stephen Perrot of Jestynton and John of Castlemartin

1406 Dec Exchequer K R. Account, Bundle 44, No. 13.
Auditors—Roger Westwode, baron, Richard Appelton, clerk.
Wales.—Account of Francis Court, ' chevalier', of divers artillery and stuffs by him received of Henry Somer, late keeper of the king's wardrobe in the Tower of London, for the safe custody of the castle of Pembroke from 23 May, 7 Henry IV (1406) to Michaelmas, 12 Henry IV (1411).
Received
16 crossbows,
3,000 quarells,
4 hausepees,
4 baldricks,
50lbs. of powder for guns and
50 lbs. of salpetre, all of which remain there.

1406 - 1411 Patent Roll., 7 *Henry lV, pt 1, m 22*
Confirmation of grant of the lordship of Pembroke, ete, to Francis deCourte, etc.

1406 10 May Patent Roll, 7 *Henry IV pt2 m 29*
Pardon to William Hunter, of Pembroke, in South Wales, of thc suit of peace which pertains to the king against him touching, this that on Thursday next after the Assumption of St Mary, 4 Henry IV, when detained in the gaol of the city of Lincoln, he confessed before William Dalderby, one of the coroners of the city, that on Tuesday after the Assumption at Lincoln he stole a collar of Edmund Buge of black silk dotted with silver letters S to the value of 6s., and touching the break of the prison.

1406 9 Oct Patent Roll., 8 *Henry IV pt 2, m 13 (Cal p 331).*
Grant of denization to the king's knight Francis de Court, who has become the king’s liege man and has done homage to the king; and grant that he may hold the lordship of Penbrok and all other lands which he has of the grant of the king, the king’s father and the king's son the prince.

1407 June 12
Also on I2 June, in the year as above, the bishop appointed Sir Thomas Broun, rector of Freystrop, to be dean of the deanery of Pembroke.

1408 Nov 16 Patent Roll, 10 *Henry V, pt.1 m. 22 (Cal,p. 28).*

Pardon to the king's esquire John Wyse for having broken the chamber of one Thomas Haulton, citizen of London, within the inn of one William Stoket of London and stolen divers goods in it, viz. a chain and a lock of silver weighing 2 1/2 ounces, worth *2s* 4d the ounce, four girdles set with silver worth 20s,, five spoons of silver worth 10s., a cup of maple bound at ith silver and gift worth 13*s*. 4d., a fur worth 40s. and a cloth and a towel worth 13s. 4d., of the said Thomas, by which the latter sued a writ of appeal of robbery against him by the name of John Wyse of the county of Pembroke.

1414 20 July Patent Roll (Cal p 170
. Grant of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, of the castles and lordships of Pembroke, Tenbeigh and the commotes of Ostrelawe, Treyne, and Seynclere in Wales, etc.'

1416 26July Patent Roll, 4 *Henry* V m 22d. *(Cal., p. 76).*
. Commission, during pleasure, to Robert Hill to hear and determine all treasons in the county and lordships of Pembroke etc.

1417 2 February Patent Roll, *4 Henry V m. 4(Cal., p. 64).*
Pardon to David Howell of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke, esquire, for all treasons, murders, rapes, rebellions,insurrections, felonies, conspiracies, trespasses, offenses, negligences, extortions, misprisions, ignorances, contempts, concealments, impeachments, and deceptions committed by him; and grant to him of all his lands, rents, services and other possessions and goods forfeited to the king on that account.

1418 1st July Southampton Patent Roll, 5 Henry V,m.8 (Cal.,p.129)
Whereas the king's brother Humphrey, duke of Gloucester holds of the king, among other premises, the castle, town and Lordship of Pembroke, the manor called "la Priorie" of Pembroke, the castle and town of Tynby, the manor and hundred of Castlemartyn, the castle and lordship of Llanstephan, the manors of Ostrelowe and Trene, the third part of the Manor of Seynclere, the castle, town and lordship of Kylgarran.. the King grants licence for him to enfeoff certain persons of the same to hold to themselves and their heirs until they have levied the sum in which he is at present indebted will be for life.
(enfeoff - to bestow or convey the fee simple of an estate)

1421 21 July PATENT ROLL (Cal p 389)
Commission of oyer and terminer to William Cheyne in the county of Pembroke etc.

1433 8th July Westminster Patent Roll 11 Henry VI m.1.pt 2 (Cal pp298-299) On 3 September, in his first year, (1413) Henry V granted to the present king's Uncle, Humphrey duke of Gloucester, by the name of Humphrey de Lancastre, the alien priory of Pembroke in tail during the war with France; and by other letters patent, dated at Leicester 16th May in the second year, he advanced him to be earl of Pembroke and then duke of Gloucester for his life, with £20 a year to support his estate as earl and £40 a year to support his estate as duke, out of the issues of the county of Pembroke by the hands of the sheriff. Afterwards on 21 May in the eighth year, peace was made between the king and Charles , king of France, whereby and by virtue of an ordinance made in Parliament at Leicester, in 2 Henry V, the said alien priory of Pembroke, not being conventual and not having had any priors instituted or inducted would come into the king's hands. Now the said Humphrey has had no payment of the said sums of £20 and £40 or of any parcel

thereof because Henry V had no issues by the hands of the sheriff of the county inasmuch as by letters patent dated 20th July in his first year, he granted to the said Humphrey in tail, amongst other things, the said county with all its issues and profits by the name of castle and lordship of Pembroke... with all franchises, regalities. liberties, fines ransoms, customs, knight's fees advowsons, fisheries, prises of wine and other profits accustomed. The king therefore, on surrender of the above named letter patent relative to the titles of earl and duke and to the said priory, by advice and assent of the lords spiritual and temporal and of the commonality of England in the present parliament grants to his said uncle, in tail male, the said styles, honours and names of earl of Pembroke and duke of Gloucester, with £20 a year to maintain his estate as earl and £40 a year to maintain his estate as duke, form the said 16 May 2 Henry V out of the issues and revenues of the said priory of Pembroke, Grant to him also during pleasure the said priory with all lands, tenements, rents services, possessions, pensions, portions, fees, advowsons, franchises, liberties and other profits to the same belonging, he finding four chaplains to celebrate divine service everyday in the said priory and paying to Hortonk van Clux, "chivaler", the £50 a year granted to him by Henry IV, henceforward and as from the aforesaid 21 May
By K and C in Parl.
(Humphrey , duke of Gloucester died without heir of his body and the acc/to Patent Roll 21 Henry vi pt 2 m1 dated 1443 27 Feb and 26 Henry vi pt 2 m9 William de la Pole earl of Suffolk and Alice his wife were given the titles of earl and countess of Pembroke and the estates in tail male ---- for a contemporary copy of these letters patent see Harl Ch, 51 H 10 (Brit. Museum) -

1436. *18 April.* PATENT ROI.I., 4 *Henry VI, pt. 2, m21 (Cal., p. 583).*
Mandate to all bailiffs and others to permit Godfrey Culmer, born in Almain, dwelling in Tynby in Wales, who has taken an oath of fealty to inhabit the realty peaceably and enjoy his goods

1438 England beyond Wales
William Messenger of the parish of Uzmaston born about 1438 a former minstrel in the household of the Earl of Wiltshire when his disposition was taken regarding disposition of land in 1518 (21st July) in the document reference is made to the Earl saying "but that it was Yngland beyond Walys" (The document is an unpublished one in the Public Records Office London)

1440 20 August Patent Roll.,18 Henry VI pt 3 m8d (*CAL p. 452.)*
Commission of oyer and terminer to Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, justice of South Wales, Williarn Burley and William Perkyns in the counties of Kermerdyn, Cardygan and Pembroke touching all offences whether of the time of the late or present king

1441 Humphrey duke of Gloucester gave Pembroke Priory as a cell to St Alban's abbey.

1443 27 February Patent Roll, *2I Henry YI, pt. 2m 1 cont.* (*Cal. p. 198).*
Grant to William de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, and Alice his wife, that if Humphrey, duke of Gloucester die without heir of his body, they shall have the title of earl and countess of Pembroke to them and their heirs, grant also to them of the remainder of the castles and lordships of Pembrok, Tenby and Kilgaren, and the commutes of Estrelawe, Treyne and Seynclere in Wales which the said duke and Eleanor his wife nowhold to them and the heirs *of* the duke's body to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies, with knight's fees, advowsons of churches, franchises, royalties, liberties, prises of wines, fines and amercements and other profits..

1447.16 July Patent Roll 25 Henry VI,pt 2, m9 *(Cal., pp.* 77-8).
Whereas Humphrey , late Duke of Gloucester, seised of the manor of Bonecombe in the isle of Wight, co. Southampton, in his demesne as of fee or fee tail, claiming of late on undue information

one John Whithorne of Wiltshire, ' gentilman ', as his bondman belonging, to the said manor, caused the said John and all his lands, to be seised into his hands and John himself to be brought to Pembroke Castle in Wales and there imprisoned in so dark a dungeon and in such misery and lack off food and clothing for seven years and more, that he lost the sight of his eyes and he suffered other incurable ills .....

1448 2 June Patent Roll , 26 Henry VI *pt 2 m 14(Cal., p. I74)*
Grant to William de la Pole,marquis of Suffolk and earl of Pembroke whom the king this day has created Earl of Suffolk and Alice his wife in tail male fuse of the castles and lordships of Pembrok, Tenby and Kylgaren and the commotes of Estrelawe,Treylle and Seynclere in Wales and the castle and lordship of Lanstephan in Wales and the chancellor shall have power to amend any defects in these presents; in lieu of grants to the same of the premises by letters patent dated 28 November, 20 Henry VI, 27 February, 21 Henry VI,and 3 March, 25 Henry VI, surrendered

1450 19 May Patent Roll, *28Henry VI,pt 2, m. 22 (Cal., p. 326).*
Grant for life to Thomas Perot, knight, of the office of steward. of the lordship of Pembrok in South Wales, with the usual wages, fees and profits. etc.

1450 2 June Patent Roll, *28 Henry VI, pt. 2,m 14 (Cal,* p *337)*
Grant for life to the king's knight, Richard Vernon, of the offices of sheriff of the county of Pembroke, constable of Pembrokc and Tenby Castles, master-forester of Caydrath and steward of the lordship of Lanstaffan Ustenley and Seyncler, with the usual wages, fees and profits.

1450 8 Oct Patent Roll *(Cal., p. 405).*
Walter Gorfen, appointed auditor in the county of Pembroke etc.

1450. Rot. Parl., V, p 175
Assignment of certain revenues to defray the expenses of the king's household, including among other revenues, the yearly farm of the lordship of Pembroke with its appurtenances £460

1451 7 April Patent Roll 29 Henry VI pt1 m 7d (Cal p445)
Commission appointed to survey the true yearly value of the county castle and lordship of Pembroke, etc.

1451 25 June Patent Roll, 29 *HenryVI pt. 2,m 10 . (Cal . 463).*
Grant for life to John Vernon, esquire, son of Richard Vernon, knight, of the offices of sheriff of the county of Pembroke, constable of Pembroke and Tynby Castles, master forester of Cadrath and steward of the lordships of Lanstaffan, Ustenley Seyn-clyer and Traney, to hold himself or by deputies, with the usual wages, fees and profits, in lieu of a like grant thereof to Richard by letters patent, surrendered.

1452 Earldom granted by HenryVI to his half brother Jasper Tudor
Approx 5 yrs later 14yr old widow of Edmund Tudor Earl of Richmond Jaspers brother gave birth to her son Henry Tudor at Pembroke Castle.The room in which Henry is believed to have been born was described by Leland [1538]; the chimneypiece, which had already been put there before Leland's visit "with the arms and badges of King Henry VII, was restored in 1929.
[Edmund Tudor married Lady Margaret Beaufort- she about 13--he died in captivity in Carmarthen Castle in 1456--his brother Jasper Tudor--Earl of Pembroke took Margaret to Pembroke Castle---baby born 28th January 1457 --future Henry VII
Ancestry linked him to the royal house of Plantaganet although he had no direct claim to the

throne,--his mother was the great grandaughter of Edward 111 's son John of Gaunt by his marriage to Catherine Swynford -- she had been his mistress for many years and after the death of his second wife- he married her and by a special decree enacted during Richard 11 reign all their children were declared legitimate with the promise that none should ever succeed to the throne of England so Jasper and Edmund had been declared legitimate by the Act of Parliment.. Edmund was created Earl of Richmond, Jasper became Earl of Pembroke.
He was descended through his father from Ednyfed Vaughan, Llywelyn Fawr's seneschal--His grandfather Owen Tudor of Anglesey, squire of the Body to King Henry V and Clerk of the Wordrobe to the Queen Dowager Katherine de Valois - He married her in secret in 1425- they lived together for 11 years and had 5 children including Jasper and Edmund --in 1436 marriage was discovered -- She was sent to Bermondsey Abbey where she died within the year-- her children where cared for by the Nuns of Barking.. Owen was betrayed and imprisioned in Newgate--he escaped--returned to Anglesey till Henry VI came of age when he and Jasper fought for Henry at the Battle of Mortimers Cross-- Henry and the Lancastrians were defeated--Owen captured and beheaded at Hereford--Jasper escaped..]

1454 ROT. PARL., if, *pp. 260-l.*
Confirmation to Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, of divers castles and manors, etc., including the County, Castle, and Lordship of Pembrolke with its members and appurtenances, to wit:
The hundred and lordship of Castle Martin.
The lordship of St. Fflorence.
The Lordship and Forest of Coydrath.
The Castle, Lordship and Town of Tenby.
The lordship and bailiwick of West Pembrok and East Pembroke.
The Bailwicks of Dongleddy, Rous, and Kemmeys.
Half the Ferry of Burton.
With all their appurtenances, viz.,
rents of assize and gabe rent value yearly £196. 3s. 7*d.*
besides reprisals issues and profits of wind and water mills value yearly £30. 13s. 4d.*;*
profits of coal at Coydrath, 43s. 4d.*;*
customary tenants in the forrest of Codrath, 52s.;
the issues and profits of the towns of Pembroke and Tenby £8. 3s. 7d.;
the profits of half the ferry of Burton, 16s 10d.*;*
profits and perquisites of the Hundred and County Courts held annually, £13. 14s. 6d.;
do. escheats, reliefs, and divers, other casual receipts, £26. 13s. 6d.;
prises of wines in the ports of Milford and Tenby and elsewhere in the county,£6. 13s 6d;

[Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, after the defeat of the Lancastrians at the battle of Barnet, retired into the castle, in which the young Earl of Richmond and his mother were then residing; and here he was soon besieged by Morgan ab Thomas, brother of the celebrated Rhŷs ab Thomas, a zealous partisan of the house of York, to whom he must have surrendered the fortress, had not David, another brother, who had embraced the opposite interest, come promptly to his assistance, and conveyed him, together with the Countess of Richmond and her son, to Tenby, where they embarked for France.]

1461 10 Aug Patent Roll, I *Edward I V, pt. 3, m. 26d (Cal.,p* 99).
Commission to William Herbert, knight. Lord Herbert, Thomas Herbert, esquire of the body, John Herbert and Hugh Huntley, to take into the king's hands the county and lordship of Pembroke with its appurtenances in England and Wales and the marches of Wales and all castles, lordships, manors, lands and possessions late of Jaspar, earl of Pembroke, a rebel .....with power to appoint stewards, constables, receivers, auditors and other bailiffs.

1462 3 Feb I'ATENT ROLL, *I Edward I V, pt. 4,* m 16 *(Cal., p. 114).*
Grant to William Herbert, king's knight, lately raised to the state of baron, and the heirs of his body, for his good services against Henry VI. Henry duke of Exeter, Jasper, earl of Pembroke, James, earl of Wilts, and other rebels,
of the castle, town and lordship of Pembroke,
the hundred and lordship of Castlemartyn,
the lordship of St. Florence;
the lordship and forest of Coydrath,
the castle, lordship and town of Teneby,
the lordship and bailiwick of Westpembrolse and Estpembroke,
the bailiwick of Dongledy, Rous and Kemeys,
a moiety of the passage of Burton,
the castle, town and lordship of Kilgarran,
the lordships and manors of Emlyn, Meinordyve, Diffymbriam.
the forest of Kevendryn,
the castle, lordship and town of Lanstephan,
the lordship and manor of Penrys and la Verie with the lordships and manors of Osterlowe, Trayne Clynton and St. Clear, t
the lordships and manors of Magoure and Redwyke, the castle, manor, town and lordship of Caldecote with appurtenances in South Wales and the marches,
the castle and manor of Goderiche and the lordship and manor of Urchinfeld with appurtenances in the march of Wales and the county of Hereford,
and the manor and lordship of Walwenescastell in South Wales, late of James, earl of Wilts, and in the king's hand by reason of an act of forfeiture in Parliament at Westminster, 4 November,
with all royal rights, franchises, liberties, courts, counties, hamlets, views of frank-pledge, cantreds, commotes, hundreds, fairs, markets, parks, warrens, knights fees, advowsons, wreck at sea and other profits, with all issues front 4 March last

1462. 12 August Patent Roll, *2 Edward IV pt 1 m (Cal p* I97)
Grant to the king's brother Richard, duke of Gloucester, admiral of the sea, and the heirs of his body . ... the county honour and lordship of Pembroke, with numerous specified rights and all apurtenances

1467. 15 Mar Patent Roll, 6 Edward IV, pt. I, m 15 (*Cal., p 515)*
General pardon to Richard Bennrayth of Pembroke, 'gentilman ', *alias* Richard Hugh of Monketon, co Pembloke, *alias* Richard Benet, of all offences committed by him before 8 October, I Edward IV.

1469 17 Nov Patent Roll, *9 Edward I V, pt. 2,m 20 (Cal. p 175)*
Grant to the king's servant John Donne, one of the esquires of the body of the offices of steward of the castle, lordship and county of Pembroke etc.'

1471 Jasper and Henry Tudor defeated at Tewkesbury fled to Tenby then to France.

1474 8 July Patent Roll, 14 Edward *I V, pt1 m 8 (Cal, p 454)*

Exemplification , at the request of John Scudamore, knight, of the: tenours of the following:—
1] A Petition of the said John in the Parliament at Westminster, 6 October, 12 Edward IV, that whereas beginning of the reign he had the rule and the keeping of the Castle of Pembroke in South Wales, and the king appointed the lord Ferrers and Herbert to take deliverance of the castle in his name and the said John delivered up the castle to them and was admitted to the kings grace and

notwithstanding this at the first Parliament of the king,, at Westminster, 4 November, l Edward IV, he was put in the Common bill of Attainder and afterwards his name was taken out of it, but nevertheless at the latter end of the said Parliament it was ordained that he was conflicted of high treason and forfeit all his lands and possessions, saving only his life and his goods, although at the time he was at home in his country trusting to the promise of the said lords, the king should now ordain that the said Act and others should be in no way prejudicial to the said John, and that the latter should be restored to his possessions.
2.—The response of the king, at the request of the Commons by authority of Parliament.—Soit fait come il est desiree
3.—.A schedule (English) annexed to the said petition notifying that William, Lord Herbert, by the authority granted to him by letters of privy seal dated 13 May last past, has received the said Sir John Skydmore, knight, into the king's grace. Pembroke, 30 September, X Edward IV.
[Rolls of Parliament, vi, 29.]

1477 4 February
Robertus etc. bishop, lord of Pebidiawke and Llawhaden, Hugh ap Owen chanter of the cathedral church of St. David's, and the chapter of the same place, to all to whom etc. greeting.
Knowye that we of our unanimous assent and consent have given and by this our present writing confirmed to our beloved in Christ Henry Matteston the office of parker or keeper of the park of Lamphey and have made, ordained, and appointed, the said Henry parker or keeper of the same park during his life, to have, occupy and exercise the said office by himself or his sufficient deputy during his life as other parkers and keepers have been accustomed to do in the aforesaid office, taking thereto yearly from us and our successors bishops of the bishopric of St.David's for doing and exercising the aforesaid office 72s. of lawful money of England by the hands of the reeve of Lamphey for the time being, together with all the fees, commodities, and rewards, belonging or pertaining to the same office, at two terms of the year, namely at the feasts of Easter and St. Michael the Archangel, by equal portions. And if it happen that the aforesaid 72s be in arrear unpaid, in part or in the whole, at any feast named above, that then it shall well be lawful for the aforesaid Henry to distrain in all the messuages, lands, and tenements which we have in the lordship of Lamphey and carry away the distraints so taken and retain them until the aforesaid Henry during his life be satisfied in full of the aforesaid 72s. together with all arrears thereof. In witness whereof etc. Dated in our Chapter House, 4 February, Edward IV.

1482 Rot. Parl., V, a. 203a.
Touching an exchange of lands between William Herbert's heir and the Prince of Wales including the earldom of Pembroke and its appurtenances which for the time were to be annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall.

1483 16 May.. Patent Roll, I *Edward V, m3 (Cal p 349- 50).*
Grant for life to the king's kingsman Henry, duke of Buckingham, of the offices of constable of the castle and town of Tonebigh, co. Pembroke, the castle and lordship of Kylgarran in South Wales, the castle and town of Llan Stepham in South Wales, . constable, steward, treasurer and receiver of the castle, County, lordship and manor of Pembroch in South Wales receiving the accustomed fees for himself as William Herbert, late earl of Pembroke or any other had in the said offices and for the soldiers and archers in the said castles and grant to him, so long as the king's uncle
Richard, duke of Gloucester, or anyone else shall be protector of the realm during the king's minority, of the power of appointing sheriffs and escheators in the counties of Pembroke all bailiffs, parkers and servants of the king in North and South Wales, and attorneys in any of his courts there, butlers and customers in the ports of . . Teneibie, in the said county of Pembroke . . and all other officers, servants and ministers of the king in South and North Wales and the Marches, and of the power of appointing to all vacant offices in the same not granted to him above. And grant to him for life of the governance and supervision of all the kings subjects in South and North Wales and the

Marches.

1483. Harl. Ms. 6079, f 156b.
Order of the king's Council to Henry Wogan, treasurer of Pembroke, to deliver out of the first revenues of his office £100 to be employed for the ' stuffe ' of the said castle, and also 20 marks for other small things necessary to be purveyed there.

1483 Harl. Ms.. 433, f. 164.
Warrant to Richard Mynours, chamberlain of Carmarthen, to pay £113. 14s. 6d. to Richard Newton for the expenses incurred by him on the castle of Pembroke.

1484 21 July Harl. Ms.. 433 f. 184.
Warrant to the Forester of Narberth to deliver to Richard William's, constable of Pembroke, as much fuel and burning wood as shall be by his direction thought necessary to be used in the said castle, and to permit the persons assigned by him to fell and carry away the said wood from time to time

1484 11 Jan Patent Roll, 1 Richard III, pt. 3, m 15 (Cal.. p 414)
Grant for life to the king's servant, Richard Williams,esquire, one of the ushers of the king's chamber of the offices of constable and steward of the kings castle, town and lordship of Pembroke with their members in South Wales, constable of the castle of Tynby, chief forester of the forest of Coydrath, constable and steward of the castle, town, and lordship of Gilgarren with the office of steward of the lordship of Llan-stephan and Trayne, with authority to appoint clerks of the court and porters, with the accustomed fees from the issues of the lordship of Pembroke executing the office of constable of the castle of Pembroke in person

1484 25 Sep Patent Roll , 2 Richard III pt.1 m 15 (Cal, p 474)
Appointment during pleasure, from Michaelmas next, of the kings servants William Mistelbroke and Richard Lussher as auditors of all accounts of officers and ministers of the king's castles, wardships, manors, towns, hundreds, lands and other possessions of this principality of South Wales in the counties of Kermerdyn and Cardigan and the Castle of Pembroke.

1484 20 December Patent Roll, 2 Richard II , *pt.* 2, m. */9 (Cal., p. 501).*
Grant to the king s servant, Richard Williams and the heirs male of his body for his good service against the rebels, of the castle, manor or lordship of Manerbere and Pennalee with its members co. Pembrolie of the yearly value of £100. to hold with knight s fees and all its appurtenances by knight service and a rent of £7. 10s. yearly.

1484
Grant by Richard III to the Mayor and Burgesses of Tenby, and their successors, of the nomination of two fit and proper persons as chaplains of the church and parish of Cronwere whenever the living is vacant. If the emoluments do not amount to eight marks per annum, the mayor and burgesses to make it up. Also to the hermitage of St. Daniel's, the lands, oblations and emoluments, the proceeds of which are to be applied for the relief of the poor. To be used for no other purpose than a hermitages

1485
Henry VII's letters of Denizenship and Charters of Enfranchisement.
Following his victory over Richard III Henry VII rewarded many of his Welsh followers with letters of denizenship (admittance of foreigners to a resident's rights), giving them the rights and privileges of Englishmen and they were no longer subject to the penal laws of Henry IV which

applied to the Welsh.

1487 13 September
Hugh etc. to Masters David Wogan canon of our cathedral church of St. David's, and Richard Gely canon of our college of Abergwilly, greeting etc. To have cognizance, to proceed, to decree, and to decide finally, in a matrimonial cause which one David Tailour of the parish of St. Mary, Pembroke, of our diocese intends to move before us against Joneta Raymond of the said parish and to determine the cause itself by a due and canonical end, with the things arising out of, depending on, incidental to and connected with it, to you in whose prudence and industry we have full confidence in the Lord, jointly and severally, we commit our functions with the power of every canonical coercion whatsoever, commanding that of the whole process to be had before you in this behalf, when the cause is determined, you, or one of you, certify us distinctly and openly by letters patent sealed with an authentic seal. Dated in Lamphey manor 13 September, I487 etc.

1488 12 February
Henry etc. to H. bishop of St. David's, greeting
We command you that you do not for any liberty omit to enter and cause to be levied for us of goods,benefices, and ecclesiastical possessions, of the underwritten churches in your diocese the sums written by parcels below,namely,
of the church of Jeffreyston, 15s.;
of the church of Tenby, 50s.;
of the church of Carew, £6.;
of the church of Lambston, 9s.;
of the church of Stackpole Bosher, 24s.;
of the church of Marioes, 44s.;
of the church of Newmoat, 14s.;
of the church of Steynton, 54s.;
of the church of Granston, 16s.;
of the church of Fishguard, 24s:
of the church of Maenclochog, 20s.;
of the church of Roch, 10s.;
of the church of St. Bride, 40s.;
of the church of Pwllcrochan, 30s.;
of the church of Narberth, 48s.;
of the church of Burton, 24s.;
of the church of Angle, 24s.;
of the church of Rhoscrowther, 40s.;
of the church of Manorbier 40s.;
of the church of St. Florence, 40s.;
of the church of the town of Cosheston 44s.;
of the church of Herbrandston, 20s.;
of the church of Stackpole Elider, 40s.;
of the tenth and and moiety of a tenth granted to Sir Edward IV late king of England by the clergy of the province of Canterbury, in the fourteenth year of his reign in the archdeaconry of St. David s; and of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the prior of Haverford in your said diocese cause to be levied £9. 11s. 11d. one half-penny, one farthing, likewise due to us of the same tenth and moiety for his spiritualities and temporalities: so that you have those pence at our Exchequer at Westminster on the morrow of the Ascension of the Lord to be paid to us there. And have there then this writ. Witness W. Hody, knight, at Westminster, I2 February in the third year of our reign. By the Great Roll of the first year of Richard III, in Hereford, and By the barons.

1516. 16 October Letters, *Henry VIII Papers, Vol. 2, pt. 1, p.* 766.

For Sir Th. Philip
To be sheriff, during pleasure, of co. Pembroke, etc.

1526 Letters And Papers Henry VIII, *Vol. 4, p. 872.*
.No.1941 . Officers in Wales- (Paper Rol1, B. Mus. R.MS 14 B . xxvii.)
Sir William Parre, seneschal, chancellor and receiver of Pembroke—£26. 13s. 4d.
Maurice Butler, customer of Tenby an d Westhaverford and constable of Pembroke castle £9'.
John Thomas ap Philip, sheriff of Pembroke—£5
Maurice ap Henry, constable of Tenby castle, and Henry Cadern, clerk of the: court of Westhaverford—£42. 13s, 4d'.
John Stephens, porter and constable of Westhaverford— £9. 14s.

1526 30 October, Court Roll, *Portfolio 227 No. 44*
County of Pembroke, held at Pembroke, on Tuesday, 30 October, 1526. Before John Wogan, Ar., and William Owen, *Gent.,* deputies of Rees Griffith, Ar.,lieutenant of William Parre, kt., steward of the county of Pembroke.
Suitors *(Sectatores).*
Henry , Earl of Northumberland, lord of the manor of Castle Walzvain in Rous, who holds the said manor of our lord the King, as of his county of Pembroke, by Henry Catharne, his bailiff there,asked to be fined for the remission of his suit of court this year, 13s. 6d, as was used to be done in previous years.
John Touchett, kt, Lord of Audeley and Kemeys, who holds the manor of Kemeys as above for the pardon of several defaults this year
Henry Weriott, Ar , one of the feoffees of the said rnanor, fine for suit of court this year, 13s 4d.
Walter Deveraux Kt Lord Ferrers and Charteley, lord of one-fifth part of the manor of Hoggeston, who holds the said part of our lord the king as of his county aforesaid by Cadwallader ap Howell his bailiff, came and asked to be fined for the remission of his suit of court this year, and was allowed, fine, 2s.
John Longvile Kt lord of another part of the manor of Hoggeston, divided into five portions, by Richard Wogan, the steward, came, etc. as above, fine 2s
Thomas Perrott Ar, lord of one-third part of the manor Hoggeston, petitioned for several defaults this year 12d
John Perroft, son and heir of William Perrott, late of Scottisburgh, as yet a minor; his lands, namely, one-fourth part of the manor of Hoggeston and of other lands, which are held by the king, are still in the hands of the king by reason of his nonage. Therefore his fine for suit of court, etc., is respited here.
John Wogan of Weston, lord of three parts of Weston and Dougledy, appeared in person, therefore nothing taken here as fine.
Dame Joan Don, widow, lord of one-fourth part of Weston and Dougledy, for pardon of fine of suit of court this year, as appears above, fine 6d
Mathias Cradok, kt., lord of Torre, for the pardon of several defaults this year, as appears above, 12d.
Maurice Butler, Ar., lord of Somerhill in Coidrath, in right of Elizabeth his wife, fine for the remission of suit of court this year, 6d.
Rees Griffith, Ar., Baron *of* Cairewe, *nil.*
George Vernon, lord of the manor of Stakepole, *infra.* His land is in the hand of the king, therefore no fine.
Hugh Mervyn, in the right of Julian his wife, lord of Ludchurche, fine for pardon of suit of court this year, *6d'.*
Hugh Manxcell, in the right of Joan his wife, lord of Jordaneston, for the pardon of several defaults this year, fine 6d.
Rees ap Owen lord of Upper and Lower Asshe. his land in the hands of the king. Therefore no fine.

Owen Laugharne, lord of half the manor of Mynerdon, *in* the hands of the king, therefore no fine.
John Butler, lord of another half of the manor of Mynerdon, for the pardon of several defaults this year and *6d.*
Henry Newton, lord of St. Issely, a minor; not known who received the profits of this manor. Therefore, etc.
Margaret, widow of James White , lord of Somerhill, for pardon of several defaults this year, *6d.*
Thomas Gruffith , lord of Nautege came in his own person from county to county. Therefore no fine.
David ap Gr' Llewelin Duy, lord of Treflissny, appeared in his own person. Therefore no fine.
Alice, the Wife of Rees ap Hoel ap Rees, lord of ..... for the pardon of several defaults. Therefore, etc., 6d
Sum of Fines of Suitors with Defaults, *36s.1d.*

1526 31 October Court of the Gate of the Castle of Pembroke, held at Pembroke, on Wednesday, 3 1 October, 1526.
Henry Wirioth Ar., lord of a moiety of the manor of Costyngeston came in person to do suit.
David Barrett, gent., and Jenet Don,widow, lords of the other moiety of the said manor, pardons for several defaults this year 12d

1528 15 March Letters, *Henry VIII, vol IV, p. 1824.*
Peter Mutton, yeoman usher of the chamber. To be constable of Pembroke Castle, South Wales, with 100s a year as Maurice Butteler was constable.

1528 Del. Hampton Court, 1[5] March, 19 Hen. VIII. *S.B.*
Griffin Rede, usher of the chamber To be customer and butler and "silaginer"' (sealer) in the ports of Pembroke and Tynby.

1532 Treason of Rice Misc Book No 151, ff. 31-3.
Seisin of the lands, etc., of Rice ap Griffith,attained in the county of Pembroke
The dates and places at which seisin and possession were taken to the use of the king by Maurice ap Henry, John Smith and William Brabazan, the royal commissioners appointed for this purpose.
County of Pembroke.

Town of Pembroke .—in a tenement in High Street,, 21 January, *23* Henry Vlll (1532), possession was taken of all castles, lordships, lands, rents, and of any other possession whatsoever in the aforesaid county, lately belonging to Rees ap Griffith, in the presence of many there
Old Carewe .—in the castle there 21 January, 1532, Possession taken of all lands, etc.
Haverfordwest —in the tenement where Orven Whythe now lives, 24 January, 1532, etc.
Tenby ---- the tenement occupied by David Tanner, 29 January, 1532, etc.
Narberth -----in the castle there, 19 January, 1532.

1532 Henry VIII created Anne Boleyn Marshioness of Pembroke

Charters of Pembroke

Pembroke received its first charter of Incorporation from Gilbert Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, in the time of Stephen.

1168, Henry II. confirmed to them all the privileges which they had previously enjoyed; also granting that they should not answer in any plea out of their own town, unless the same should concern the crown; that they should be exempt from toll in Bristol, Gloucester, Winchester,

Devonshire, Cornwall, Rochelle, and Normandy; and that they should have an eight days' annual fair, beginning at the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul.
By a charter of King John's the freedom from toll appears to have been extended, and a second fair of two days granted, commencing on the eve of John the Baptist.
All former charters were confirmed by Richard III. in the 2nd year of his reign, by Henry VIII. in the 9th year, by Edward VI. in the 1st year, and lastly by James I. in the 5th, of his reign. In the grant by Richard it was declared, that "the town shall now become a corporate body, instead of being, as hitherto, incorporate; and shall consist of a mayor, two bailiffs, and the burgesses of the said place."
The title of the corporation was "the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the town and borough of Pembroke," and the government was vested in a mayor, an indefinite number of common-councilmen, a town-clerk, two bailiffs, two serjeants-at-mace, and an unlimited number of freemen or burgesses; the mayor and common-council forming the controlling body. The mayor, who was a justice of the peace concurrently with the county magistrates, also coroner, and a judge of the "Fortnight Court," was elected in July, by the burgesses, out of three members of the commoncouncil proposed in council as candidates. The councilmen were appointed by a majority of the council and the mayor, and those of them who had served the office of mayor were styled aldermen: one of the bailiffs was chosen by the mayor, the other by the council; and the serjeants-at-mace were elected in a similar manner.

1378 February 6 Westminster

Translation Of The Charter Of Richard II To Pembroke
exhibited at the Council Chamber, Pembroke. 30/8/35
by A.J.Williams, M.A. LL.B.

Richard, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland too, all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting.
We have inspected the letters, patent and exemplification, under the seal of the late Father, Adam, Bishop of Menevia, lately made in these words:

Adam, by divine permission, Bishop of Menevia, to all to whom the present letters shall come, greetings, and the permanent memory of these exploits. We deem it worthy and an acceptable work to God, and we trust to do a profitable service, if through us the noble exploits of Kings, and things particularly useful to the condition of our Diocese, which have long been buried in oblivion, be discovered and brought to light by the aid of our pen. We have discovered in our Treasury, and among the archives of our Church of Menevia, among other old records in an ancient book, the perfect tenours of charters of the old text, free from all faults and suspicions, granted by Henry of renowned memory, late King of England, Duke of Aquitain and Count of Anjou, to the town and burgesses of Pembroke and Haverford. The tenour of this Charter is a grant to the town and Burgesses of Pembroke, with a rubic of that kind written in red ink, " The Charter of Pembroke, word for word, with nothing added or taken away, is known to be
on this wise".

Henry, by the grace of God, King of England, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Count of Anjou, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls and Justices, Barons and Sheriffs, and to all his faithful people of all England, Wales, Ireland, Normandy, Brittany, Anjou, Poitou, Gascony, ant to all his men, whether dwelling on this side or beyond the sea, greeting. Know ye that I have given and granted, and by this my present Charter, have confirmed to my burgesses of Pembroke all their liberties, immunities and free customs as freely and fully as they had them in the time of King Henry, my grandfather.

Wherefore ,I will and firmly enjoin that all persons who shall enter the port of Milford with merchandise, whether they wish to buy or sell on the land, shall come to the bridge of Pembroke and sell and buy there. Or, if they wish otherwise, let them do business at the Cross, discharging their lawful customs; and that all merchandise which is bought in the County of Pembroke to be carried into England, ought to be shipped at the bridge at Pembroke, paying their customs; and that all persons who come to my market at Pembroke, shall have the security of my peace from the ford of Landfey and from Stentbrigge, and from the Great Ditch at Pencoyt and from the Passage from the hour of nine on the Sabbath to sunset on Monday, if they do not break my peace.

I also command that if any of my burgesses of the said town, for one year and a day shall hold house or lands which belong to the said town, without reproach, and anyone shall afterwards claim right, let him not have it if he shall have in the meantime remained in my kingdom.

If any man of whatsoever place remain in the same town for a year and a day, without reproach, whether he be a freeman or a serf, he shall ever after remain my freeman and a burgess of the same town.

And, when a burgess of the said town, by whatsoever death and in whatsoever place, dies on land or sea with a will or without a will, his heir shall have all his goods by payment of a relief of twelve pence.

I also grant that the burgesses of the said town shall have grazing rights in my forest of Nerbart and Coytrath, and timber rights in the same town by permission of the forester, and they may take decayed wood to burn wheresoever they shall find it; and if they shall have swine in my forests, they shall be acquitted of pannage.

I also will and command that those things which the aforesaid burgesses shall perform in the said town, if the debtors are willing to render in the same town, they may take their pledge (Cattle). But , if it shall happen that my said burgesses ought to go into our army, the safe keeping of my town being in the hands of their warden, let them go with my bailiff, so that they may return at night. But if the army be raised by their warden, so that the merchants may serve me at my camp, the custody of the town being safe, they shall go.

Whatsoever merchandise any of my aforesaid burgesses shall buy, if anyone shall claim the same as stolen, he shall acquit himself by oath and by his witnesses, and he shall lose the same chattel and what he gave for it.

Also, my aforesaid burgesses shall answer no plaint out of their hundred unless it be that which pertains to the royal crown. Their forfeiture in the hundred and shire court is twelve pence.

All the merchants of the County of Pembroke, by the appointment of the warden of the burgesses, shall come to their merchant guild.

I also will and grant, and firmly enjoin that the same burgesses shall have the aforesaid liberties and their customs well, quietly and freely, with the addition of their other liberties and customs which they still remember.

Know ye, furthermore, that I have given and granted, and by this, my present charter, confirm to the same my burgesses acquittance from toll, pontage and havenage, and from all customs whatsoever at Bristol, Gloucester, Winchester, Devon, Cornwall, Rochelle, Normandy and throughout all my lands in commotes, in burgages, in castles, in towns, in fairs and markets, in uplands, in woods, in plain, in roads, in lands, in waters and in all other places. I also forbid anyone to do injury to them in the matters which I have granted to them, and by this my present charter, have confirmed; nor shall anyone draw them into pleas concerning the liberty and acquittance granted to them under forfeiture of fifty pounds sterling.

Furthermore, be it Known to you that I have given and granted to the same, my burgesses of Pembroke, a fair of eight days at the feast of the Apostles, Peter and Paul, and to all coming to the same, my firm peace, those being excepted who have forfeited my peace, and they shall have the same liberties and customs at the fair as they have at my market in the same town on Sunday.

And if any heir is such, (ie. in respect of his youth), that he cannot hold and defend his land, if the burgess who has died left a will, let his heir and the inheritance remain the custody to which he,

on his death bed, committed him. But, if he shall not have left a will, then the heir and inheritance, by the advise and consent of the nearest relatives, being my burgesses, shall remain in the custody of any one of his friends. In witness of the foregoing, we have ordered our seal to be hereto attached.

Given in our manor of Landfey, the seventh day of the month of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand three hundred and sixty eight, and in the eighth year of our consecration.
We,(ie. Richard II), therefore having perused the tenour of the exemplification of the said letters of the aforesaid Bishop, at the request made to us by the Burgesses of Pembroke, the tenour of these presents we have made to be exemplified. In
witness wherefore we have caused these, our letters, to be made patent. Witness ourselves at Westminster on the sixth day of the month of February in the first year of our reign.]]

Municipal Corporation Act

Under this Act the corporation is was styled the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses," and consisted of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, forming the council of the borough, which is divided into two wards, and of which the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are the same. The council elects the mayor annually on November 9th, out of the aldermen or councillors; and the aldermen triennially from among the councillors, or persons qualified as such, one-half going out of office every three years, but being re-eligible: the councillors were chosen by and out of the enrolled burgesses, on November 1st, one-third going out of office every year. Aldermen and councillors must each have had a property qualification amounting to £500, or be rated at £15 annual value. The burgesses consisted of the occupiers of houses and shops who have been rated for three years to the relief of the poor. Two assessors for each ward, and two auditors, were elected annually on March 1st by and out of the burgesses; and the council appoint a town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers on November 9th. The total number of borough magistrates was seven.

1534 Lawlessness in Wales

Juries failed to convict the local powerful magnates either out of fear or because they were bribed. Many of the more major criminals were friendly or related to the local magnates witness Sir John Perrott, the town authorities and the pirates living in Quay St. Haverfordwest. Murder went unpunished except by the Council of Wales the magnates would force the local population to pay the magnates fines.
Henry authorised Rowland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield (although a clergyman, he had never preached) to stop the crime in the Marches of Wales. He was a man who had little love for the Welsh and was appointed President of the Council for Wales with power to order executions and he is reputed to have had 5,000 people hanged in his six years as President
.Henry VIII backed him with a series of laws:-
1] Juries suspected of giving false verdicts were to be severely punished by the Council
2] no night time crossing of the River Severn was permitted (this was to stop cattle raiding)
3] No one was to carry arms and arthel (befriending criminals) and commorthas
(gatherings at which collections were made to pay the fines of local magnates) were forbidden
4] All offenders escaping from a lordship had to be returned.
5] Marcher lords' officials were to be tried by the Council if they wrongfully imprisoned or fined people.
6] Crimes committed in the Marches could be tried in the nearest English county

This was followed by the Act of Union

1535 Act Of Union, S. 17.And Relevant Acts

That the Lordships, Towns, Parishes, Commotes, Hundreds and Cantreds of Haverfordwest, Kilgarran, Lansteffan, Laugherne otherwise called Tallaugherne, Walwyns Castle, Dlewysland, Lanwehaden, Lanfey, Herberth, Slebeche, Rosmarket, Castellan and Landofleure,in the said country of Wales,and every of them shall be united annexed and joined to and with the County of Pembroke.

Union was brought about in three stages

1536
An Act which said that eight JPs were to be appointed in each Welsh shire. The English legal requirement of £20 a year income did not apply. Shires were to be divided into Hundreds fitting the old commotal areas of administration.

An Act was for "laws and Justice to be Ministered in Wales in like form as it it is in this Realm" This was designed to make Wales part of England. It abolished the rights and privileges of the Marcher lords and ordered that English law be applied. Welsh men could then stand for Parliament, but were only allowed to hold office in Wales if they could speak English. Two Commissions of Inquiry were appointed.

One to fix boundaries and one to consider whether to keep any of the laws of Hywel Dda
...
In the rural deanery of Pembroke there were 41 parishes all told. Within this deanery were some of the best benefices in the county Carew (£43) Tenby (£26) and Narberth (£25). In all there were 12 parishes worth more £10 a year. Of these only two had a resident parson in 1534 and they were two of the least valuable Begelly (£12) and Bosheston (£11)

1538 Official attacks on shrines and places of pilgrimage

1542 3
An Act giving the Council of Wales and the Marches wide powers over Wales and the Bordering English Counties of Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Shropshire and Chester.
It had powers to hear all criminal cases brought to it by poor people who couldn't afford to go to common law courts, it tried serious offences and heard appeals from lower courts which it was responsible for supervising. This was abolished in 1641
.Court of Great Sessions was established to take place twice a year for six days at a time in every shire, presided by the assize judges.
Quarter Sessions were to be held by the new JP's
County Courts were to be held by the sheriffs monthly and also Hundred Courts for minor matters every fifteen days.
Sheriffs position was downgraded they were in future only allowed to hold office for one year and were under the control of the JP's they also were put in charge of county goals
Bailiffs were reduced to supervising executions, pillories and whippings
Constables of the peace were appointed in each hundred under the control of the JP's.
This new system of courts lasted until 1830.

The JP had to take oaths of supremacy and allegiance, recognizing the Monarch as head of the country and of the Church, they were also required to supervise inns, regulate alehouses, maintain bridges, apply regulations on weights, and deal with vagrants and later under Queen Mary to supervise the maintenance of roads. During Elizabeth's 1st reign the administration of the Poor

Laws including poor relief, the regulation of manual workers wages and the establishment and management of houses of correction which provided compulsory work for the unemployed.

1530
Under an Act passed in 1530 to deal with an "alarming" increase in robberies and theft "Any person, being whole and mighty in body and able to labour, found begging or being vagrant and giving no satisfactory account of how he or she lawfully obtained his or her living" could be arrested by a constable. A JP could have him or her stripped naked, tied to a cart and whipped "till his or her body should be bloody". The vagrants then had to swear to return to their birth place or were they had lived for the last three years and there " labour as a true man ought to do".

1554 Before this date JP's could only arrest people on definite charges
After they could arrest people on suspicion and interrogate them for three days then if need be commit them for trial. At these felony examinations the person who arrested the accused as well as those who had accused him had to appear If the JP felt the accused had a case to answer, he noted "the examination of the said prisoner and information of them that bring him of the fact and the circumstances thereof for certification to the next gaol delivery" He then bound the accusers to give evidence at the trial and committed the accused to prison. If two JP's were present the prisoner could be granted bail.
Offenders committing Misdemeanours (drunkenness and brawling for exmple) could be dealt with "summarily" (without a full trial) by a single JP, often in the JP's own house.

1555 Responsibility for the upkeep of the roads fell on the parishes. Each parishioner was supposed to give four days labour (later increased to 6) towards the maintenance of the roads. - The Act was not rigidly enforced. This state of affairs existed until the setting up of the Turnpike Trusts by Acts of Parliament which were really private companies that built, improved and maintained roads and could charge travellers tolls for using them

1572 Act for the Punishment of Vagabonds and for the relief of the poor and impotent (helpless) started:
" Where all parts....of England and Wales be presentlyy with rogues, vagabonds and sturdy beggars exceedingly pestered, by means whereof daily happeneth.... horibble murders, thefts and other great outrages.... be it enacted [that any over 14 years old] be brought before one of the justices of the peace.... and be presently committed to the common gaol.... there to remain.... until the next sessions of the peace or general gaol delivery"
Anyone then found guilty was whipped and burned through the "grisle" of the right ear with an inch thick "hot iron".
JP's had to compile a register of the "poor. aged and impotent" and then tax the community to raise money to care for them. They were to appoint overseers of the poor to specialise in poor relief.

1576 Act instructed JP's to buy work materials and provide "houses of correction " in which vagabonds were to be "strictly kept as well in diet as in work, and also punished from time to time"

1595 onward

The importance of Pembroke subsequently to the abolition of the palatinate depending principally upon its castle, which, after the events of the civil war, was never re-fortified and left to decay. There was a further decline, owing to its remote situation and want of commerce; and though it nominally retained its dignity as the capital of the county, it dwindled into comparative insignificance, as all the substantial benefits arising from that distinction were transferred to Haverfordwest, which, from its more central situation, was found better adapted for the transaction of the business of the shire.

The export of cloth from the area had virtually ceased and George Owen laments "The trade of clothinge used in tymes past in this countrie ys now utterly neglected, whereby thousands were mayntayned" Owen estimated that twice as much wool was shorn in Pembrokeshire as forty years previous but was sold unwrought acc/t tradition the woolen manufacturing in West Wales declined in the 16c due to an epidemic of "the sweating sickness".

1545 63 Acc/to George Owen Pembroke "Very ruinous and much decayed" with an estimated population of about 630

[1615-15.] John Phillipps Of Llanvernagh,., To The Right Honourable Ralph, Lord Eure, Lord President And Lord Lieutenant Of The County Of Pembroke.

As well in his own behalf as in the behalf of the rest of the inhabitants and freeholders of the said county [your petitioner] did prefer a former petition to your hand in the name of himself and others, the freeholders of the said county, against the justices of peace and treasurers of the said county for exacting and taking into their hands several sums of money amounting to great value, and for not employing of the same to the special uses for which the same were levied, collected and appointed. Viz.

The sum of £200 towards the house of correction, which was never made nor any person put on work therein.

And £40 yearly towards thc relief of maimed soldiers where there are but two maimed in the said county which are allowed only but £11 per annum.

And £12 yearly levied for the relief of persons where there is but £6 employed. And also for levying of the sum of 20 marks imposed upon the whole county towards the repairing a little bridge called St. Katherine's Bridge, which should have been repaired by the next two parishes adjoining and not by the whole county.

And for the raising and levying of divers other sums of money for the supposed repairing of divers other decayed bridges within the said county, and converting the moneys to their own uses. And not employing of the same according to the true purpose, intent and meaning of the decrees taken and the laws of this realm ordained for the true and due use and employment of the same.

Which grievances, with the said petition enclosed, were by your lordship in your honour's letters recommended unto the deputy lieutenants and others of the justices of the peace of the said county, requiring them duly to examine the matter and to take order therein and to make due certificate thereof to your lordship. Which letters your petitioner did deliver accord ing to the direction of the same. And in respect there was some doubt made that your petitioner did pcefer the said petition without the privity or consent of the rest of the inhabitants of the said county, the petitioner has brought certificate under divers persons' hands of the said county purporting their consent thereunto.

The petitioner now sheweth that Thomas Canon, esquire, one of the deputy leutenanys of the said county, dot'h demand £32 of the country for his travail and expenses in [purchasing?] of the mises imposed upon the inhabitants of the said country, and therefore humbly prays respite of the payment of the same until order be taken for the payment of the said moneys remaining, not employed and spent by the treasurers.

And that Sir James Bowen, knight, now appointed by the whole county indifferent to be treasurer and receive the moneys not employed and remaining in the hands of the said former treasurers, and out of the same to make satisfaction to the said Mr. Cannon and to account to the said county for so much as shall remain in his hands not employed. And

withal sheweth that one Mr. Swynew has a pension of 20 marks by colour of having been a maimed soldier, who was apparent to be hurt in the said county and not in His Majesty's service, and therefoo prays a suspension of his pension till the matter shall be further examined before your honour.

In another hand : The names of the treasurers of the poor and maimed soldiers within the county of

Pembroke.
Hienricus Adams ar. pro pauperibus
Willielmus Jones, genr. pro militibus)
Stephenus Barloe genr. pro pauperibus) .
Rogerus Lorte genr. pro militibus)
Willielmus Barloe genr. pro pauperibus)
Jacobus Bowen pro. militibus)
Johannes Wogan genr. pro pauperibus) anno 5 rcgis.
Riceus Lloyd genr. pro militibus
Thomas White genr. pro pauperibus) anno 7 regis.
David Hughes genr. pro militibus)
Johannes Meyrick genr. pro pauperibus) anno 8 ~egis,
Thomas Phillipps genr. pro militibus)
Ludovicus Johnes genr. pro pauperibus) anno 9 regis.
Johannes Phillipes genr. pro militibus)
Edwardus Welch genr. pro pauperibus) anno 10 regis.
Johannes Wogan genr. pro militibus)
Johannes Beed genr. pro pauperibus) anno 11 regis.
Thomas Tasker genr. pro militibus)
Johannes Marichurch genr. pro pauperibus)anno 12 regis.
Johannes Griffith genr. pro militibus)

1642 3 John Poyer, Mayor of Pembroke presented a Chalice each to St Mary's and St Michael's Church.

(Stuart Wales W S K Thomas)

1650 February 22 Act for the better propogation and preaching of the Gospel in Wales 71 commissioners appointed most of them prominent Parliamentary supporters to investigate complaints against the clergy and to eject those whom they considered unfit. Amongst the Commissioners appointed were Sir Erasmus Philipps of Picton Castle and Samual Lort of Stackpole Court
(196 clergy deprived of their living in South Wales within 3 years offences included pluralism, ignorance, drunkenness, keeping an alehouse, or supporting the King. A group of 25 Approvers were appointed to select "godly and painful men" to fill the vacant livings but their found the task well nigh impossible and a system of "itinerate" preachers was forced upon them).

The Act also attempted to establish a national system of schools. The approvers were charged with appointing suitable schoolmasters 63 new schools were opened in the market towns of Wales where children of both sexes were taught to read and write and count without paying fees.

1652 October 7. Pembrock Town.
Erasmus Phillipps, Sampson Lort And William Phillipps To The Committee For Regulating Of Markets, Inner Exchequer Chamber, Westminster.
Having received your order of the date of the l5th of June 1652 concerning the regulating of markets enclosed in a letter from Mr. Blakgrave, we according to the contents thereof have caused the same to be openly published at the public sessions holden for the county of Pembrocke at the town hall of Pembrocke the fifth day of this instant October, the which we certify as is desired. And further we make bold to make known unto you such places within the said county as we conceive fit where markets may be directed viz. Monnton in the hundred of Castlemartyn on Tuesday, Fishgard in the hundred of Kemes on Wednesday, Lawhadden in the hundred of Dungleddy on Thursday, St.

Florence in the hundred of Castlemartyn on Thursday, and Narberth in the hundred of Narberth on Wednesday. And the reason of our certificate to you herein is for that there is not any market in the county but in the two corporate towns of Pembrock and Tenby and the county town of Haverfordwest.
Copy.
Haverf ordwest Corporation MS. 311.

1656 October 29. Haverfordwest.
William Meyler, William Bowen, William Williams, William Walter, Ethelred Wogan, Henry Bowen, George Kneathell, Phillip Wall, Balthazar Woolford, William Howell, Lewis Birron, William Davids, Henry Jones And John Williams To James Phillipps, Esq., Knight In Parliament For The County Of Pembrock.
[A turgid covering letter requesting recipient to inform Mr. Upton about the state of the matter and to give him an enclosed letter. The following points are listed.]
1. If the assessments be any way to be moderated, we refer the poverty of this place to your consideration.
2. If possible that we may have the hamlets within the several parishes of St. Thomas's and St. Martin's to contribute to the assessments within the liberties.
3. We desire to have the post office to this town if it may be obtained, for since its being at Pembroke it has been both inconvenient and incommodious to us, paying above treble post from Pembroke hither.
4. That we may purchase the excise of our own ale and beer, paying more for it than is paid by the farmers [deleted].
5. Having already in this place made progress into a trade of manufacture, we humbly crave assistance how to raise stock for the predicting of it the effects whereof will be to the unspeakable good of the town and country in general.
6. If there be occasion for securing of arms we desire that the mayor and common council may have the keeping of them and not exposed to irresponsible hands.
7. That we may have a barrister for our recorder and assistant to the mayor.
8. We desire you to find a book of later acts and ordinances for the use of the town.
9. To desire a better maintenance for a preaching minister and that the said minister be at the election of the mayor and common council,
Haverfordwest Corporation MS, 1909.

1660 October 1. Boughwood.
Francis Meyrick To Mr. George Garrett.
To defraud or to contest with my lord, far be that thought from me. It pleased you, being my lord's agent, at your last being in the country, to suffer me to continue tenant to those lands and tenements which I held that time of his lordship, not cutting down any timber or selling any furze from off the land, paying the rent and tithe of my corn as formerly I did. I confess I ploughed up two acres in the wood wheoin there has not been sown these forty years and upward any corn, and I had part of the East Close in the parish of Pernbrocke called St, Maries in corn also, for which I paid no tithe, nor did I formerly in regard it was part of the priory demesnes, and in my weak judgment if I had paid the tithe I should have brought the priory demeses to have paid tithe wool, lambs, cheese and hay to the minister of the two parishes, which has not been paid in any man's memory, and so consequently have prejudiced my lord or his tenant who shall hereafter hold it, but rather than I will incur his lordship's displeasure I shall be willing to give his lordship any reasonable satisfaction.
Sir, you know I pay a great rent for Boughwood, which is as much as any man will give unless it be one that will hold the plough himself, I have been at a great charge on it. It is a bare, open place, neither succour for young cattle or sheep without the wood, and I have no encouragement either to manure, hedge or build on it, having no term, so that if yon please to use the means whereby a lease of three lives a one and seventy years on it with the wood may be procured from his lordship, I shall

not be unmindful nor ungrateful to you for your love aud favour herein. Endorsed in another hand : 1 October 1660. Monncton. Captain Mcyricke letter.
Glansav~rn MS. ~110.
Bowett Farm near Hundleton. Mr George Garrett was agent for Lord Hereford

1660 November 2. Browneslate.
William Holcombe To Mr. George Garrett At Ipswich,
I have written unto Mr. Browne as concerning his rent and have desired him to pay it into the hands of Mr. John Acrode and take his receipt. I did speak with Mr. Richard Brown's brother and did cause him to make fine in Mouncton House. On Tuesday last Mr, Hinton kept court in Mouncton for my honourable lord and there I caused a new jury to be formed and had five of the old jury sworn as witnesses concerning that piece of land which Mr. John Lortt caused to be ploughed and claimed it to be his brother's land called by the name of my lords Court, which the jury brought to be my lord's when you were here and do continue in what they said and say plainly that it is my lord's land and was ever so, to which the new jury have assented unto and have given it under their hands, which you shall receive by the next. I have not yet received any more rents.
Sir, I am presented by the mayor of the town of Pembroke for the repairing of the chancels of the two churches of Pembrocke, which must be repaired. Sir, I desire your advice. Worthy sir, if you think it convenient I shall wait on you and my lord at London as concerning my father's business when you shall think fit.
Subscribed : My father and mother do present their humble service unto you.
Endorsed in another hand : Monneton 2 November 1660. William Holcomb's letter. Mr. Browne of Pembroke tells me he built this last summer a house in Pembroke 39 foot long and near 18 foot within the walls, all with stones, and the wall 2 foot 3 inches thick and 24 foot high, and bought most of the stone and the slate for the house, all timber work, and all materials. This work, Mr. Browne thinks, will cost him about £250.
Glansevern MS. 14096.

1660/1 February 21. Brownslate.
William Holcombe To Mr. Georg Garett At Ipswich.
I thought fit to write unto you now in regard I fear my letters do miscarry by the post. Sir, as for my lord's rents, I have received them and should be very glad to give an account for the same, but if you think fit I shall gladly wait on you and my honourable lord about the last of April to pass my account and shall then bring up my lord's rents that will be due at Lady day next, if you please to give order, and should then gladly take a lease of our house if you think fit.
Sir, as for Mounton farm, I suppose Mr. Browne will not hold it, for he was telling me that my lord did intend to come here himself, but that is not likely. Mr. Strasy the victualer has a desire to take it, but what he will give I cannot tell. But if you please my father and myself will give as much as any man alive shall, but I shall protest unto you Mr. Browne has much worn it and ploughed it so that there is not one foot of meadow on it. Yet nevertheless you and I shall not differ for I shall leave all things to yourself, for I deal truly with you. I desire to be my lord's servant and your's for I [word omitted] there is no man in Walse that can make more of it than my father can. Therefore if you please I shall take it and give my honourable lord £50 per annum. But the first year I desire there may be some abatement made of it so that we may not exceed the rent that Mr. Browne now gives, and every year after I shall be willing to give £50 per annum. Mr. Brown told me that my honourable lord told him that his tenant Holcombe proffered £50 per annum for it: therefore I am loth, and so is my father, if I should be worse than my word, always provided that we may have the wood with it that Captain Meyricke holds.
I have glazed the west chancel of Pembroke, but for the other church I shall not meddle with that till further order, for that will cost at least £10 to be done sufficiently, but it may be made to serve three or four years better cheap. Mr. Bywater will not be reformed, and what to do for a minister I cannot tell.

Glansevern MS. 7708.

1661 April 8.
Thomas Beede To Mr. George Garrett In London,
It's the desire of your poor friend to be my lord viscount's tenant for St. Daniells lot of tithe. I pray you, being his agent, to give order to Mr. William Holcombe, your friend and mine, that I may have some years upon it. Although the rate is raised double by it was formerly,
It will not be amiss for the landlord to be at a certainty, let tillage increase or decrease, or let the price of corn be cheap or dear. Subscribed : If you possibly abate of £17, which was the rate I gave last year, it will be well. If not I am contented in regard of the great necessity I have for straw yearly, my tillage being but little.
Glansevern MS. 7706.

1662 Roger Lort of Stackpole created Baronet he had fought on the Cromwellian side but was said "to favour no cause but his own" and to be of "any principle or religion to acquire wealth"

1662 April Act of Uniformity required all ministers to give their assent to the rites and liturgy of the Church 130 Puritain ministers left their livings many being replaced with those they had ejected 12 years before.

1665 Great plague (Haverfordwest, and Honeyborough affected later spread to north of the County and Tenby was affected in 1664 but I could find no records for Pembroke)

1665 Five Mile Act prevented Nonconformist meetings in the towns

1673 Test Act disqualified Dissenters from holding public office unless they complied with a sacremental requirement.

How to get a Job
1674 September 12. Pembroke.
John Powell To Mr. Thomas Lemon At Sir Robert Clayton And John Morris Esquire's House In Ye Old Jury London.
In my last I gave an account of my uncle George Powell's indisposition of health and my desire to you of using your interest in procuring an assurance of his employment (which is comptroller of the customs in the Port of Milford and members) in case he should do otherwise than well; and fearing lest my former might miscarry by reason I have received no answer from you, and my uncle continuing weak, I have presumed to trouble you with this, requesting your favour to confer with Mr. Phillip Lloyd belonging to the Treasury Office, whom I think most meet to be solicited, or with any with whom you have an interest, to get a fiat from my Lord Treasurer whereby the said place of comptroller may be assured to me, and I shall (in case my uncle should decease) on the procuring the patent in my name give £100. Pray use your interest with all expedition and I shall not be wanting to gratify you for your trouble herein, and what charge you are out shall be thankfully repaid. My service to Mr. Morris, to whom I thought it presumption to write, yet if you think convenient be pleased to desire his assistance in my behalf, assuring you that none shall be readier to serve either him or yourself unto his capacity than your assured friend to serve you.
Subscribed : My uncle George Powell presents his humble service to Sir Robert Clayton and Mr. Morris, to whom at present he is not in a condition to write, but has taken care to even all accounts in case he should decease.
N.L.W. MS. 11016E.
(A fiat is a short order or warrant from a judge for making out and allowing certain legal processes.)

1689 the Tolerance Act of James II allowed Dissenters to worship in licenced unlocked meeting

houses but they were still excluded from public office and universities until the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts in 1828

Elections Pembroke

1702 April 4. Pembrock.
Haverfordwest Corporation MS. 421.
Slebech MS. 5609.
From The Mayor And Diverse Burgesses Of Ye Ancient Borough Of Wiston' To The House Of Commons.
[Petition] heweth
That the said borough of Wiston is an ancient borough by prescription and hath divers franchises and privileges belonging thereunto.
That the mayor and burgesses thereof share a right together with the mayor and burgesses of Pembroke and the liberties thereof and the mayor and burgesses of Tenby and the liberties thereof in the said county of Pembroke to vote at the election of a burgess to serve in Parliament for the said borough of Pembroke, and ought to have public notice given them of the time appointed for every such election, which right they have frequently exercised without interruption and notice has been given to them by the mayor of Pembroke for the time being in order thereunto.
That Sir Arthur Owen, baronet, with an intent to gain the government of the said borough of Pembroke wholly into his own hands, in the year 1704 procured himself to be elected a mayor of the said town of Pembroke although by the charters of the said borough of Pembroke he was not qualified so to be, and by reason of the said election and some pretended new election continued to serve the said office of mayor for two years successively although he was not (as your petitioners are advised) legally admitted thereunto, during which time the said Sir Arthur Owen admitted and swore great numbers of his dependants, tenants and servants who did not live within the liberties of the said borough of Pembroke, to be common councilmen and burgesses of the said borough, contrary to the charters and bye-laws of the said borough, thereby intending to bring the election of burgesses to serve in Parliament for the said borough and the return thereof wholly into his own power, and deprive your petitioners as well as the other legal electors of their rights of election or having any share therein.
That the better to effect this unjust design, the said Sir Arthur Owen has procured divers of his dependants of mean fortune, who were no householders in the said town, to be elected mayors thereof, who have in an irregular manner admitted and given great numbers of the depen dants, tenants and servants of the said Sir. Arthur Owen who did not live within the liberties of the borough of Pembroke to be burgesses of the said borough, and the election for a member for the present parliament for the said borough drawing on, Joseph Rickson, the present mayor thereof, solicited on the behalf of the said Sir Arthur Owen to procure him to be elected burgess to serve in this present parliament for the said borough, and afterward proceeded to the said election without giving unto the said borough of Wiston such notice thereof as by law is required, and your petitioners and divers other burgesses of Wiston resorting to the said town of Pembroke to be present at and vote at the said election were in a riotous and tumultuous manner menaced and insulted by the said Sir Arthur Owen, his dependants, servants and agents. And your petitioners having at the said election offered themselves to vote for Lewis Wogan esq., who stood a candidate at the said election, were denied by the said mayor so to do, who alleged that the burgesses of the borough of Wiston had no right to vote at the said election, by means whereof and other undue practices of the said Sir Arthur Owen his agents, and servants, the said Sir Arthur Owen procured himself to be elected and returned burgess to serve in Parliament for the said borough of Pembroke, and your petitioners and divers others having a right to vote in the said election and excluded therefrom are in danger of losing that great privilege for ever unless relieved by your hands.
Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your honours to take the premises into your consideration and grant the petitioners such relief therin as to your honours shall seem just. And your petitioners

shall ever pray [un finished.]
Draft or copy.
Bronwydd MS. 1674.

1714/15 February 14. Pembroke.
J. Barlow To An Unknown Recipient.
Yesterday the election for this place came on. Sir George and the brigadier were candidates, but before the election was preceded to Sir George desired one Mr. Owen and myself to go to the mayor and the brigadier and to endeavour to come to some method and agreement as to polling the burgesses, which was at last agreed to and was as follows.
That they would first poll only the old burgesses of Pembroke which were made before the contest between Mr. Wogan and Sir Arthur Owen, and then proceed to those of Tenby of the same date, and after they would poll fifty of the burgesses of Pembroke and as many of Tenby made since, and would take those of Wiston amongst them till they had polled them all. This method was pretty well observed till all those old burgesses were polled out, and the mayor proceeded to the fifty of each borough and first he polled fifty of Pembroke, who all to a man voted for the brigadier, being occasionally made for that purpose, but when Sir George demanded the like number to be polled for him of Tenby the mayor demanded to see the town books of Tenby that he might be satisfied that they were legally admitted. The town clerk attended with a list of the burgesses, which he offered to make oath was a true copy from the town books and alleged that neither the mayor nor himself could justify the carrying them out of the corporation, but that would not be allowed off by the mayor by reason, he said, that was not a satisfaction to him that they were legally admitted.
Upon this I demanded of him to show me what he required as a legal admittance to prove them burgesses that had had been polled for the brigadier, but he said he would not give me that satisfaction, that he was judge of the poll, and since he was satisfied that they were he was not obliged to give it anyone else, and notwithstanding we offered in case he would give us time to send for the town books he should have them produced, but he absolutely refused unless they had copies of their admission with them, and so closed the books and returned the brigadier.
I had almost forgotten to tell your lordship that I demanded of him to poll the old Wiston burgesses that were allowed by the House of Commons at the former contest, and several of them being in the Hall demanded their right to be polled, but could not obtain it. Upon this we proceeded to poll them all as we did formerly in the Castle green, by which Sir George has a great majority, but I must tell your lordship that most of those new burgesses of Pembroke were made to outnumber our Wiston burgesses, and abundance of new ones at Tenby by Sir George to equal those made at Pembroke for the Brigadier. The numbers of each side was so great as to amount to a thousand men. Sir George is resolved to petition, but has designed first to beg your lordship's advice, as also to send you a copy of his petition. Our country election comes on St. David's day at this place, and they threaten me in the same manner, but I defy them to have anything like a majority.
N.L.W. MS. 12171E, doc. 2.
This letter refers to the election between Brigadier Thomas Ferrers (Whig) and Sir George Barlow (Tory), in which the former was successful.

1741 Partisans of the Owen family of Orielton wielded pitchforks art the poll in Pembroke to keep opponents out of the hall so they could not vote

Pembroke 1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales

Acc to Lewis
The town is beautifully situated on an elevated ridge projecting into the head of the Pennar Mouth Pill, forming the largest southern creek of Milford Haven. It divides the creek into two branches, by which, at high water, it is nearly insulated, and over each of which is a neat bridge of stone. It

consists principally of one long street, irregularly built, connected on the west with the ancient village of Monkton, which forms a suburb to the town, and on the north with a new street leading to Pembroke Dock, a flourishing and populous place, about two miles to the north-west, within the parish of St. Mary, forming a distinct town, which has arisen since the removal of the dockyard thither from Milford.
The houses are built on both sides of the ridge, of which the western extremity is crowned with the magnificent ruins of the castle; and on each side are gardens sloping down from the houses to the water's edge. The embattled walls with which ancient Pembroke was surrounded are still tolerably perfect on the north side, and the town, rising above the waters of the broad inlet, amidst some of the richest scenery in this part of the principality, has an air, in some aspects, of venerable grandeur, and in others of picturesque beauty. The streets are partially paved and lighted, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water from seven public conduits in different parts of the town, to which it is conveyed from a distance of half a mile, by means of pipes laid down at the expense of the corporation. Exclusively of Pembroke-Dock and the village of Monkton, the town contains about 2000 inhabitants, partly included in St. Mary's parish, and partly in St. Michael's.
There are no particular manufactures carried on at Pembroke, the inhabitants consisting of persons of small independent fortune, shop-keepers, and a few whose business is at the dock; but it serves in a great measure as a depôt for the neighbouring districts. Stone-coal is brought from a distance of about six miles to the east of it, and bituminous coal from Swansea, Llanelly, Newport, and other towns on the southern coast. When colonial produce was not permitted to be imported into Ireland direct, it was lodged in warehouses appropriated to the purpose at Pembroke ferry, in the parish of St. Mary; but that place is at present of no commercial importance. The market, which is abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind, is on Saturday. There are fairs held annually on April 12th, Trinity-Monday, July 10th, October 10th, and November 30th; and in the suburb of Monkton, on May 4th and September 25th.
The borough, in addition to the towns of Pembroke and Pembroke-Dock, comprises a considerable agricultural district. The parish of St. Mary is surrounded by the parishes of St. Michael, Cosheston, and Monkton, and is computed to contain about 2000 acres, of which nearly 1600 are meadow and pasture, and 400 arable: the soil is of a reddish colour, and indifferent quality, except a line of limestone which passes through it; and there is little timber of any kind. St. Michael's is bounded by the parishes of St. Mary, Nash, Cosheston, Lamphey, and St. Petrox, and is calculated to comprise about 1800 acres, of which nearly 1400 are meadow and pasture, and 400 arable: there is little timber, and the soil is of much the same character as that of St. Mary's, but rather better; a line of limestone, also, runs from east to west through the parish, and there are a few small quarries. The parish of St. Nicholas', or Monkton, comprising a village or suburb within the limits of the borough, and a rural district in the hundred of Castlemartin, is noticed under its own head.

Pembroke Castle

In the town of Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, south Wales
massive castle begun about 1190 on site of earlier earth and palisade fort built in 1093 when Arnulf de Montgomery built a simple "fortress of stakes and turf" cutting of the headland which later became the inner ward of the Castle
Twice before 1100 Welsh attacks on the castle failed.

1102 Montgomeries disgaced.
For a time the home of Princess Nest princess of Dyfed who owned Carew castle was reputed to be very beautiful she married twice was also mistress to Henry 1 and Cadwgan the prince of Powis and had children from all these liaisons.
Great keep among finest circular keep in Britain
Henry VII tower reputed birthplace of the King in 1456 beneath part of castle natural cavern Wogan's cave

The site of Pembroke is almost perfect for fortification of its date and type. A substantial tidal creek, opening out of the main waters of Milford Haven at Pennar Mouth, here divides into what were originally two tidal arms, everywhere wide enough to act as a substantial obstacle, and running nearly parallel to one another for upwards of half a mile, at which point they are still only about a furlong apart.

Neither is now tidal; that on the north (the Mill Pond) has long been dammed up at the mill-weir under the site of the North Gate. This permanently tideless portion has been extended to the fork of the creeks by the recently constructed barrage below the castle. The southern arm, Monkton Pill, has been dried up by draining and tipping, and now forms a length of fairly dry ground.

The narrow ridge, slanting down to the water on each side, made an excellent site for a substantial medieval town, with the castle at its extreme point. but to complete the perfection of the position, this point forms a fairly level rocky platform, decidedly higher than the body of the ridge in its vicinity, and protected from it by considerable falls of ground on the south and east (in part at least artificially scarped), so that the only practical approach is along the crest of the ridge and up a fairly steep slope to the south-east angle of the castle. Finally, the greater part of the perimeter overlooks the two creeks and their junction, and these sides are high, steep, and rocky; on the northern half of the circuit they form cliffs which need virtually no artificial defence, and carry, indeed, little more than a breastwork. The platform is about 500 ft. long by 350 ft. wide, a very convenient size for a fairly large medieval castle.

It has been suggested that so fine a defensive site was fortified in earlier ages, but this notion rests on nothing but conjecture. As distinct from fortification, simple occupation during the Roman period is attested by the finding of a fair number of Roman coins; Mr Cobb in particular testifies to having discovered nine personally apparently in the Wogan cavern.

The actual history of the castle opens with Domesday Book, which discovers the great Earl Roger of Montgomery firmly entrenched on the upper Severn. It seems that he was already poised for a thrust south-westwards into Dyfed, for immediately upon the death in 1093 of Rhys ap Tewdwr, the effective ruler of of the area, he undertook this surprising march over the backbone of Wales, and it seems that he at once occupied the splendid site of Pembroke, as if he had already found out that it existed. It was conferred on his son Arnulf de Montgomery.

In the course of the Welsh reaction against the Norman invasion-which began in 1094, only a very short time after Earl Roger's conquest of Dyfed-all the Anglo Norman castles in the south-west were lost, with the single exception of Pembroke The Welsh, indeed, never succeeded in capturing it, and its great strength went far towards depriving it of any military history.

This brings us to the very arguable question of the eleventh-century siege. If it occurred at all, a very likely time for it would be just those months of 1094 when the Norman’s lost so many castles; but there is also a passage in the Bruty Tyrysogyon, which could place it in the year 1096 This reads like an account of a successful cattle-raid rather than a siege; the castle itself clearly cannot have been pillaged, as it was never taken. Nor does the detailed and very readable narrative in Giraldus Cambrensis' Itinerary, (composed nearly a century after the event) give us much help; his chronology in general is very faulty. His typically vivid anecdotes of the siege are almost certainly pure invention, though we need not doubt that he is right in describing the newly-founded castle as ex virgis et cespite, tenue satis et exile [constructum] .

The downfall of the house of Montgomery in 1102, following the war between Henry I and Robert of Belleme, involved Arnulf losing Pembroke; the king took it into his hands and entrusted Dyfed and the castle to a knight called Saer. In 1105 Saer was dismissed from office and replaced by Gerald of Windsor There follows a fairly long blank period in the history of the castle. The chronicles have virtually nothing to say about it, and no part of the fabric can be ascribed to a date before the last years of the century.

The great house of Clare, a Norman family whose principal abode came to be the great castle of Clare in Suffolk, achieved fame and importance in the British Isles from Leinster in Ireland to Tonbridge in Kent. In 1110 Gilbert fitz Richard of that family conquered Ceredigion in 1117 he was succeeded by his son Richard who was killed in an ambush set by the men of Gwent in 1136,15 and

in 1138 Richard's brother Gilbert, commonly known as `Strongbow', was created earl of Pembroke by King Stephen. His son Richard, also called Strongbow, succeeded to the earldom on Gilbert's death in 1148. The invasion of Ireland by Earl Richard and other Anglo-Norman barons in 1169-70 was an event of the first importance in the history of Pembroke castle, though the earl himself did not live long enough to make any changes in its structure to discharge its new function; he spent the last few years of his life in Ireland. In the course of his adventures, the extreme importance of Pembroke was indicated in an unexpected fashion when Henry II decided to visit Ireland, his main purpose being to assert his position as overlord particularly over the Anglo-Norman adventurers. On both the outward and the homeward journey he passed through Pembroke.
In 1176, Richard Strongbow died leaving two young children: another Gilbert, who died before reaching manhood, and Isabel, who in was married to the great William Marshal. The Marshal thus became earl.
It may be said at least that he was the greatest of the earls of Pembroke; indeed he was probably the greatest lay subject of our Middle Ages. What concerns us more closely is that the earliest masonry of the castle is certainly his work, and that virtually the whole of the defences appears to have been completed by him or by his sons, the last of whom died in 1245.
Down to 1170, Pembroke formed a remote extremity of the property of any of its lords, with nothing beyond it save the Irish Sea. Nor was the county a very large area; it occupied only the south-western part of the county of Pembroke of modern times. With Ceredigion in Welsh hands it was an isolated outpost of no great importance, and its lords were inclined to style themselves earls of Striguil, after their great march-holding of Nether Gwent. Now things were very different. With his wife's enormous inheritance to which were later added his own family lands and the lordship of Goodrich, the Marshall was a very rich man indeed; and very much the largest, and possibly the most valuable part of his property lay across the Irish Sea, in the form of the vast fief of Leinster: five modern counties and part of a sixth, held by the service of 100 knights. The St. George's Channel passage became very important; the Marshall himself made several crossings, his officers and messengers a great many. Pembroke, at the eastern end of this passage, increased enormously in importance, and the great masonry works undertaken in this period were needed for its defence. What had been there before £ Was it still the slender fortress of stakes and turf of the days of Gerald of Windsor, or a wall of unmortared stone, here on the lime stone where splendid mortar was ready to hand? There is no means of saying; but at best the defences, some traces of which may yet be revealed by excavation, were so slight that they were destroyed to make room for the walls and towers of the post-1189 period. Nothing seems to have been incorporated in the later works.

In the thirty years of the Marshal's rule (1189-1219) there was one interuption of royal authority, between 1207 (when the earl, going to Leinster against the will of king John, was obliged to surrender to the king all his castles in England and Wales) and in 1211, when the king received the Marshal back into favour; it is unlikely that much work was then going on at Pembroke or elsewhere among the earl's castles.
On the death of the earl in 1219, he was succeeded in the lordship by five childless sons: William the younger (died 1231), Richard (murdered at the Curragh in 1234), Gilbert (killed in a riding accident in 1291), and Walter and Anselm both of whom died in 1245. 'Thus ended the male line of the Marshals without a single heir In contrast to the earl's five daughters, who, all had families a genealogical freak which the more superstitious of contemporary opinion was inclined to ascribe to Albinus O'Maelmuidhe, Bishop of Ferns, who had had a dispute with the great Marshal over some Irish lands. Getting no satisfaction either in the earl's lifetime or after his death, Albinus cursed the family. The vast patrimony of the Marshals was divided among the numerous relatives of their numerous sisters. The lordship of Leinster ceased to exist. The earls of Pembroke ceased to guide the fortunes of the March. And for Pembroke castle there were notable times to come; but the great days were gone beyond recall, for ever. The partition of the Marshal lands left Pembroke separated even from Haverfordwest, and Wexford severed from the bulk of Leinster; with Goodrich, these made up the share of the youngest sister, Joan.

Joan Marshal after the death of her father had married a wealthy baron, Warin de Munchensy, and died in or before 1234, when Warin married Denise (Dionysia) de Ancsty. By Joan he had two children, John and another Joan, by Denise a son and eventual heir, William.' Probably because his first wife had never enjoyed her share under the partition, Warin did not obtain the normal life-tenancy of a surviving husband `by the courtesy of England', and Joan's share passed directly to her children. John de Munchensy died in 1247, during the actual process of partition, and his sister Joan married William de Valence, half brother to Henry III, and carried her mother's share to her husband.

William de Valence was perhaps the most unpopular of the foreign relatives of the king at the time of the Barons' War. In 1264, in the time of Montfortian supremacy, all his lands in the county of Pembroke were committed to the custody of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, and it is significant that it was `in the parts of Pembroke' that John de Warenne and William de Valence landed in 1265 to renew the struggle.

William and Joan de Valence were never formally created earl and countess, though by inconsistent contemporary usage they were often given these titles. William seems to have made Pembroke his main seat of power; his involvement in local matters, his foundation of Tenby Hospital, and his activity in Edward I's South Welsh army (which he commanded in 1282) all suggest a deep interest in Pembroke. He died in 1296; Joan outlived him for eleven years; in 1307 their only surviving son, Aymer, succeeded to the title and vast estates of his parents, adding eventually those of the Munchensy family. Unlike his father, he had preoccupation’s which will have kept him from giving much attention to Pembroke, since he was involved to a major extent in the nightmare of national politics under Edward II as well as in the Scottish wars; but he was able to unite Haverfordwest to the lordship, re-creating something like the great county of Pembroke which the Marshal earls had ruled.

Aymer de Valence died childless in 1324 and his estates were divided between the descendants of his two sisters. The elder, Isabel, had married John de Hastings, lord of Abergavenny, and accordingly the title of earl passed to this family, along with the castle. In fact it was Isabel's grandson Laurence who became the first Hastings earl of Pembroke, succeeding to the title in 1325 at about the age of six. From the time he was recognised as of age in 1339 until his death in 1348 he was continuously and gloriously involved in the first phases of the Hundred Years' War. The second earl, John, was only a year old when his father died; he did homage and had livery of his estates in 1368, and from the next year followed his father's path in the wars of France. But in June 1372 he was in command of the English fleet at the disastrous battle of La Rochelle; the Castilians were completely victorious, his fleet was destroyed and he himself taken prisoner. After three years in captivity, he died in suspicious circumstances on the way home. His only son, another, John, was born in 1372 and was killed in a jousting accident in 1389 at the age of 17, so that he never held the name of earl nor the estates of his father. On his death the title became extinct and the castle passed into the hands of the Crown. .

By this time the fabric might be expected to be out of repair; the Marshals and William de Valence were resident lords to whom the castle was a principal dwelling and a major seat of influence; Joan and Alymer de Valence are likely to have kept it up, if not to have embarked on much new work, but as early at 1331 the Crown found it necessary to undertake repairs to the roofs of the Prison Tower, the chapel, the house were the County Court was held and other buildings, and new hinges for the wicket of the prison. The Hastings earls well either they inherited a minors or they were involved in the 100 year war. Thus they had been unable to maintain the castle properly. In the invasion scare of 1377 a survey was ordered `on information that many defects in the castle of Pembroke are threatening through lack of good keeping and repair, to the great peril of the loss thereof and of the parts adjacent if any peril of hostile attack arise'; in addition, the castle was said to be neither garrisoned nor victual. On 2 July the garrison recently put in, under a Welsh knight, Degary Seys, and consisting of 19 other men-at-arms and 20 archers, was ordered to be doubled, the new contingent to be under Jolun Joce, knight; in fact, Degary eventually found himself in command of an impressive force of two other knights, 67 sergeants-at-arms and 70 archers.

The scare once over, the castle was neglected once more, and worse than neglected. In 1386 a commission on the decays and damage to the lordship of Pembroke reported a most deplorable state of affairs. The castle of Pembroke in particular had suffered damage to the amount of some £250. All the sections of the report end monotonously: `all which destruction's and damages took place during the custody of the said William Beauchamp, by himself and his ministers, to the manifest contempt and prejudice of our lord the King'. The very large sums of money set aside against decay of posts beams and spars in the hall and its adjacent chambers through defective roofing suggest forcibly that William de Beauchamp or his ministers had stripping the lead from the roofs. After this it is depressing to have to record that on the death of the young John de Hastings in 1389 the castle was committed to William de Beauchamp.

The castle was now Crown property, and the subject of short-lived grants not a favourable situation from the point of view of upkeep. In 1390 it was farmed out to John Golafre, knight, for live,and in 1399 to William de Beauchamp, lord of Abergavenny. In 1403, Henry IV, with Beauchamp's assent, granted the castles and lordships of Pembroke, Tenby and Cilgerran, with the commote of Oestrelowe (Ystlwyf) to Francis Court, knight, and Joan his wife and the heirs male of their bodies at a rent of 100 marks yearly. This was not a comfortable gift; in the first years of the Lancastrian era even so defensible a holding as Francis and Joan received in Wales would have been no bed of roses, when the earlier troubles which followed the downfall of Richard II became a formidable national revolt under Owain Glyndwr. As early as 1400 orders were issued for the safe custody of this and other castles; in 1403 came a warning of imminent attack and a commission of array to withstand it. In the crisis-year 1405, when the French sent an expedition to Milford Haven, Court was given munitions: 16 crossbows, three thousand quarrels, 50 pounds of gunpowder and 50 pounds of saltpetre (evidently he had guns already) . About that time, Thomas Roche, the constable of the castle fell into the hands of the rebels. The times were certainly hard, but at least there was a resident lord, and the castle must have been kept in some sort of defensible order. Francis Court saw the war through, and died in 1413, leaving no heir by his marriage to Joan, whereupon Henry V granted Pembroke, Tenby, Cilgerran and Ystlwyf to his own youngest brother Humphrey, who was next year created Duke of Gloucester and earl of Pembroke.

It seems probable that Duke Humphrey a fighter in the wars of France, turbulent and unlucky politician, patron of learning and the arts, founder of a lordly Library was very much of an absentee lord. Pembroke formed part of his property when he died without heirs of his body in 1447. This contingency had been foreseen in 1443, when a reversionary grant of the familiar group of lordships of Pembroke, Tenby, Cilgerran, with the commote of Ystlwyf, to which were added Treyne (the hilly area towards the western part of the St Clears Lordship) and St. Clear's, was made to William de la Pole, earl of Suffolk and Alice his wife, and in 1443 Suffolk was raised to the rank of duke, and received all these estates, with the addition of Llanstephan.

From this point onwards, the grantees of the Pembroke title and estates were mostly dogged by an evil fortune. Suffolk, in particular, after his serious mismanagement of the wars of France, fell from power in 1450, and was exiled from the realm, only to be intercepted and beheaded by pirates, probably in the pay of his enemies. Though he had never been attainted, his title was treated as extinct.

The next earl of Pembroke, Jasper `Tudor, received the county, castle and lordship in 1454,

During his tenure of the earldom occurred the most famous incident in the history of the castle, the birth to the very young widow Lady Margaret Beaufort of a posthumous heir to her husband Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond and brother of Jasper-an heir later to be known as Henry VII

After the Yorkest triumph in 1461, earl Jasper was accounted `a rebel', and William Herbert was commissioned to seize the county of Pembroke and all his other possessions; on 3rd February 1462, the same William Herbert was granted the castle, town and lordship of Pembroke (a grant on 12th August in the same year to Richard Duke of Gloucester, brother of King Edward IV and afterwards King Richard III, seems never to have taken effect). William Herbert, the first earl of that name, was created earl in 1468, only be beheaded after the battle of Banbury in the next year. His son, another William Herbert, was only about 14 at the time of his father's death

In 1482, the young earl exchanged the earldom and title with Edward, Prince of Wales and thus the castle returned to the Crown in the person of its most hapless representative, Edward V. During his tenure of the Principality, there was some work undertaken, mainly on the roofs
His uncle and supplanter, Richard III, had little better fortune as king; but in his hopeless struggle to preserve his throne, the castle of Pembroke played its part. As early as 1483 the treasurer of Pembroke was ordered to pay £100 for the stuff of the castle, and 20 marks (£13 6s. 8d.) for other small things to be purveyed there. Clearly this was the victualling and stores for a garrison. About the same time the chamberlain of Carmarthen was ordered to pay to one Richard Newton the sum of £113 l4s.6d. for his expenses incurred on the castle of Pembroke; and in 1484 the castle's firewood was ordered to be supplied from the forest of Narberth. In the same year the offices of constable and steward of Pembroke constable of Tenby, chief forester of Coydrath, constable and steward of Cilgerran, and steward of Llanstephan:, were granted to Richard Williams, one of the ushers of the king’s chamber, for life, on the condition of his executing the office of constable of Pembroke castle in person
Much more than this was necessary, of course, to prevent an invasion; but it is worth notice that when Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, came to Milford Haven in August 1485 he gave Pembroke a wide berth, landing on the far side of the estuary at Dale and so proceeding by way of Haverfordwest, through Cardigan shire and along the Severn to Shrewsbury, and ultimately to Bosworth and victory. By the end of the year Jasper Tudor had been restored to his earldom, which he retained until his death without heirs in 1495. He was the last earl of Pembroke of the old style, a great Lord Marcher ruling his March with jura regalia, independent of the crown for local purposes. Loyalists of the first generation, like Earl Jasper and Sir Rhys ap Thomas, were acceptable to the Tudor monarchy in the role of mighty subjects, but nobody else was permitted to take that place for long. Over a brief four years, 1532-6, the ill-fated (Queen Anne Boleyn was Marchioness of Pembroke. When William Herbert, grandson of the first earl of that name, was created earl in 1551, he received only a title of honour; the lands, revenues and whatever jurisdiction may have survived being retained in the hand’s of the Crown or the Principality of Wales,
The change was undoubtedly prejudicial to the survival of the castle. Already its military significance was diminishing in face of the advance in artillery, and its useful function in Tudor Wales was becoming questionable. The tale of its decline can mainly be traced by circumstantial evidence only. It seems likely that the fabric was in fairly good condition at the end of the fifteenth century. The emergency occupations by Court in the time of Glyndwr and by Richard William’s in 1484-5 would be times for putting the place in repair. We have the record of some government expenditure, and Jasper Tudor and William Herbert, both Welshmen, are likely to have been in residence comparatively often. It would appear that even a tower-room in the outer ward was adequate for the bedchamber of Earl Jasper's sister-in-law.

1538
Leland was here in about 1538, and gives a curious description of the castle :
The Castel standith hard by the Waul on a hard Rolke, and is veri larg and strong, being doble wardid. In the uttcr Ward I saw the Chaumbre wher King; Henri the VII was borne,
He also said that the Hogan was a vaulted chamber undernearth the keep and that the keep was capped by a mill stone

John Leland the Antictuary was a scholar of the very highest class; but as regards the inner ward, he is mistaken: the Hogan (Wogan) is a natural cave, not a vault; its entrance is not at the bottom of the Keep, but about 100 ft. away, in the front wall of the Hall; finally, there is no sign of any millstone ever having been used to close the top of the domed vault of the Keep. The obvious explanation is that he was dependent on unreliable second-hand information, and that while on his own account he was admitted to the outer ward, he was not allowed into the inner. Even his informants were vague as to its details.

Without considering the arrangements of the castle in detail at this stage, it must be pointed out that the inner ward is small and compact, and contains numerous buildings; the outer ward, occupying the remainder of the natural feature, is very large indeed, without: trace of any habital quarters, except the chambers in the Great Gatehouse and the towers. It would be natural, during the gradual decay of such a castle, to abandon the large and costly outer enclosure first. Perhaps that is what had happened here.

1563, when the castle was still in the hands of the Crown, the decay of the Outer Ward had gone further; there was a lease of `the utter grene: in the precinct of the castle' presumably for pasture or even cultivation.

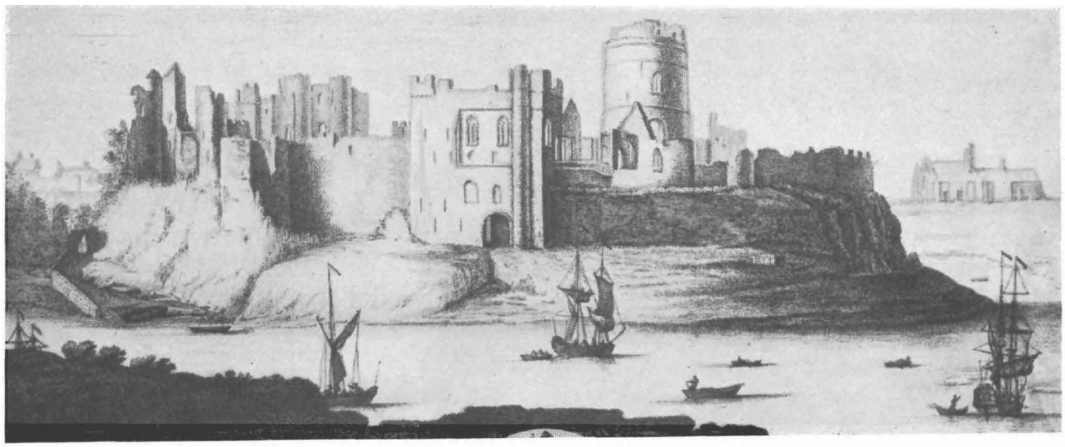
1595
Finally, by 1595, we reach what appears to be the end of the road, local leaders including the local antiquary, George Owen of Henllys, , wrote to Henry Herbert, earl of Pembroke and others

1595 November 8. Carmarthen.
Anthony Menevensis, John Wogan, George Owen, Frannces Mey Rike And Albane Stepneth To Sir John Puckering, Lord Keeper, Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer, The Earl Of Essex, Lord Buck Hurst, And The Earl Of Pembroke.
The bounden duty we owe to Her Majesty, the conscience we have for the safeguard of the whole realm, and the care that in nature and reason we carry of this our country have emboldened us to offer this discourse unto your honour concerning the safety of them and us all.
It becomes us not to fear, neither do we doubt of the wise and grave consideration that your lordship and the rest of the lords of Her Majesty's most honourable privy council have had and still have for preservation of Her Majesty and the realm, but yet fearing your want of due information touching the estate of Milford Haven and the adjoining parts, it may please you to understand that the haven itself, being neither barred to hinder entry nor to be embayed by any winds to let issuing forth, is a sufficient harbour for an infinite number of ships, which haven being once got by the enemy may draw on such fortification at Pembroke town and castle, standing upon a main rock and upon a creek of the Haven, and the town and castle of Tynby with other places near unto them, as infinite numbers of men and great expense of treasure will hardly in a long time remove the enemy, during which time Her Majesty shall lose a fertile country which yields Her Majesty £1,200 by year and more in revenue paid to Her Majesty s receiver besides all other receipts both temporal and ecclesiastical, as tenths and subsidies etc.
Also it is to be remembered that the soil near the said haven yields corn in such abundance as would suffice to maintain a great army and the sea coasts near about it yield great plenty of fish. The haven also stands very commodiously to receive victuals from France, Brittany or Spain, all which things may be an occasion to move the enemy to attack that place before others.
Also there are in Penbrockesheere eighteen castles of which though there be but two or three in repair, yet are the rest places of great strength and easily to be fortified by the enemy, some of which are so seated naturally for strength as they seem impregnable. Also there are in that shire to be seen in sundry parts thereof divers sconces or forts of earth raised in great height with great ramparts and ditches, to the number of 120 or 140, which in times past have been places of strength in time of wars, all which castles and forts would yield great advantage to the enemies to strengthen themselves in such sort that it would be an infinite charge to remove them from thence.
Again, the same is situate within seven hours' sailing to Waterford and Wexford in Ireland, so as if the enemy have an intention to invade Ireland (as by report we have heard he has), his harbour in this haven may serve him to great purpose.
Furthermore, being lord as it were of these seas by possessing the haven, what spoil he may make along Severne in both sides even to Bristowe may be easily conjectured. And if he, which God forbid, should enjoy Brittany withal, our English merchants can have no trade, which will decrease Her Highness's customs and decay the navy.

If it be thought that he may be kept from landing, neither the force of men nor furniture here will serve the turn, considering 'here be many places where he may easily land and he may come upon us within half a day's sailing, we having no ships at sea to descry him sooner, and how then our small forces may be in readiness to withstand him we refer to your 'honour's judgement.
If it be thought that Her Majesty's navy royal be able to conquer them being once in this haven, and that by them fortified, it would; be found very hard by reason that upon a very little storm for want of any other harbour or bay to abide in they should be in great danger of wreck, and no land forces are able to expel them. Whereupon we humbly pray your lordship to consider whether it be not expedient for the withstanding of the enemy that he obtain not this harbour, to have a convenient number of ships of war and fortifications to defend the same, which preparation if the enemy might perceive we believe verily it would alter his mind from adventuring his navy upon this coast.
And whereas of late Mr. Pawl Ivy was sent hither to survey the haven and to consider of fit places for fortifications, what report he has made of his opinion we know not, but sure we are that his abode about that service was very short and his survey very speedily dispatched, so that because none of us were privy to his intent or conceit we do yet retain some hope that if some other men of experience were sent down hither to consider of all the said circumstances some such report would ` happily be made unto your honour and the rest as some better event might ensue for the safety of this poor country and the whole realm than for aught we know has been determined upon, especially if the party shall have instruction to view the town and castle of Tynbye, being a place which may be easily made of exceeding strength and was not seen by Mr. Ivy nearer than two miles distance for aught that we can learn.
Thus having, we hope, discharged the duties of true and faithful subjects we humbly commit your good lordship and all your grave consayles to the blessed protection and direction of Almighty God.
Subscribed : Four several letters verbatim was sent to the Lord Keeper, the Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Essex, the Lord Buckhurst, and a copy hereof enclosed in a letter to my lord of Penbrocke, all sent by Mr. Robert Davy, esquire, Receiver of South Wales, to be delivered to their lordships.
Copy.
Of Pembroke they wrote
All the Castle walles are standing verye stronge without any decay only the roofes and leades have been taken downe . . . This town and Castle thus lying upon the said branch of Milford being unfortified as yet nowe remayneth is thought very: perilous . . .

1640
In the Civil Wars of the 1640’s, Pembroke played a very distinctive part; but it must be emphasised that in the initial stages the castle was never defended separately and merely formed part of the perimeter of the fortress, a part against which a formal assault would have been madness, and even a surprise attack stood no chance of success.
At Pembroke neither Cromwell nor his army added much to their reputation. As far as can be made out, they were confronted with nothing more than a town wall of medieval character; they were veteran troops, and the defenders had little hope of relief. Nevertheless, the siege dragged on week after week, from 22 May to 11 July, 1648, with Cromwell directing to his masters a series of despatches of the most deluded optimism, each one forecasting the collapse of the defence in the next few days. At length on 1 July the siege-train arrived, but even then the defenders held out for another ten days, and yielded on terms which were extremely favourable,
After the siege (but at a date which cannot be more closely identified) the fortifications were slighted. This was done moderately, level archaic fortresses with the ground.) The eastern part of the town walls has almost entirely disappeared; at the castle the method employed seems to have been to fire a charge of powder in the basement of the towers between Northgate and Westgate, inclusive of both. The faces of these towers were more or less effectively blown out, except at the Tower, where it was the back wall gave way, leaving the tower shaken, but complete. At the same time, most of the parapets on the landward wall as those on points of vantage: like the Keep and the Great Hall, seem had their merlons knocked off.

From that time to this, we are dealing with a ruin; but unfortunately we have to wait till the 1800's before there are records that I could find.
There is an old illustration by the Buck brothers who travelled round the Country producing illustrations of the towns and Castles in the early 1700's



1740 Pembroke Castle Buck View

1790 A guide book of the 1790 does have an illustration of the Castle but as the text for the whole county is covered in one and a half pages, the castle description is very brief.

Lewis in his Topographical Dictionary 1839
gives a description in his day.

"The majestic and venerable remains of the ancient castle occupy the western extremity of the elevated ridge on which the town is built, and are justly regarded as among the most picturesque and magnificent ruins in the country. The entire fortress was surrounded by a lofty embattled wall, protected by numerous bastions, and having only one entrance from the land, through a grand gateway defended by two circular towers of prodigious strength, and a barbican. On this side it had likewise a dry moat, and the enclosed area was divided into an inner and outer ward, the former of which comprised the state apartments and the latter the inferior buildings and offices for use of the garrison. The principal remains consist of this grand entrance, the state apartments occupying the northern side, and the keep, which last is in the inner court a massive and lofty round tower, 75 feet high, 163 feet in circumference at the base, and gradually diminishing in diameter towards the top, which is covered by a vaulted roof. This tower is divided into five stages; the walls are seventeen feet in thickness at the base and fourteen feet thick at the summit. In the inner court besides the keep, is a suite of apartments, apparently of later date than the rest of the castle, extending over the cavern called the Wogan, or Hogan, by corruption of the Welsh word Ogov, signifying "a cave". This subterraneous chamber is seventy five feet in length and fifty nine feet wide and communicates with the upper part of the castle by a staircase and with the harbour below by a sally port.
The rock on which the castle is built is fourty feet high and is almost insulated by the two branches of the estuary, into which it projects, and which is navigable to the town; underneath the southeastern bastion is a natural opening in it, of unknown extent. The great solidity of the walls, and its commanding position, must have rendered this fortress all but impregnable against any hostile attempt. Its ponderous towers, with the northern suite of state apartments rising above the embattled walls, and part of the platform and parapet, which are still remaining, give its present

ruins an air of venerable grandeur; and the ivy and other parasitical plants with which the ruins are overspread contribute to heighten the picturesque beauty of their appearance. Leyland says, he was shown an apartment in one of the gateway towers in which he was informed HenryVII was born; but other writers refer that circumstance to a room in the inner court of the castle.
Pembroke Castle is now the property of the crown and is held under a lease granted in the reign of James II”

1880-83 the castle was in the hands of, J. R. Cobb, He conducted a certain amount of restoration, particularly at the Gate,

1922 RCAM Report:-

The architectural description of Pembroke Castle has been strangely neglected by the professed students of antiquity. Neither King nor Clark has recorded the impression made upon him by the great fortress, nor does anything in their printed works show that they had paid the place a visit. Prior to 1883 brief references to one of the greatest military monuments in Great Britain were to be found only in a few desultory paragraphs in the journals of learned societies, or in local or general guide books.
The first satisfactory effort at a scientific explanation of the history and development of the castle appeared on Archaeological Cambrensis for that year (series iv vol 14 p196) [NB despite that Association visiting the area in 1852 thirty years previously]. The writer was Mr J R Cobb F.S.A[**Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries]** a gentleman who, having a few years previously obtained a lease of the premises expended much time and money in a careful examination of the fortress. As Mr Cobb was thus afforded an opportunity of acquiring unique knowledge of the constructive details of the castle, and as he proved himself to be a thoroughly competent observer, we have drawn extensively upon his account of the ruins which he did so much to preserve.
Mr Cobb observes:--
The castle now consists of a building rising from the beach of the Pembroke River , where it is about 25 feet from the high water mark, enclosing a cavern in the limestone cliff, and various chambers above it from which a wall of enceinte , having angle towers (for the most part shattered) and entrance towers on the south extends along the cliff top on each side enclosing nearly 4 acres, having a circumference of about 1,450 feet, with a domed round tower on the west side of the centre; the whole occupying a promontory at the west end of the main street of the town, bounded by the Pembroke river and Monkton Pill on three sides, and divided into two unequal wards by a ruined wall. It will, however at once be seen that the whole is merely the western end of the almond shaped area enclosed by the town walls, although shut off from it.The castle area is naturally divided into two parts; the enceinte of that nearest the town being formed and regular, the other irregular, and following the contour of the cliff.
As respects the cavern as part of a fortress, Pembroke stands alone; with the exception of its north front it seems wholly natural. Chepstow has a faint artificial resemblance to it probably fulfilling the same end ; but there is no other instance : and though there are many other round donjons, there is no one like this.

It should be born in mind that, owing to the absence from public records of later works of local history all of the early surveys or descriptions of the town and castle as well as to the havoc wrought to the structure by Cromwell's artillery, many of the different buildings have utterly vanished, so that little remained to Mr Cobb that provided accurate data.

We have been fortunate in discovering amongst the manuscripts of the British Museum a volume of sketch plans of the principle defensive posts of the kingdom, made by a French artist in the year 1650, one of which is a plan of the castle and town of Pembroke. This enables us to correct some of the errors into which Mr Cobb has unavoidably fallen, and in which he has involved later writers who have touched upon the castle. The plan of the town inset on Speed's map of the county should also be consulted and a photograph of the town taken from the air shows how little its essential characteristics have altered in the meantime.

The important features of Pembroke, those whose purpose and position have been governed by the character and conformation of the ground, and in their turn have influenced tha arrangements of the other parts of the general scheme, are the great round tower or keep, and the spacious natural cavern called the Hogan or Wogan; the existence of the latter unquestionably led to the placing of the great hall immediately above it, as at once ensuring for the principal apartment a safe mode of ingress and egress to and from the castle, and complete immunity from damp.

The chapel probably occupied the story above the hall, exhibiting much of the same plan as at that adopted in the earlier part of Carew; the other residential and business chambers were grouped around it in the north –eastern angle of the castle enclosure, though the unbroken and long continued use of the castle as a residence and administrative centre doubtless led to changes in their uses and fittings.

On the keep Mr Hamilton Thompson observes:-

The introduction of the cylindrical donjon coincides with a period at which the keep was already beginning to disappear from the castle. The principal examples, which may be attributed to the early years of the 13th century, are on the frontier and in the south of Wales. VChief among them is the fine tower of Pembroke , which was probably built by William Marshal, earl of Pembroke and Strguil, about 1200. The castle of Pembroke was of great importance , owing to its situation upon an arm of Milford Haven [NB: It stands on a promontory between two creeks at the head of the inlet known as the Pembroke River], and its command of the passage to Ireland. The keep was probably the first completed portion of the present castle, the stone work of which, as it stands today, is very largely of the late 12th and early 13th century. [NB: The domestic buildings may be in part earlier, but were largely reconstructed in the 13th century]. It is a round tower with a basement and three upper floors standing just within, but not touching, the curtain which divided the inner and higher from the outer ward. The height is 75feet; the floors were of wood, but the uppermost stage was vaulted by a dome, which remains, rising in the centre of the tower above the ramp walk. The stair is a vice in the west wall, from the basement to the summit: the main entrance was upon the first floor, but there is also a basement entrance which seems to have been pierced not long after the building of the tower. The whole structure batters upwards and the walls are slightly gathered in

each stage on the outside – a method the reverse of that pursued at Conisbrough: The masonry is rough-coursed rubble. On each of the first and second floors there is towards the inner ward , a two-light window with pointed openings, the spandrels between which and the enclosed arch are pierced with plate tracery.The third floor was lighted by windows pierced in the dome. {NB: The tower is sometimes described as being of five storeys: the dome however was merely a vault and did not form a separate stage]

Commanding as it does, the whole interior of the castle, this tower is remarkably grand in situation: and its thick walls offer considerable resisitance to artillery. It shows, however no advance upon the defence of Conisbrough. The rampart walk is narrow, and the dome in the centre prevents the employment of the roof as a platform.(*Mil. Architecture in England and Wales during the Middle ages p 179)*

The keep, the nucleus of the late 12th century castle of Pembroke, was enclosed within a strong curtain wall that was carried along the crest of a partly natural drop in the rock that stretched across the little peninsula, and which was artificially deepened so as to form an almost impassable ditch in front of practically the whole length of the curtain from Monckton Pill on the western side of the headland to the Pembroke brook on the northern. This enceinte wall has a slightly bowed out course, which was strengthened at intervals by two partly engaged towers and also by a strong square tower at each terminzal, this effectuzally guarding the approach from the two streams.

The second tower in this dividing wall between the inner and outer wards, counting from the western end of the curtain had become so complete a ruin that its existence was not suspected until Mr Cob brought to light its foundations. Notwithstanding that it was found to be deficient in most of the features of a gatewat Mr Cobb regarded this as an entrance to the castle courtyard. The identification was inherently improbable, and happily , the French plan shows that the entrance was between the tower at the eastern end of the curtain and the tower called by Mr Cobb(and shown on Mr Wall's plan as) the Prison tower. The details of this gateway have so entirely disappeared that the long tunnel like space through which entrance was obtained was taken by Mr Cobb to be the site of the original, or (as he terms it) the old Norman Hall, notwithstanding that the site immediately to the north of the gateway is accepted by all authorities as that of the great hall of the castle, and coeval (or nearly so) with the keep.

Finally, to deal with the remaining buildings of the original castle, the sole buildings on the western side of the courtyard are two chambers standing side by side, though not structurally connected. One of these was taken by Mr Cobb to be the chapel, and the adjacent chamber , the priest's lodging. Seeing that the chapel would thus be separated from the residential part of the castle by the whole breadth of the courtyard, the suggestion is not a likely one. The original purpose of these buildings is not easily grasped, but it is possible taht one of them may be the chamber in which the future Henry VII, the nephew of jasper earl of Pembroke was born. It is true that Leland says that this chamber was "in the outer ward" but as both rooms are built practically on the line of the curtain, the souther chamber might very well have been taken as falling within the outer ward. The rest of the courtyard was bare of buildings.

There can be little doubt that the buildings within the cross curtain wall constitute the original castle of Pembroke , and they date from the commencement of the 13th century, though materially modified and added to at several later periods

Of the cavern, which was evidently considered to be an important adjunct to the castle, Mr Wall writes as follows:--

It is clearly an artificial enlargement and union of some natural spaces in the limestone rock to which a strong face wall, having in it a wide and high gateway was built. The chamber measures over 80ft from north to south and over 60 ft from east to west. Over the gateway there appears to have been a recess 10 ft high and over 6ft wide with a stone seat round it. It is surmised that these openings were approached by a wooden stair and platform. The rocky shore opposite the gateway was cleared so as to form a quay against which small vessels could lie to discharge or take in cargo. When the buildings above were roofed and guttered this cavern formed a fairly dry storehouse for heavy goods, and also probably served the purpose of a boathouse. It will be noticed that the stair

was closed at the bottom, as well as at the top, by a strong door. *(Guide to Pembroke Castle p 17)* About a century later, probably during the tenure of William de Valence (died 1296) the modern town of Pembroke was established and surrounded by a stout wall with towers at intervals. Most of these towers have been destroyed but Barnard's tower at the north eastern angle a scheduled ancient monument is up for disposal. Due to economic reasons the County Council are unable to continue to care for it and has identified it as surplus to requirements and sold.

1923 ,
Major--General Sir Ivor Philipps acquired the castle, and commenced on clearance of ivy and vegetation.

1959
The castle is the property of trustees to whom Mrs Basil Ramsden, daughter of Sir Ivor Philipps, conveyed it in 1959.

Finds
Coins
(i) Roman. while excavating at Pembroke Castle, in 1887 , Mr. J. R. Cobb found a coin of Carausius, which had been used to fit a blade of some kind to a handle. With it were a Constantine, a Constantine II, a Constans and two uncertain issues
(ii) In 1835 a small copper coin of the reign of Constantine, in excellent preservation, was found on a rock: near Pembroke Castle (Ms. in the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society).
(iii) A series of gold, silver and copper coins found at Pembroke was exhibited to the Cambrian ~Archaeological Association at its meeting at Tenby in 1851
No trace of this collection now exists.

Acc/to Journal 1885 Vol XLI of the Congress of British Archeological Society they visited the site of the castle on Sept 8 1884 and met a Mr J. R. Cobb of Brecon who was restoring the Castle." That the site was occupied by the Romans may be assumed from the numerous coins of Constantine and Carausius collected. Mr Cobb had found several. No Roman bricks or tiles however have been found"

Bronze ornament found in Pembroke Castle February.-*Mr. A. G.* O. Mathias sends us particulars and a photograph of the small bronze ornament here which he recently picked up in Pembroke Castle. General Sir Ivor , K.C.B., the present owner, is, we understand, carrying out a considerable reparation work in connection with the Castle. In levelling the ground outer ward not far from the great gate-house and the central tower, he found walls and buildings, showing chambers with their doorways, a cobble pavement, two spiral staircases, and a latrine with its cesspit have been brought to light. Amongst the refuse from the cesspit the small bronze was found. It bears the shape of the head and shoulders of a dog. Mr. Reginald A. Smith, Keeper of the Department of British and Mediaeval Antiquities, at the British Museum, to whom it was submitted, wrote; " Your bronze has been gilt and enamelled in three colours (two shades of blue and red}, and dates from the thirteenth century, coming from Limoges or the Meuse district. I hesitate to name the species but it seems to be part of the decoration of a casket or shrine."
The bronze was in the possession of Sir Ivor Phillips.

1330 Pembroke Castle contents.

Pipe Roll 8 Edward III., m 40.

Particulars of the account of Robert de Hasleye (*sic)* of the issues of the castles, manors, vills, lands and tenements which belonged to Roger de Mourtuo Mari, late Earl of March, on South Wales; and of the goods and chattels of the aforesaid Roger , as below.

Castle of Pembroke Inventory 1330
Castle of Pembroke with its appurtenances -
The issues of the same from 1 December, 4 Edward III to 18 February, 5 Edward III, not answered for because he neither received nor could receive any profits therefrom during this period because the king appointed the said Robert to take the premises into the king's hands, and which were delivered to the said Robert on 7 January, 4 Edward III, and on 18 February following the king appointed Richard Simond keeper of the County of Pembroke , etc.
Goods and Chattles in the said Castle

Five iron caps (*capell'*)	(price 2s each)
four iron caps	(6d each)
four old coats of mail	(3s 4d each)
one ramber	(12d)
Two pairs of *trapp*	(10s each)
one cross-bow (*balist de vice)*	(10s)

[*the balist de vice was a large pivoting cross bow mounted on a three wheel carriage which could be raised and lowered to alter the elevation . It was a manoeuvrable weapon firing an arrow or lance up to five metres long with great power and reasonable accuracy being effective both against siege engines and groups of infantry or cavalry]*

four cross- bows (*balist)*	(6d each)
half of one pair of *plat'*	(6d)
two pairs of sheets (*lect'*)	(3d each)
one collar (*collerett de teyle*)	(3d)
one blazoun	(3s 4d)
two chests with rolls of the Treasury	(12d each)
one chest	(6d)
six lances without iron	(6d)

[*were these the lances or boar spears up to 5 metres long used as projectiles by the (balist de vice) pivoted large cross bow]*

one standard gallon	(2s) (*i standard de galon),*
one quarter of the same metal	(12d)
one barlier	(3d)
one brass pot (*olla eunea)*	(3s)
one chest	(12d)
one iron pot	(3d)
one tub (*cuna*)	(4d)
one *archa* (box)	(18d)
one brass pot (*olla eunea*)	(26s 8d)

[*was this an early cannon ? The cost if it was just an ordinary pot was very great.- (and copper was being mined in the area at the time) -- an English manuscript of 1326 by William de Millimete* (there is a note in BIRUNGUCCIO referring to this illustration at Oxford – contacted Dr Martin Kauffmann - The Bodlian , Broadstreet, Oxford OX1 3BG.)*shows an illustration of what is described as "fire pots or iron pots" was this a Brass one ? --- They were cast using the same techniques as that used by the bell makers and first appear in England between 1321 and 1326. The illustration depicts a large bottle shaped pot which appear to have fired a missile in the shape of a ball pierced by an arrow. Acc/to Mike Eastham there appears in VANUCCI BIRUNGUCCIO: PIROTECHNIA written on the 1540's a description of the process of casting bronze guns as used in 1540, This process differs little from the techniques described for bell founding by Theophilus*

(On Divers Arts (12c MS Vienna Nat Bob 2527, 13c MS BM Harley 3915 and Egerton 840 Cambrodge Univ Lib MS 1131) Trans Hawthorne and Smith , Dover N.Y 1963)In June 1338 the French fleet which raided Southampton was furnished with one " Pot de Fer", 3lb of gunpowder [consisting of 4 parts Saltpetre, one part Sulphur and one part Charcoal] and forty eight large bolts with iron "feathers" in two boxes, these were fire arrows and sometimes called " garrots" The use of these missiles was soon superseded by the use of stone and iron balls.. A bill for purchase for some of these " Pot de Fer" for the defence of Cambrai in 1339 shows that they were purchased by weight and that the total weight was, when cast in iron, 25lbs per gun. There is evidence that the English had three cannon at the battle of Crecy in 1346 said to have been carried slung below the baggage wagons] and on the site of the battle five balls roughly of 3in dia, three of iron and two of stone have been found in the part where it is reputed that the Genoese crossbowmen were halted by the fire of the English archers and our "Three cannon" The copper/bronze guns cast in 1353 for Edward III by William of Aldgate cost 13s 4d each to make.]

one coffer (2s)
one *archa* (8d)
twelve pairs of guns (*parea gynorum*) with one iron chain (13s)

[Guns first recorded about this time but did not become common until around 1350, they were in general use by 1400. The earliest handguns consisted of a barrel attached to a wooden or metal pole and were ignited with a piece of smouldering tinder held in the free hand ---a picture illustrating Froissart's(died 1410) chronicle of the Hundred Year War in the Bodleian Library shows a hand gun being used] [Acc/to Funcken Handguns were found under a variety of names and developed among the lower rank of troops spread from Italy to Germany then into Flanders from where mercenaries were hired by the king of England in 1314. It had an enormous advantage over the bow and crossbow in that it did not require any special care or maintenance it could be manufactured in half a day and was much cheaper. (An English document of 1353 quoted by them claims the cost of a large crossbow was 66s and of a small bore barrel 3s. Lead bullets could be cast at the rate of 12 per minute. Range was only 50 metres but it could pierce a suit of armour at 20 metres]

one lead cistern (3s)
one chalice (6s 8d)
one missal (*messale*) (10s)
one vestment with one chasuble and
two hand-towels for the altar (7s)
two *casan'* (vests) (13s 4d)
one large table [*was this the altar table]* (3s 4d)
one lead for the Holy Water (*plumb pro aq' benedca)* (4d)
one large joist (*gystum magnum*) (3s 4d)
one springald with wheels (6s 8d)

[*this is also known as a as a ballistra - a missile throwing weapon, utilising the torsion principle with the cord activating a spoon shaped beam and firing stones -- the larger ones were quite capable of knocking down walls and being wheel mounted were mobile]*

three tables in the hall (12d)
nine pairs of trestles (*trestellorum*) (12d)
one canvas rope (*corda de Canab*) (2s)
one large coffer (3s 4d)
seven benches (*formul*) (2d each)
one large bench (*formul*) (6d)
one dresser (12d)
one *vicz* for crossbow (12d)
one brass cross (12d)
one corporal (12d)

all in the said castle and which were left there as its furniture in the custody of Richard Symond aforesaid.

The same also renders account of

200 1/2 b. of sea coal	(price 9s)
timber	(3s 1d)
one empty cask	(6d)

found in the said castle, and sold by the Prior of Carmarthen, Chamberlain of South Wales.

[check also for illustrations ---15c. the German Zeitblom also Le Pyrotechnie de L'Ancelot Lorrain, the Walturius, the Recueil d'anciens poetes & Notiscia Utraque cum Orientis tun Occidentis Medieval Warfare in Manuscripts by Pamela Porter 1993 ISBN 07123 0233 6]

*[*Acc to Encyclopedia Brittanica

Cannon
Until c1670 the word cannon was applied only to special types of guns - Very large artillery pieces - the smallest of which the demi-cannon weighed 6,000 lbs and fired a shot of 28-30 lbs
Gunpowder - introduced into Europe in the first decade of the 14c. There is little doubt that after 1325 "cannon" existed all over Western Europe and they were certainly used by the English under Edward III at Crecy although they were regarded as inefficient (what affect did they have on the horses)
Missiles - originally in the shape of a spear somewhat like a harpoon - later shaped stones and later still iron balls were employed.
The Guns were mostly made of cast bronze or brass - it was not until c15 that wrought iron was used. The original cast iron ones were inclined to burst when fired.
Early hand cannon - used in Europe C14 - the early hand cannon were small enough to be handled by one man but had to be aimed with one hand and fired with the other so hitting a moving target was very difficult.

Ballistae - giant crossbow type of engine in which the bow arms were generally levers held in vertical torsion coils one on either side of the projectile.
Catapults - used a single torsion powered arm that rose from the horizontal to the vertical to discharge a projectile held either in a cavity at the end of the arm or in a sling attached to it. Also referred to as Mangonels or Onagers
Springle - a single springy arm mounted rigidly in a vertical position. when the top of this arm was pulled back towards the horizontal it could be used to cast stones or impart forward velocity to arrows with strong heavy butts struck by the arm at the end of its free return.
Trebuchet - in general use in the Middle ages.- used gravity to propel a missile - by means of a tapered beam pivoted near the heavy end having a heavy weight attached to the heavy end. The slender end being pulled down the weighted end is raised, upon release by means of a trigger mechanism the weight falls jerking up the slender arm throwing the projectile which had been placed in the scooped out pocket at the slender end of the arm -- range - could be hundreds of yards - missiles -rocks, inflammable mixtures or dead animals (Mongol army said to have used the dead bodies of plague victims in 1334 as missiles when besieging a city).]

Pembroke Town Walls

The town of Pembroke still retains sections of its defences, which ran south from the Westgate Tower and east from the Northgate Tower. The northern line ran along what is now Millpond Walk. Little survives of the stretch nearer the castle, but further along are some well-preserved sections

with crenulations still visible, but blocked by the raising of the walls, when the stair ramps were built along them to give access to the town houses within. A small circular tower on the north-east was originally attached by a now broken stretch of wall to Barnard's Tower, and impressive three-storied tower with a fore building over its entrance, defended by a bridge pit, portcullis and gate. The roof dome is intact, and the whole structure with its fireplace and lavatory is a strong, almost self-contained defensive unit; this was probably necessary as it was isolated on the north-eastern end of town, almost half a mile from the castle

The wall (inaccessible) continues south from Barnard's Tower to Eastgate which formerly stood over Main Street. The only other surviving sections are a small fragment of a tower on Goose Lane and two small round towers on the south. They stand on a rebuilt piece of town wall, and one has a late summer-house built on top. The southern town walls ran alongside a flat marsh, probably tidal in the 13th century. A fragment of Westgate survives opposite the castle entrance. The town defences, rather thin in comparison with others, are very early and probably date to much the same time as William Marshall's late 12th-century or early 13th-century work on the castle.

Mills of Pembroke

(John Hogg and I could only guess were two of the three of the water mills were situated Where was east mill and west mill and the windmills? East mill had a bridge?)

1330c (24 May . 3 Edward)

m.9. View of the account of Walter Seys, farmer of the mills of Pembroke, from 24 May. 3 Edward III, to Michaelmas next following, namely, for 18 weeks and 1day.

Receipts

(1) Arrears of Walter, the treasurer,	£48 8s 9 1/4d;
(2) farm of the mills during the sheriffs' time, let yearly at 40 marks,	£9 6s 1d.
Total Receipts,	£57 14s 10 1/4d which he owes.

1331c

View of the account of Walter Seys, farmer of the mills of Pembroke. from Michaelmas 3 to Michaelmas 4 Edward III,

Arrears -	£57 14s 10 ¼ dd
Receipts	
Farm of the mills of Pembroke	£26 13s 4d.;
of Philip le Yong, reeve of Castlemartin,	£19 17d., by two tallies of John
Gourdon and Walter Houn, reeves of Tenby, by one tally	33s 11d.;
of Philip Laurance, reeve of Koytrath, by one tally,	41s.;
of Wyard de Laureny,	15d.;
one tun of prise wine at Tenby,	43s 4d.;
for hay sold at Castle Martin,	6s 8d;
Total Receipts	£119 15s 9 1/2d

Expenses on the West Mill -

Iron bought for one spindle (*fusil)* made anew,	6s.;
to the smith for making it,	3s;
reward to his assistants,	20d.;
two treadles bought for the West Mill and one treadle for the East Mill,	2s;
one arm bought for the wheel of the West Mill	4d.;

to two carpenters for three weeks making
two new wheels and covering the mill in places, 9s.;
two *pollis* bought for making a *cauill* to the said wheels, 6d .;
one long board bought for planks *(plangys)*, 16d.
6 boards bought for the same 10d.
4 boards bought for making *regulis* and ladles (*ladelis)* 4d
Sum. 25s

Expenses on the East Mill and Bridge there -

One curb *(courba*) bought for the outer wheel, 6d;
timber bought for making *"stercis et cauillis"* for the same, 12d;
one arm bought for the said wheel, 8d,;
one tree *(ligno)* bought for another arm
and for making spars *(sparis)* 12d.;
three pollis bought for making *cauillis* 6d.;
96 boards bought for making one new wheel
and one new flodeget in the middle of the bridge, 8s;
eight boards bought for making le pyndyng, 9d;
six trees (*lignis)* bought for making
the said flodeget and Pyndyng, 4s;
eight plankys for the Pyndyng, 16s;
six *pollis* for making *Stansous* de Flodeget 18d ;
one tree *(ligno)* for making interstices, 4d
one tree for placing under plankys, 6d;
20 nails for said work, 8d;
one *polle* for draught-tree *(drathtree)* 3d
two carpenters for five weeks,
making anew the said wheels, pyndyng, and flodeget, 15s
throkis for the same 6d
four men hired for one week and four days
for breaking stones *ad vnu rogu'* burning and filling, 5s each are taking 1 1/2d per day;
150 bushels of coal, bought for making lime 6s 3d., 1/2d per bushel;
Two carts for five weeks and one cart for two days
carrying stones, lime, sand *(arena)* and gravel *(argilla)*
to repair the weir and bridge, 15s 6d, each one per day 3d;
eight workmen for a whole week cleaning and digging
the foundations *(fundo)* of the Bridge and Weir, 5s 6d., each one per day 1 1/2d;
six masons for three weeks and two masons for two weeks
and one mason for three days making the said bridge and weir, 33s 9d., each one 18d per week;
three men assisting the said masons carrying stones making
and carrying mortar for three weeks,
and two men for two weeks and three days do., 15s., each one receiving 9d per week
one carpenter for two days boarding the *flodeget* 6d;
three carts for five days carrying sods and gravel (*terra et argilla*)
for filling and raising the said bridge and weir, 3s 9d each one per day, 3d.;
two men for four days spreading the said gravel and
sods (*argilla et terra*) in the bridge and weir 12d;
for carrying four mill-stones to the mill from
Chepstowe to Pembroke, 10s:
six boards bought for *le speryng* of the said mill, 6d;
in timber bought for one new Pyndyng and making it 2s.;

courbs for making one wheel anew
and for *carpend* the said wheel 6s;
26 boards for making *regulis* and ladles, 3s;
one *stemespone* bought for the same 8d.;
Sum £7 4s 11d.

Foreign Expenses
A messenger *(garcio)* going to Hereford and back to Richard Collyngton, the Treasure of Pembroke. with letter of the steward on the king's business, 12d;
a messenger going to Carmarthen to Richard de Malleye with letter of Walter de Werdale and of Richard de Suthorp, the king's clerk, 6d
Sum 18d.

PaymentsThomas de Hampton, steward of Pembroke, £43 by one letter patent;
do. £ 9.
to Richard de Collyngton, £18 by one tally;
£13 by another tally;
and to Robert de Harley,Kt £12 4s 11d., by one letter patent
Sum £95 4s 11d

Sum of all expenses and payments £103 16s 4d;
so he owes, 119s 5 1/4d
.....
1327c
m 10 View of the account of Geoffrey Tortoun, farmer of the mills of Pembroke from 24 May, 1 Edward III to Michaelmas next following , namely for 18 weeks and 2 days.

Farms for 3 water mills let to the aforesaid Geoffrey
by Thomas de Hompton, steward for 40 marks yearly,
by a certain agreement, etc. £9 7s 6 ½ d
Sum £9 7s 6 ½ d

Payments
Paid to Richard de Colynton, the Receiver, £9 by one tally,
and to the same by another tally, 36s
Sum of Payments £10 16s
and the sum exceeds the receipts by 28s 6d

View of the account of the aforesaid Geoffrey from Michaelmas, 1 Edward III, to Michaelmas next following.

Farms of the said mills, £26 13s 4d. plus of the
preceding account 28s 6d

Expenses -
Carriage of millstones to the mill, 5s;
timber and boards bought, 5s;
making 1 new outer wheel 5s,
nails used and smith's wages at different times 10s.
Sum 25s

PaymentTo Richard de Colyngton, the Receiver, £24 5s by three tallies.

Total Expenses and Payments £26 18s 6d,
so exceeds by 5s 2d

1328c
View of account of the said Geoffrey from Michaelmas, 2 Edward III, to Michaelmas (*sic*) following

Farms - £17 5s 11d. Surplus of preceding account 5s 2d
Expenses -- Roofing anew the mill near the bridge, 7s 4d;

Payments - To Richard de Cilynton, the Receiver, £11 4s., by one tally

Sum of Expenses and Receipts £11 18s 10d
and he owes 107s 1d

Civil War

The First Civil War

It would appear that most if not all of the action involving Pembrokeshire in the Civil Wars was concentrated in the south of the County

No record of personal bravery can be attributed to those who commanded or led for the King within the county-with the sole exception of that of John Gwyn, governor of Tenby, who paid for this dubious distinction with his life. He was, in any case, a Carmarthenshire man.

It is no less obvious that when the forces of the Parliament were confronted by a more professional soldiery under Colonel Gerard they were marked by a similar lack of determination, a deficiency minimised in their case by the greater experience and commitment of Rowland Laugharne and a few of his officers, and by the possession of defensible towns in Pembroke and Tenby, on which they could fall back. .

The Parliamentary cause was supported in Pembrokeshire principally by a group of men motivated mainly by what may be called 'anti-Popery and the experience of Ireland'. . Irish immigrants were already concentrated in that part of the county which was most vulnerable, near the chief ports, and doubts had plainly been raised in some minds about their true allegiance.

Other Prominent figures

John Wogan, in his old age, was one of two members of Parliament for Pembrokeshire firmly associated with the Parliamentary cause. At no time did he sign any kind of declaration in favour of the King (a fact sufficient to distinguish him from almost all his fellow-gentry); his mother was Sybil, daughter of Sir Hugh Owen of Orielton,: he was educated, like Sir James Perrot, at Jesus College, Oxford (as, incidentally, was Nicholas Adams); his wife was Jane Colclough of Tintern, His sons, Rowland and Thomas, served as colonel and captain, respectively, in the army of the Parliament, the latter earning a very special and in some quarters hated name as one of the regicides of 1649.

In the vicinity of and within the town of Pembroke.

Prominent families which included Parliamentary supporters where Meyrick's. Adam's, Powel's, Cheere's, Shakerlyne's, Lynche's, Marychurch of Manorbier, Cuny of Welston --- The Meyrick's fought for the Parliamentary side but not in Pembrokeshire

1635

In August, I635, the King demanded ship money from the County of Pembroke. It was raised and the High Sheriff personally conveyed the specie to London, but was unfortunately drowned with his followers while crossing Ensham Ferry about the 1st of February 1636 and part of the money lost. Money had to be raised again to replace that lost.

1639

Presbyterians of Scotland became so aggressive that it was necessary to send an armed force to the north. This consisted of 6000 foot and a like number of horse. It was raised early in 1639, the Earl of Arundel receiving the command, the Earl of Essex being nominated Lieutenant-General. The latter according to Clarendon was "The most popular man in the kingdom, and the darling of the swordsmen." The army for service in Scotland was raised by general levy, towards which the County of Pembroke contributed 150 men. Two demonstrations were made against the Scots but not a single shot fired or a man injured on either side. On June 18th peace was signed and the armies disbanded.

1640

Charles was terribly pressed for ready money. Indeed so great were his difficulties that after a lapse of more than eleven years he summoned a Parliament to meet him on April 13, 1640. In this

assembly John Wogan of Wiston represented the county. Sir John Stepney of Prendergast was elected for the Pembroke Boroughs and Sir Hugh Owen of Orielton for Haverfordwest. This Parliament for once and all declared that the levying of ship money was illegal.

1641
12 May the earl of Strafford was executed and on 23 October following, the Irish of Ulster rose in revolt, claiming intent to rescue the King from his Parliament and confirming in the minds of all Puritans the suspicions they had of Strafford's activities in Ireland and the involvement of the King in his plans. The Commons, appealed to by the King for money to strengthen Ormond's army in Ireland against the rebels, resolved to raise 8,000 men but also to select such officers for service in Ireland that they could trust. Sir John Meyrick of The Fleet, Monkton, and member for Ashton, was one of the first three chosen

1642,
January 14
The Earl of Essex informed the House of Lords that he had been commanded by the King to attend at Hampton Court in his office of Lord Chamberlain and Groom of the Stole. It was resolved by the House not to dispense with his presence, and he was bidden to inform His Majesty of their decision. The King again repeated his command and again the Lords declined to let the Earl go. A third time the King bade his Chamberlain attend and in return received a somewhat insolent resolution from both houses, "That the Earls of Essex and Holland did not disobey the King by attending to their Parliamentary duties." The King then, as was but natural, deprived the Earl of all office and command. This royal order marks the rupture between King Charles I. and the people of South Pembrokeshire. So long as the Earl served the King they were prepared to do the same, and put up with a great deal of aggravation from the high churchmen, but now that the Earl whom they knew to be a most moderate man had broken with the King the outlook was hopeless.
18th January,
Sir Hugh Owen had laid Poyer's reports about possible French aid for the Irish rebels before the Commons, who directed that Poyer, in his capacity as mayor of Pembroke, should 'stay' ships from Ross, Wexford, Kilkenny and other ports and examine both merchants and goods thoroughly.

12 February
John Poyer, on informed Sir Hugh Owen (for transmission to the House of Commons) that since his last letter of 18 January 'there have been hundreds of poor English landed in Milford stripped by the rebels, who do increase daily. If aid be sent to the rebels it is very likely some of them may be driven or willingly will come into the river of Milford, where 500 or 1000 are armed men, as I conceive, may possess themselves of the whole country, and fortify Pembroke town with the castle and other strong places in the said county which will not so lightly be regained'.
He also asked Sir Hugh Owen to make plain to the Commons the sad disarray of the trained bands in Pembrokeshire, not two hundred of whom could be armed adequately to repel invasion, he went on: “We have not in this brave river of Milford one piece of ordnance mounted, the trained bands are not exercised, arms provided or power granted for punishing of persons refractory in this service'”
Poyer, himself a merchant trading to Ireland, was profoundly nervous about all ships coming in from that country. There were refugees from Ireland for whose relief the member for Pembroke, Sir Hugh Owen, was in February 1642 authorised to spend £100.38 and there were travellers who might not be genuine refugees, about whom John Poyer was especially concerned. Delegates from Lords and Commons together discussed the defences of Milford Haven, long decayed; dilatory enough, they concluded that the only defence possible at short notice lay in an adequate naval force. The vulnerability of Milford and the southern Pembrokeshire ports induced Sir Hugh Owen to be more active in the House of Commons than he had ever been before. Owen was by January 1642 authorised to formulate instructions to the mayor of Pembroke (none other than that same John

Poyer) about the detention of Irish ships, their goods and the merchants aboard them as they lay in harbour. These instructions were part of Parliament's measures to counter what was announced as a Popish plot, expected to culminate in an invasion from Ireland. Magistrates were ordered to set watches, secure magazines and hold fast all fortified places.
Poyer, whose continued pressure had been instrumental in obtaining precise instructions from the Commons, co-operated with John David, mayor of Haverfordwest, in February 1642 in seizing a number of Catholics, some of them unexplainably itinerant officers from Ormond's army, and on 31 March was thanked by the House for his services.

5 March
Both Houses drew up a Militia Ordinance, nominating lord lieutenant to command forces in the shires. A few months later the King answered this with his Commissions of Array, attempting to secure the same ground.

12 July the Commons had formed a Committee of Safety and resolved to raise an army of 10,000 men from London and its vicinity;

July 12 1642
After a long debate, the two Houses of Parliament
“Did choose the Earl of Essex to be Captain-General of such forces as are or shall be raised for the maintenance and preservation of the Protestant religion, the King's person, the laws of the land the peace of the kingdom, the liberty and property of the subject, the rights and privileges of Parliament, and this house doth now declare that they will maintain and adhere to him the said Earl of Essex with their lives and estates in the same cause”
Lord Essex selected his tried old friend Sir John Meyrick to be President of the Council of War and Adjutant-General, or as it was then called Serjeant-Major General. Meyrick was M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyne, nephew of old Sir Gilly Meyrick and son of Francis Meyrick of Fleet, in the parish of Monkton, Pembroke, and uncle of Colonel Rowland Laugharne of St. Bride's. Sir John was already colonel of a regiment and among those serving in it as captains are to be found the names of his father Sir Francis Meyrick and Thomas Laugharne of St. Bride's. Also serving in it were young Gilly Meyrick, and Thomas and Miles Button (Rowland Laugharne's brothers-in-law)

August 23
The King had raised his standard at Nottingham and a state of war existed.

September 20
The King was at Shrewsbury and the men of North Wales had been summoned to his banner; in South Wales nothing had happened except the apparently bloodless surrender of Cardiff Castle to the Royalist commander, the marquis of Hertford, who had crossed the Bristol Channel from Somerset. Within the next few weeks, however, Hertford rode west to Carmarthen where

2 November,
The gentry of Pembrokeshire were summoned to meet him. Some, like Roger Lort, who was commissioned to raise a regiment for the King, obeyed with alacrity; others, like his brother Sampson, and John Eliot, followed. Sir Hugh Owen, John Wogan and Sir Richard Philipps of Picton, on the other hand, are known to have refused.
Support for the King was sufficient, nevertheless, especially with the greater numbers from Carmarthenshire, to form a Royal Association which, as winter came on, made surreptitious moves against the enemy,
One of these was Capt. Crowe's cattle raid on the lands of Lamphey Court, the home of that Major John Gunter who was known to be serving with the Parliamentary army and whose house was the property of the earl of Essex. Where there was maintained a garrison separate from and apparently

not subject to the local Parliamentary command.

1642-43
John Poyer, mayor of Pembroke, put the town in a state of defence for Parliament
. (Records of 1595 show that the town walls and castle were in substantial repair though the latter was unroofed and dismantled; but as no repairs had been since that date Mayor Poyer must have expended a considerable sum of money Pembroke, which he rendered impregnable to aught but famine.
We do not know anything of John Poyer's early days, but Clarendon states
“Had from a low trade raised himself in the war to the reputation of a very diligent and stout officer, and was trusted by the Parliament with the government of the town and castle of Pembroke”
According to Carlyle he was given to brandy, and there is reason to suppose he was not particularly straightforward in money matters, he had acted as bailiff for Tenby in 1639, and a vessel belonged to him; so probably he was a merchant.
The mayor of Pembroke was ably seconded by Rowland, son of John Laugharne of St. Bride's, who had served under the Earl of Essex as a volunteer in the Netherlands in 1614 and Rice Powell. He is spoken of as a veteran " that came from Ireland to endeavour the relief, and not like many others the destruction, of his bleeding country;" He was a soldier of fortune, and was probably that Sergeant Major Powell who served for the King under the Earl of Northumberland in Colonel Lundsford's regiment in 1640. Colonel Powell proved a great acquisition to the Pembrokeshire Roundheads.

1642/3
The King's party fearing lest Tenby should follow the example set by the sister town of Pembroke, directed Richard Vaughan Earl of Carbery (the Royalist Commander-in-Chief in South Wales) to occupy the place forthwith. The fortifications of Tenby were probably in a better state of repair than those of Pembroke; at all events they were restored in 1588. The people, if we are to judge from subsequent events, were at heart Parliamentarians; however they offered no opposition¢ to the Earl, who was a popular man and well-known in Pembrokeshire as a nephew of old Sir Gilly Meyrick

1643
August there were two Royalist men-of-war in Milford Haven: the Fellowship of Bristol, 400 tons, 24 guns, with four captains on board; Captain Barnaby Burly, Captain Brooks, Captain Will Hazle, and Captain Richard Nelson; and the Hart frigate, Captain Nesson. The captains of the Fellowship had called together the gentlemen of the county and assured them that His Majesty had taken Bristol, and that the war was over.
They were attacked by the Roundhead Captain William Smith in the Swallow, one of the Parliamentarian ships which were blockading the Irish coast. Captain Smith took the Fellowship without any loss on either side, and also captured her consort the Hart. In the frigate two men were killed, the first bloodshed in Little England. Admiral (Captain) Richard Swanley in the Leopard, with the Prosperous, the Providence, the Crescent, and a merchantman known as the Leopard then came into the Haven. Captain Swanley then determined to bombard Tenby. They opened fire on the castle but with little effect.
“Eight ships presently rode before the town and made at least one hundred shots against the inhabitants, but one of the Milford canon shot one of the best ships through and through, and so set the rest apacking .Whereby the good people of Tenby received no prejudice”. The design was to have besieged Tenby by land with forces from Pembroke town, but the beacons being fired, the good honest old way in times of rebellion many in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire arose heartily to join with the noble Earl, whereby as the letter says, “Tenby was settled with thunder and lightning in despite of all the Pembrokeshire rebels.”

This ill-fated ship may have been lying off the Sker Rock-as a large gun was dredged up at this place and is now in the Tenby Museum.

Lord Carbery, Sir John Stepney, Mr Roger Lort of Stackpole, and Archdeacon Rudd of St Florence, all prominent Royalists then erected a fort near Pill Priory, strengthened the defences at Carew and Manorbier and Mr Lort put his “Strong” house at Stackpole into a state of defence.

1643 September 26
Lord Carbery went to Haverfordwest were he was welcomed by the gentry and the trained bands, the mayor and aldermen pledged never to receive a hostile garrison in the town. They also gave a large sum of money for the King.
Thus the whole of Pembrokeshire except for Pembroke supported the King

1644
January Roche castle was fortified by the Royalists
Ships were brought round from Bristol with ordnance and stores to fortify the Haven, a work that was undertaken by one Captain Richard Steele of Oxford (a great talker, who pretended to be an engineer).
The Bristol fleet captured the little ship which “Captain" Poyer had fitted out at his own expense with eight guns, in order that she might run to the Downs and beg aid from the Parliamentary fleet.

(From a pamphlet printed in London 25th July 1644)
“The Earl of Carbery having voted that after the harbour was fortified he would plunder the town of Pembroke and the houses of the gentlemen who had adhered to that party, and that their persons should be put to death by cruel tortures”. The Mayor of Pembroke they said should be put in a barrel of nails and brought to Prick’s pill and from the top of a hill should be rolled down into the sea. This report so terrified the gentlemen that they fled from their houses and hid themselves in obscure places in disguise, and sent their wives and children to Tenby where his Lordship the Earl of Carbery then lay, humbly to supplicate his Lordship to be pleased to grant them protection that their houses might not be plundered, nor their persons abused by the rude soldiery among whom there was a reverend and aged gentlewoman, the wife of Mr. Griffith White, who had in her house (Henllan) eight sons and eight daughters, who were virgins, and four small grandchildren, in all twenty in number, with divers servants both male and female. This gentlewoman pressing his Lordship to commiserate her sad state in case her house should be plundered desired his protection, assuring his Lordship that when so ever he would be pleased to give her husband leave to wait on him she did not doubt but that her husband would give his Lordship ample satisfaction in all his lawful demands. His Lordship replied he would find a time to speak with her husband but as for protection would grant her none. The gentlewoman with tears in her eyes desired his Lordship to look to her children who in point of honour he stood engaged to protect, as also the chastity of matrons and virgin which without. his Lordship's protection she said must be undoubtedly violated and her family perish to which his Lordship answered with divers reproaches and some jests, that it were better her children and family should perish than that the King should want means to perfect his design. To which she said the King could not want if his Majesty would be graciously pleased to be content with what God and the laws of the land had provided. At which his Lordship flung out of the room, leaving the gentlewoman with tears in her eyes, and so she departed to her house full of grief and pensive thoughts.”
Rowland Laugharne who was in command at Pembroke sallied out with certain troopers and a few foot towards Carew. His men were dispersed (probably foraging) when the captain in command at Carew attempted to surprise Laugharne and seven troop who were with him but these latter routed their opponents, took twenty prisoners, among whom was a Lieutenant Jones, who afterwards joined the Parliamentarians.
This action was said to have been fought "between two garrisons of the enemy not much more distant from each shot." One of these must have been Carew Castle, the other the Fortified Rectory

1644 March
Parliamentary Ships entered the Haven Admiral Captain Swanley in the Leopard and Vice-Admiral Captain Smith in the Swallow sailed into the Haven.
Laugharne and Poyer at once boarded the Swallow and explained the state of matters
The Royal ships from Bristol, Globe and Providence, ran under the guns of Pill fort for safety.
Laugharne borrowed hundred and fifty sailors from the Parliamentary ships and with these and his own Pembroke troopers took Stackpole with its little garrison of sixty men the owner hiding (perhaps in the cave known as Lort's Hole). Laugharne then moved on to Trefloyne, which was held for the King by Mr Thomas Bowen. Lord Carbery made sortie from Tenby to relieve him, but was driven back in confusion and lost part of his force in crossing the Marsh. Trefloyne was taken. Then it was decided to attack Pill Fort and Haverfordwest.
“Whereupon the little army, consisting of about 250 foot, half seamen, and half soldiers with 60 horsemen and a demi -culverin (fired a ball about 9 pounds) with a sacre (had a bore of 3 ½ ins shot weight about 5 lbs) and 5 small field pieces, made a resolute adventure over the water, animated and encouraged by the presence of a good hearty old gentleman, Mr John Laugharne, Colonel Laugharne's father, who had long before left his country habitation, and with his whole family a few servants excepted betaken himself to the town of Pembroke. His interest and fair noble carriage had always engaged unto him the affections of many in that part of the county we were set upon called Roose. It was God's will our landing was not interrupted, and our horse immediately dispersing abroad to bring in men, cattle, and other necessaries to draw our carriages found the country willing and ready which so expedited the work that the demi-culverin and sacre were early in the evening planted in a hedge that within a short distance over looked the fort, and presently played effectually upon it. Hereupon 20 musketeers were placed in Stainton, a steeple seated on a hill that over sees most of that country, and thereabouts the horse presently ranged to hinder correspondence between Pill and Haverfordwest, and took some straggling soldiers and some messengers and put them in the church. We saw no body of the enemy till a little before night. Sir Francis Lloyd with about 60 horse and some foot descended a hill from Johnson, but they being, as we conceived, afraid of our artillery never touched the ascent of Stainton, where our horse were drawn, but retreated to Haverford.” (Simon Thelwall' a Letter to the Speaker of tbe House of Commons, April 1, 1644)
On the following day Pill Fort capitulated. There were taken at that place, Mr. John Barlow, Master of the Ordnance; five captains, certain inferior officers, thirteen great guns, six field carriages, 300 common soldiers, the two Bristol ships, wherein were twelve pieces of ordnance and six barrels of powder. The loss of the fort created a panic at Haverfordwest; a herd of cattle frightened by the cannonading at Pill stampeded, and these being seen by the Haverford garrison were mistaken in the gloaming for Roundhead troopers, both commanders fled. Sir Henry Vaughan, Major-General of the army ; Sir John Stepney, Knt. and Baronet, Governor of Haverfordwest ; Sir Francis Lloyd, Knt., Commander-in-Chief of the Horse; Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, High Sheriff of the County; James Martin, Captain of Horse ; Captain John Edwardes, Commissioner of Array ; Captain Hull of Bristol, and one hundred sailors disgracefully bolted. Laugharne and his men occupied Haverford on the day after the capture of Pill, and in two days " Roche Castle, a very considerable stronghold had it water, was summoned and delivered."
The Roundhead force then marched to Pembroke, and obtaining another gun proceeded to Tenby. To which place Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Butler the High Sheriff of the County had retreated with eighty men from Haverfordwest. Vice-Admiral William Smith in the Swallow, Captain Gettensby in the Prosperous, and the Crescent frigate, preceding the land force had opened fire on the town. When the latter arrived they placed their demi-cannon on a hill within musket shot, (Greenhill) a demi-culverin within half a musket shot, the small field pieces being set to scour the guard wings and hedges lined by the enemy ; our foot men having also drawn down, and armed hedges and a good strong house within pistol shot, and there continue in this posture, hot pelting between the small shot from Thursday two of the clock, till Saturday evening, and battered many houses in the town, but had not all this while impaired the town wall, except only the most

necessary part there the great gate our only place of entrance. This gate Governor Commissary Gwynne (who in his actions show of a soldier), had strengthened with dung and rubbish.
The gate was stormed and taken
.
Commissary Gwynne was mortally wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Butler the High Sheriff Colonel David Gwynne, Captains Lewis and Mitholl, non-commissioned officers and 300 men with their arms were taken.
Very soon after the capture of Tenby, Carew Castle surrendered to Poyer, on condition that the officers were to march out with their swords and common soldiers with their muskets, and bags and baggage

Captain Richard Swanley was sweeping the seas between Milford Haven and Ireland. He captured a troopship under the command of a Royalist, Colonel Willoughby, with about one hundred and fifty men on board bound for Bristol, and actually compelled seventy men and two women to walk the plank,

1644
July, Colonel Gerard, a favourite of Prince Rupert and an accomplished commander, was sent to South Wales
Gerard retook Haverfordwest, then “Picton Castle, which the Parliamentarians had made a very stronghold, about twelve o'clock at night he fell on and stormed it, and mastered it in l hour with the loss of nine common soldiers hurt and taken, but not one officer, only Colonel Butler gentleman received a shot whereof he is now past danger. In the castle were found three barrels 150 arms, Baronet Phillipps' son and two of his daughters a good round sum of ready money, and 12 trunks of plate besides £500 more of money.The castle itself is very strong and in good repair” General Gerard placed a sufficient garrison and next day marched to Carew Castle near Pembroke, which was also taken, the remnant of the rebels being now driven to their last state, at Pembroke and Tenby
Gerard retook Roche Castle early in July, 1644, capturing at that place 500 oxen and sheep. He was then recalled to headquarters at Bristol

1645
July 28 Acc to Rowland Laugharne
“The enemy's (Royalists) main body being at Haverfordwest, we drew forth out of garrisons of Pembroke and Tenby with 550 foot and 200 horse and dragoons (being the most that could be spared with security out of the towns), and two small guns and marched that day to Caneston, within five miles of Haverfordwest; there met 7 of the enemies scouts, killed one, took the other six. That day Captain Batten arrived at Milford; and by Divine ordination above our hopes, landed 150 seamen to increase our force. We kept the field until the 1st of August no enemy appearing. Then Major-General Stradling and Major-General Egerton drew forth out of Haverford with 450 horse, 1100 foot and four field guns into Colby Moor, three miles from Haverford and there put themselves in array for fight. A small part of our horse guarded on both sides with 150 musketeers charged their whole body, began the encounter about six of the clock in the afternoon, and continued very fierce and doubtful many an hour, but in the conclusion the enemies horse were totally routed, the residue of our horse fell on some part to do execution upon the foot, the other to pursue the horse speeding upon Haverford. We killed of the enemies 150, took about 700 prisoners, four guns five barrels of powder, near 800 arms, all their carriages and provisions and chased them home to their garrisons. The night then approaching we might not beset the town to keep in their horse, but drew back to the field, so that in the night the enemy deserted the town and fled leaving a garrison in the Castle. Saturday we entered the town and besieged the Castle, began our battery on Monday, but spent much ammunition to little purpose. Tuesday giving over we find the outer gate,

and scaled the walls, gained the castle, took prisoners 120 common soldiers and near 20 commanders and officer’s one piece of ordnance, 150 arms, some pillage to the soldiers besides the provision. Yesterday being the 8th of August we had a day of publique humiliation and thanks giving in Pembroke and Haverford and the League; this day we drew our force of horse and foot before Carew Castle and are drawing up our ordnance to plant them before the Castle relying upon the Lord of Heaven for a blessing, in all their actions; we bless God, we lost but two men and about sixty wounded, none mortally”.

Carew and Picton Castles respectively belonging to Sir George Carew the Royalist and Sir Richard Philipps the Roundhead, were still garrisoned by the King's men. According to the newspapers Manorbier (probably a mere shell) was also held by the Cavaliers.
Carew seem to have capitulated,
Picton stood a three weeks' siege

1645
Laugharne and his troops followed up their success and drove the Cavaliers out of the county of Carmarthen. This was accomplished in October, 1645

1646
In February, 1646, the Pembroke shire troops relieved Cardiff, and the April following captured Aberystwith Castle.

1647
January, 1647, put down a serious insurrection in Glamorganshire.

1645
Rowland Laugharne had been rewarded for his valuable services by Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, who on the 4th of March, 1645, settled on him and his heirs the Slebech estates of John Barlow who had made himself peculiarly hateful to the Parliamentarians by his loyal service to the King under the Marquis of Worcester and Lord Glamorgan.

1645
A part of the Parliament side under Cromwell, determined to get quit of Lord Essex, who led the Presbyterians. In April, 1645, the Earl of Essex resigned his commission so all came under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax
His resignation was accepted, but a portion of the army by no means approved. "There have been great mutinies and discontents among his (the Earl's) soldiers, in so much as they have refused to march with Sir William Waller." Among the discontents were Sir John Meyrick, who had already suffered for his loyalty to the Earl, for in 1643 he was superseded from his post of Sergeant-Major General of the Army to make way for Skippon, and was nominated General of Ordnance. Sir John sent in his resignation at the same time the Earl gave way to Fairfax, and we may be certain these matters were discussed in Pembrokeshire and had not a little to do with subsequent events that came about in that county whose course was nearly run.
1646
On the 14th of September, 1646, Lord Essex died in Essex House, it is said, of fever brought on by over exertion in a stag hunt at Windsor. A public funeral in Westminster Abbey was decreed for him, both Houses of Parliament attending. Sir John Meyrick carried his gorget. Lord Essex was buried in St. John Baptist's Chapel. He had taken for his second wife Elizabeth daughter of Sir William Paulet of Edington. This marriage,like the former, had ended in disaster and separation. The only child died in infancy. Sir Walter Devereux, Bart., of Castle Bromwich, succeeded as fifth Viscount Hereford, and Lady Hertford to Lamphey Court and the Pembrokeshire estate, which was shortly

afterwards purchased by the Owens of Orielton, in whose possession it remained until the year 1821, when the manor passed by purchase into the hands of Charles Mathias, Esq., of Llangwarren, who built the modern house.

"Master Gunter" seems to have been the last resident at Lamphey Court. During his occupation it was most likely rendered uninhabitable, for numerous cannon balls found in the vicinity prove the old house suffered a bombardment

The Second Civil War

1647

The Royalist party had been suppressed throughout West Wales, and a victorious triumvirate composed of Laugharne Poyer and Powell ruled Little England in the name of Parliament come about. The Presbyterian faction, to which Pembrokeshire men mostly belonged, gradually became more and more bitterly opposed to the Independents, who were represented by Cromwell and the army.

In February,1647,the Scotch Presbyterians sold King Charles to the English Parliament for £400,000 and the Presbyterian majority in the latter body, considering that as the Royal person was now safe in the keeping of Parliament, there was no further necessity for a standing army, and that the majority should be disbanded, thus saving England from a military despotism,
. But the army declined to disband and while the matter was under discussion Cornet Joyce stole the King away from Holmby House and brought him as a captive to head-quarters at Saffron Waldron. The army remained undisbanded.
Taking advantage of these dissensions certain Royalists now in Glamorganshire ` declared for the King and Sir Thomas Fairfax'. They stated that they would be very glad to hear how Rowland Laugharne looked upon their proceedings. Laugharne forwarded the letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons declaring "I shall (God willing) never desert my first principles for the Parliament of England," and then marched on Cardiff. The insurrection melted at his approach.

It would seem from Laugharne's protestations that his good faith was doubted by the Parliamentarian party as early as June, 1647. It is difficult to discover what grievance could have rankled in his mind if it was not the Presbyterian feud. He was Major-General of the District, had been rewarded with the valuable estate of Slebech and was held in high esteem by the whole Parliamentarian party.
According to Claredon
"The Pembrokeshire leaders communicated their discontents to each other, and all thought themselves ill requited by the Parliament for the service they had done and that other men (especially Colonel Mytton) were preferred before them; and resolved to take the opportunity of the Scots coming in, to declare for the King upon the Presbyterian account"

Powell seems to have been a free lance that followed the fortunes of his leader without consideration, deeming it was a soldier's duty to obey.

In Poyer's case the causes of disaffection may be readily discerned. He commenced life as a merchant, and had prospered in some trade, which he threw over, and took up first politics, then war, as a means of livelihood. His business was sacrificed and his capital squandered. To redeem the latter he availed himself of opportunities afforded by his position as Parliamentarian Commissioner, and was openly accused of dishonesty by his neighbours.

1648

On January 3,, Sir Thomas Wroth proposed in the House of Commons
“That the King should be laid by, and the Kingdom settled without him; that some other government should be formed he cared not what, so that the ruling power be neither king nor devil”.

This motion was carried by 140 against 92, and forthwith sent up to the Lords. The upper house after a protracted debate, and two adjournments adopted the motion on January 15th.
Royalists and Presbyterians in England and Scotland were rebellious, and a portion of the fleet revolted.
It was in Pembrokeshire that the disaffection came to a head.
The leaders of the Independent party seem to have been kept well informed of what was passing in West Wales, for an order was forthwith given that the army of South Wales under the command of Major-General Laugharne should be disbanded, a few soldiers being retained to garrison the fortresses of Cardiff, Swansea, Carmarthen and Pembroke.
Laugharne not withstanding his protestations is said to have been imprisoned, and Poyer was superseded in favour of Colonel Fleming.
This thoroughly roused Poyer who was threatened by some of his neighbours (probably Roger Lort of Stackpole and Griffith White of Henllan in Castlemartin) with a lawsuit for misappropriation of funds as a Commissioner. Poyer entrenched himself in Pembroke Castle which he garrisoned with a mixed force of Presbyterians and Royalists in number about 500.
Some time before March 13th Fleming occupied Pembroke town, where he awaited orders from Cromwell. When these arrived he held a council of war and sent a summons to deliver up Pembroke Castle within twelve hours, or Poyer and all with him to be proclaimed rebels.
Poyer was willing to agree subject to being paid £1000 plus his arrears of pay and the arrears of pay of his men.

Colonel Fleming offered him £200 pounds and laid down conditions regarding disbanding the forces.
Colonel Poyer answered this appeal by opening fire on the town: several houses were battered down, and eleven soldiers wounded, some mortally.
Then Colonel Fleming who appears to have been most anxious to avoid proceeding to extremities thinking perhaps it was a dread of the lawsuit hanging over Poyer's head that rendered him desperate with the advice, and upon the desire of the gentlemen of the county . . . . . “offered he should have the security of the gentlemen of the county· whom he hath much oppressed that they would relinquish all suits and actions at law against him”.
But all these offers from Colonel Fleming and the gentlemen of the county could not prevail upon Poyer. He put out his flag of defiance and would not yield.
News arrived in Pembroke that the detachment of Laugharne's men in Tenby were prepared to revolt from Parliament, but on the other hand the garrison of Carmarthen declared that neither they nor their comrades in Tenby had any sympathy with Poyer. From what followed, it would seem that this letter was intended to put Fleming off his guard, for two hundred of Laugharne's men with the cognizance of Poyer, made a forced march on Pembroke ; when near at hand Poyer, who could see them from the castle before Fleming's men were aware of their approach, sent out instructions by a messenger. He then sallied forth and attacked Fleming in his quarters; the latter gallantly defended himself, and indeed seemed to be getting the best of the fight, but Laugharne's troopers coming up and taking him in the rear utterly routed the Parliament forces, killing and wounding many, “capturing twenty or thirty prisoners and two great culvens, with all arms and ammunition.”
Laugharne's men must have entered by the east gate which no doubt was opened to them by confederates in the town. Poyer was now master of Pembroke and the surrounding district. He fortified and victualled the town in anticipation of a siege.

Captain Henry Addys, one of those of Carmarthen who had signed the false declaration, joined him with one hundred men, and he proceeded to raise foot and horse, pressing the country people,

collecting arms of all sorts and provisions. He imprisoned Messrs. Sampson Lort of East Moor, Thomas Bowen of Trefloyne and David Poyer; his brother, they paid ransoms but subsequently joined the rebels.
“Hearing that two companies of foot sent from Bristol to join Fleming had landed near Pwllcrochan, Poyer sallied out with a hundred men in pursuit the Parliamentarians had however fortified the Church, and from thence it was impossible to dislodge them, so Poyer agreed they should retire to their ships on condition they left the Haven and did not return.”

Poyer then proceeded to Henllan House, where there were Mr. Griffith White the staunch old Parliament man, the owner of the house; Mr. Roger Lort of Stackpole ; the Royalist Adjutant-General Fleming; Mr. John Lort of Prickeston; and several other gentle men and commissioners; these also escaped by water It is said that while flying .from Poyer Mr. White dropped a number of gold pieces which have from time to time been picked up near the ruins of Henllan. Matters had now become very serious.
Poyer had between 1200 and 1300 men under arms, and the country was rising in his favour. Sir Henry Stradling Major-General John Stradling, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Stradling, Lieutenant-Colonel John Butler, Colonel Morgan (Governor of Gloucester), Colonel Richard Donnel (late Governor of Swansea), all joined the rebels. The Earl of Carbery however would have nothing to do with them. On the 9th of April Poyer held a great review on Colby Moor,. He then marched to Carmarthen where he was joined by Powell. The Parliamentarian leaders had by this time recognised the extreme gravity of the situation. The fire that self-seeking Mayor Poyer had lit in West Wales kindled every disaffected spirit in the realm. Colonel Horton was directed to march westward with all speed, and a detachment of Colonel Reade's force at Bristol, under Colonel Overton, was ordered to proceed to Pembrokeshire. In April Horton overpowered the disaffected garrison at Brecon and shortly afterwards disbanded certain local troops at Swansea. Meanwhile Poyer and Powell had pushed on to Lampeter with a body of English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh. Recruits for the King's army were hurrying forward from all parts; not only the country gentlemen and their followers, " but divers porters, butchers, and such rascally fellows come hither (to Carmarthen) from London." Besides this Welsh army the Scotch were causing great anxiety to the Parliamentarians, for it was an open secret that they might rise any day. The Royalist cause was looking up.
About the beginning of May Horton entered Carmarthenshire. The Pembroke men had broken down the bridges, and were now camped near the Towy river. Captains Cozens and Addys, of Laugharne's horse, were despatched to fortify Newcastle in Emlyn ; there was some slight skirmishing between the two armies, but without serious result. At length Poyer entrenched himself on a hilltop near Llandilo Fawr, and so strong was his position that Horton feared to attack. Colonel Fleming was ordered to make for a pass in Poyer's rear, where he was met by Major Roach in command of a troop of Powell's. The latter retired and was pursued by Colonel Fleming, who fell into an ambush prepared for him in the town of Llandilo Fawr, where his force was cut in two. The Colonel with one hundred troopers fled to the church which Poyer's men stormed and there either by accident or intent Fleming shot himself. So terribly were the Parliamentarians affected by Fleming's tragic end that Horton fell back on Neath to await reinforcements under Colonel Okey, from whence he retired to Brecon, the people showing hostility on the whole line of march. The House of Commons fully realised the gravity of the situation. On the 1st of May Fairfax informed Mr. Speaker that Cromwell and a sufficient force had been despatched into Wales.

Poyer had marched through Carmarthen and proceeded towards Cardiff, with a view to raise Glamorganshire and Monmouth. Colonel Horton having obtained reinforcements and ammunition retraced his steps with all speed that bad roads, unseasonable weather, and lack of accommodation for man and beast allowed. On the 4th of May he camped at St. Fagans on the little river Ely. Poyer's men were at St. Nicholas.
Laugharne probably joined Poyer on his march at the end of April.

“It is reported that Major-General Laugharne is come unto Poyer; whether it were he or not we cannot tell but the Welsh shot off all their guns lately to welcome some person of quality.”
He certainly was with them when they reached St. Nicholas,
On the evening of Sunday Laugharne and Poyer advanced towards St. Nicholas about 8000 strong, an on Monday, May 8th, about seven in the morning attacked Horton's force. After a stubborn fight the Pembrokeshire men were driven back from hedge to hedge until they arrived at bridge where their reserves were; at length Horton's horse crossed the stream and flanked the Welshmen, who then gave way and fled panic-stricken. Horton's horse pursued them for eight or ten miles. Major-General Rowland Laugharne was wounded, and his brother Thomas was among the slain who were so numerous that the river Ely ran red from St. Fagans down to Penarth.
Three thousand prisoners were taken, with 2000 firearms, with pikes, Welsh bills, 50 colours, 360 horse, and all the ammunition, bag and baggage. Among the prisoners were Major Addys, the same who joined Poyer in Pembroke; Thomas Bowen of Trefloyne; James Lewis of Kilkyffeth; Lieutenant-Colonel Wogan of Wiston (?); Captain William Button, and Mr. Devereux Grafton of Carew. On Horton's side were Thomas Wogan, M.P. for Cardigan Boroughs, sent hither by the House of Commons, and subsequently distinguished as one of the regicides; and Captain Jones, captured by Laugharne at Carew, who on that occasion turned coat. This man again changed sides, for deserting Poyer with a troop of sixty horse he joined Horton. The defeated army of Royalists and Presbyterians fled to the westward, Laugharne and Poyer making good their retreat to Pembroke, while Powell with a hundred troopers took refuge in Tenby. To these shortly afterwards came in many fugitives, who straightaway set to work preparing for a desperate resistance.

Colonel Horton proceeded to take vengeance. Eleven of the principal prisoners were brought on board the Admiral Crowther man-of-war then lying at Cardiff, and tried by court martial: Major-General Stradling, Major Phillips, Captain Thomas Matthews, Captain Button (Laugharne's brother-in-law), Mr. Miles Matthews, Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkin Popkins, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Morgan, Colonel Arthur Harries, Captain Edward Walker, Captain Rich Cradock, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Thomas. Of these three were shot and one hanged. This excessive severity was perhaps necessary, for the insurrection was spreading. The number of prisoners, said to have been 3000, was so great that an application was made to the Parliament by Prince Charles Lodovict to have permission to transport some of the prisoners to Italy This was granted with the proviso that they should be volunteers and confined to the common people of Wales. Any from outside Wales were to be transported to the West Indies

Colonel Horton did not waste time; he followed up his victory and must have reached Tenby close behind the fugitives under Powell, the victory at St. Fagans was won on Monday, May 8th. On the Sunday Colonel Horton's men attempted to storm the town of Tenby but were repulsed. The Parliamentarians subsequently attacked again and took a certain work with thirty prisoners and some slain. Disconcerted by this further misfortune the besieged humbly desired permission to march out upon conditions.
But Colonel Horton would give no ear to them. The siege continued.
On Wednesday, May 31, 1648, the garrison of Tenby under Colonel Powell desired that Colonel Horton would take them into protection and mercy. The conditions of surrender were as follows:
1. That the besieged delivered up all the ordnance, arms and ammunition of the Castle, to Lieutenant-General Cromwell for the use of the Parliament.
2. That the common soldiers be permitted (those who will) to be transported into Italy.
3. That those soldiers who desire to go home may be permitted, taking an oath never to engage against the Parliament hereafter.
4. That all the officers surrender themselves prisoners, their lives and estates to be at the mercy of the Parliament.
These latter were: Colonel Rice Powell, Colonel Edward Kemeys, Colonel Richard Donnell, Sergeant-Major Vaughan, Captain Beale, Captain Addys, Captain Powell, Mr. Thomas Basset, ; and

thirty others One hundred soldiers agreed to go abroad, twenty pieces of ordnance three hundred arms, four barrels of powder that had been partly used, forty horses only five colours and the standard of Tenby Castle; all their ammunition, provisions, bag and baggage were captured. Though the town of Tenby probably did not suffer so severely during Horton's siege in May, 1648, as when Laugharne operated against it in April, 1644, yet perhaps we should ascribe certain wanton mischief which some evil persons perpetrated in the Church of St. Mary's to the Independents commanded by Horton. The west window of the north aisle was once filled with fine stained glass, but it was utterly destroyed, perhaps at this time; the only relics of its former grandeur being a few fragments round the edges. And on William Risam's monument there is a mark which tradition has always attributed to a musket ball aimed at the benefactor s effigy by one of "Cromwell's soldiers."

To return to General Laugharne and Colonel Poyer. After the disastrous fight at St. Fagan s they retreated to Pembroke and prepared for the mighty adversary who was slowly advancing to try conclusions. Oliver Cromwell appeared before Pembroke about the 24th of May. Tradition relates that he formed his camp on the hill to the south of the town, near Underdown. (Pistol and musket balls have been found on the site) The General himself, who was suffering from an attack of gout, took up his quarters with Mr. Walter Cuney at Welston, a house which stood to the north-east (in Carew Parish) of Lamphey, and was pulled down early in 1800's. Fenton states that in his time there was "A quilted counterpane white lined with crimson that covered Cromwell's bed, still in the possession of a lady, a descendant of that house (Cuney), stained with ink spilled as he was writing one of his despatches during his confinement" (from gout).

Cromwell expected that by the time he reached Pembroke a battery of siege guns from Wallingford would have awaited his orders in Milford Haven, but through an accident at Berkeley the vessel in which they were shipped seems to have foundered, and as westerly gales prevailed, when the guns had been recovered it was impossible to deliver them in Pembroke until the beginning of July. The besiegers would have been checkmated had it not happened that the Lion, a Parliamentarian warship, came into Milford Haven.

Cromwell forthwith despatched the notorious Hugh Peters, who had accompanied the expedition, to see what guns could be spared from the Lion; two culverins (18 pounders), two demi.culverins, and two drakes were obtained from this source. The first operation essayed by the besiegers was an attempt to storm the town one day about the 4th of June, but the scaling ladders were too short. A few men were lost Major Grigg's lieutenant and ensign among them, Captain Flower of Dean's regiment was injured, and Captain Burgess wounded and very sick; but Cromwell consoled himself in his confidence that the enemy had lost many more.
On the 9th of June Cromwell wrote to the committee at Carmarthen :
"Desiring we may have your furtherance and assistance in procuring some necessaries to be cast in the iron furnaces in your county of Carmarthen, which will the better enable us to reduce the town and castle of Pembroke. The principal things are: shells for our mortar piece, the depth of them we desire may be 14inches That which I desire at your hands is to cause the service to be performed, and that with all possible expedition; that so if it be the will of God, the service being done, these poor wasted counties may be freed from the burden of the Army. In the next place we desire some D cannon shot and some culverin shot may with all possibility be cast for us and hasted to us also"

On the 13th Cromwell had planted two little guns with which he calculated he should take away their mills in twenty-four hours. The mills were probably those at the bottom of the Dark Lane, and the guns must have been placed on the other side of the water. The loss of these mills would prove very important to the besieged, who began to suffer greatly from famine; indeed the hungry garrison were already mutinous, saying: "Shall we be ruined for two or three men's pleasure; better it were to throw them over the wall,"This occurred on Sunday. On Saturday night Poyer had told the mutineers if relief did not arrive on Monday they might hang him. No doubt Colonel Poyer

remembered how closely he had been pressed by the Royalists in 1644, and how triumphantly he had been relieved by Swanley's fleet; he was in hourly expectation that Prince Charles and Lord Jermyn would send the squadron to his aid. On one occasion, the besieged garrison believed that the Royalist fleet had actually arrived, for guns were heard down the Haven. It turned out; however, to be the Parliamentarian fleet firing a salute on account of good news from Kent, Pembroke was not victualled for a siege. This had not entered into Poyer's calculations. There were probably in Pembroke Castle only surplus stores such as had remained unconsumed when Fleming was forced to raise the siege. These, originally intended for the castle garrison, proved quite insufficient now Poyer had to feed the town as well. At the very beginning of the siege we find fodder was so scarce that horses and cows were fed on thatch stripped from the cottages. On the 14th of June the mutinous garrison was put on reduced rations: half-a-pound of beef and half a pound of bread per day to each man. The civilians in the town doubtless were very hardly pressed. Tradition avers the town and castle relied on two wells for their supply of water: one called Norgan's, in Monkton; the other in the Woogan under Pembroke Castle. Earthenware pipes three-and-a-half inches in diameter had been laid in cement from Norgan's well, nearly a mile distant, passing over the bridge, up the face of the cliff under an archway in the Monkton tower of the castle. According to tradition this pipe was pointed out to the besiegers by a man named Edmunds, and cut through where it passed over the bridge. Edmunds' cottage was still pointed out in Monkton village in the 1890's, and his descendants bore the nickname of " Cromwell " in remembrance of the treason of their ancestor, until they became extinct a hundred years ago. Tradition says also that Edmund was killed by the Cromwellian soldiers and buried in the hole dug to cut the pipe. Part of the pipe is in Tenby Museum and another part used to be in the wall of the old school in Monkton. Concerning the Woogan well, Cromwell writes : " We can take away his water in two days by beating down a staircase, which goes into a cellar where he hath a well.

Mr. Cobb has pointed out that the staircase leading to the Woogan was not beaten down, and there can be little doubt that the besieged had an uninterrupted access to this well. On the night of the 13th Cromwell got two small guns to bear on the Pembroke flour mills and set on fire certain houses in the town.

On the 19th the besieged were sore pressed by famine, and Poyer tried to keep up the spirit of the soldiery (who now despaired of relief from Prince Charles) by assuring them that Major-General Langdale was marching to their assistance with an army of North Welshmen, and would be at Pembroke before the week went by.

Cromwell's guns had breached the wall, and about the 19th date another storming party was told off. These made an attempt to gain the town, but were repulsed, twenty-three being slain, Poyer's men only losing four. By this time General Laugharne had recovered of his wounds received at St. Fagans and determined on sallying forth, probably with the hope of obtaining food. He does not appear to have been very successful, and was driven back with a loss of nine killed and twenty prisoners. Oliver Cromwell candidly acknowledges :

"Here is as I have formerly acquainted your Excellency (Fairfax) a very desperate enemy, who being put out of all hope of mercy, are resolved to endure the uttermost, being very many gentlemen of quality, and men thoroughly resolved, they have made some notable sallies upon Lieutenant-Colonel Reade's quarter, to his loss. We are forced to keep divers posts or else they would have relief or their horse break away. Our foot about them are 2400; we always necessitated to have some in garrison. The country since we sat down before this place have made two or three insurrections, and are ready to do it every day, so that what with looking to them and disposing of our horse to that end, and to get us in provision, without which we should starve, the country being so miserably exhausted and so poor, and we no money to buy victuals, indeed whatever may be thought it is a mercy we have been able to keep our men together in the midst of such necessity, the sustenance of the foot for the most part being but bread and water."

About the beginning of July a storming party managed to get into the town and drove the besieged up to the castle walls, killing about one hundred of them. But Laugharne with a troop of horse out-

flanked the intruders, and getting on their rear cut them up, killing thirty and driving the rest over the breach. In this fight Colonel Horton again distinguished himself
.
The siege battery had at last arrived, and the fire on the town became consequently distressing. Many desertions took place and a mutinous spirit again broke out, one hundred and twenty of Poyer's men laying down their arms, vowing they would fight no more but the Colonel quelled the unrest, he and Laugharne promising if relief did not come days they might hang their leaders. "The mortar pieces played hard against the town and battered down many houses, killing some thirty of the inhabitants, for though they could affect little or no damage on the castle, the cottages yielded to the small projectiles

. The besiegers feared Laugharne; Poyer and such troops as they could rely on would remove all provision to the castle, retire fortress and allow the townsmen to surrender

Cromwell before the latter sent his ultimatum in the following terms :
Sir
,-I have together with my Council of War renewed my propositions,
I thought fit to you with these alterations, which if submitted unto I shall make good. I have considered your condition and my own duty, and (without threatening) must tell you that if (for the sake of some) this offer be refused and thereby misery and ruin befall the poor soldiers and people with you, I know where to charge the blood you spil
I expect your answer within these two hours. In case this offer be refused, send no more to me about this subject
July 10 at 4 o'clock this afternoon, 1648.
I rest your servant,
The besieged took a night to think over Oliver's letter, and on the next day surrendered the town and castle on the following conditions :-
1. That Major-General Laughame, Colonel Poyer, Colonel Humphrey Mathews, Captain Wiliiam Bowen and David Poyer do surrender themselves to the mercy of the Parliament.
2. That Sir Charles Kemeys, Sir Henry Stradling Lieutenant-Colonel Laugharne, Lieutenant-Colonel Brabason, Mr. Gamage, Major Butler, Major Francis Lewis, Major Mathews, Major HamickCaptain Roach, Captain Jones, Captain Hugh Bowen, Captain Thomas Watts and Lleutenant Young do within six weeks next following depart the kingdom, and not to return within two years from the time of their departure.

3. That all officers and gentlemen not before named shall have free liberty to go to their several habitations, and there live quietly submitting to the authority of Parliament.

4.. That all private soldiers shall have passes to go to their several houses without being stripped or having any violence done to them ; all the sick and wounded were to be carefully provided for till able to go home,

5. That the townsmen shall be free from plunder and violence, and enjoy their liberties as heretofore they have done, having freedom to remove themselves and families whither they shall think fit &c.

6. That the town and castle of Pembroke, with all the arms, ammunition and ordnance, together with the victuals and provisions for the garrison be forthwith delivered unto Lieatenant-General Cromwell, or such as he shall appoint, for the use of the Parliament. .Signed by Oliver Cromwell. David Poyer.

In a letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, written immediately after the surrender,

Oliver Cromwell explains the first clause in the articles of surrender:
“The persons excepted are such as have formerly served you in a very good cause; but being now apostatized I did rather make election of them than of those who had always been for the King judging their iniquity double,because they have sinned against so much light, and against so many evidences of Divine Providence, going along with and prospering a just cause, in the management of which they themselves had a share.”

Thus ended Pembroke siege. The defenders had fought with dogged desperation, and had they not been deserted by the Royalist party it seems possible Cromwell himself might have been baffled by their tactics. We can see Poyer standing on the old donjon looking away to the westward with despairing eyes, keeping watch in vain for the Royalist squadron that never came. Arnulph de Montgomery's stronghold was impregnable in the 17th century, as it had proved in the 12th ; famine alone opened its gates, for Cromwell's shot and shell glanced from the old limestone walls like hailstones ; in the town his projectiles did much damage, but proved impotent when applied to the castle masonry. Very many cannon balls fired from Royalist and ' Parliamentarian guns have been collected in Pembroke, Tenby, Carew and Lamphey, and an interesting series of these projectiles will be found in the Tenby Local Museum. The weight of these shot is as follow: 321b., 18lb., 9lb. ; 61b., 31b., 21b. They are all of solid cast iron,
Laws said that” There are preserved in Pembroke and at Lamphey Court some curious stone shot the size of eighteen pounders, though of course weighing much less ; these were no doubt makeshifts when the ammunition ran short”
. The Pembroke specimens were found by Mr. Cobb within the castle walls; those at Lamphey were discovered on the top of the hill three-quarters of a mile from the Old Court, at a farm-house known as "Old Windsor," and are doubtless relics of one of the uprisings noted by Cromwell.
In the Tenby Museum will be found also a very curious gun (Both the breech and muzzle are lost. It seems to have carried a 9lb. shot, and is built up of iron pieces, banded together by eight rings. At the breech it has been strengthened by a flap, which was welded on to the gun. It is on an oak carriage nine feet four inches in length. Such was the ordnance used and the castles certainly beat the guns; very few, if any, of these were taken except by storm or famine.
.
The castles having proved so formidable, Cromwell decided on their destruction. Roger Lort, John Lort and Thomas Barlow were formed into a committee for this purpose. Cromwell himself perhaps undertook the destruction of Pembroke, the roof of its vaulted Barbican tower has been split in by gunpowder, and this must have been accomplished subsequently to the surrender of the fortress

It would be curious to know what work the committee of demolition performed. Not very much at Haverfordwest or Pembroke; nothing at Carew or Narberth; the former being inhabited in 1689, the latter in 1676; or Picton, which never lost its roof. Manorbier was already a ruin. Perhaps Lamphey suffered. Tenby Castle was the principal victim; though it is by no means improbable the smaller fortifications such as Newport, Roche and Benton were more or less destroyed under this commission, the inhabitants finding that the demolition of the unoffending castlets was cheaper than the raising of Pembroke and Haverfordwest.

It was probably on Sunday, July the 16th, that Oliver Cromwell invited the Rev. Peregrine Phillips, Vicar of Monkton, St. Mary's (Pembroke), and Cosheston, to preach before the officers under his command. Phillips must have been well known to most of them, for notwithstanding the inconveniences of the siege he preferred to reside in his parish of Monkton rather than in the comparatively peaceful Cosheston. Peregrine Phillips was the son of that Vicar of Amroth who declined to read the Book of Sports, and suffered accordingly; probably in consequence of the father's firmness the son found friends. Sir Hugh Owen had given him the preferment of Monkton; Roger Lort that of St. Mary's, Pembroke; and he obtained Cosheston through the interest of Sir John

Meyrick. He had been chosen one of the committee to inquire into the conduct of ministers; but all this availed him nothing during the siege, for the hungry Parliamentarian troopers searched his house so diligently that he was obliged to secrete his scanty stock of flour in the bolster of his bed. Yet Phillips stood to his post, and with him remained a certain plucky servant-maid who was in the habit of milking the parson's cow, caring nought for the storm of shot and shell which hurtled overhead. A gable end in the village of Monkton marked the site of Phillips' old vicarage.

By Monday, the 17th, Cromwell must have pretty well accomplished his work, the hostile troops were disbanded, the fortifications sentenced to destruction, and the prisoners despatched to their various destinations. He left Colonel Horton, the victor of St. Fagans and the captor of Tenby, in command of the district, with his (Horton's) regiment of horse, a troop of dragoons, and two companies out of Colonel Pride's and Colonel Deane's regiments,

1648 .August 13.
Colonel Thomas Horton To George Beavan.
You are to repair with the party of Captain Bowlton's dragoons to St. Davids in Pembrocksheere and with their assistance to bring from thence to Carmarthen 3000 weight of lead. You are to quarter where you think it most convenient, going and coming in the hundreds of Narbarth, Dewysland and Roose. And if the chief constables of the said hundreds be negligent in providing you horses for the carriage of the lead, you shall quarter your whole party upon that constable that you shall find faulty until he conforms to what is expected. And this shall be you: warrant for your thus doing.
Haverfordwest Corporation MS. 261.

1648 December 13. Tenbye.
Colonel Thomas Horton To The Soldiers Under His Command .
Whereas I have been informed that divers soldiers both dragoons and foot under my command within this county of Pembrock have by disorderly carriage and misbehaviour in their quarters forced their landlords to quarter them in inns and alehouses, the dragoons at 3s. 6d. per diem and the foot at ls. per diem, as well for the punishment of the said offence as the prevention of the same and others for the future I do declare that if any soldier or soldiers have or shall commit the said offence or any other contrary to the articles of war, upon complaint made unto thc chief officer unto whose troop or company such soldier or soldiers do belong and proof thereof made by examination of witnesses upon oath or confession of the party before the next justice of the peace in the presence of the said chief officer and transmitted to the governor of Tenbye (whither the offender is by the said chief officer likewise to be sent in custody), the party offended shall have due reparation and the offender undergo the judgement of a court martial. And that where any inhabitant charged with quartering of soldiers shall not upon examination by the said chief officer be found to have fit accommodation to quarter any soldier or soldiers in his dwelling house, that then such inhabitant do agree with the soldier in the presence of the chief officer at such reasonable rates as that the soldier may be able to provide himself quarters and the landlords not exacted upon and oppressed by an unreasonable charge exceeding the pay of such soldiers.

Laugharne, Poyer and Powell were sent up to the Tower, from whence they seem to have been removed to Windsor Castle Their trial was postponed until the following spring, when Laugharne, Poyer and Powell were found guilty by a court-martial and sentenced to death. This seems to have been a somewhat unexpected conclusion. The exiled King (Charles I I.) threatened reprisals, and Poyer, who was evidently astonished, on April 16, 1649, presented a humble petition to Parliament which declared that
“He was one of the first that appeared in armies in South Wales against the Common Enemy for the defence of his own and the people's best liberties ; and being Mayor of the towne of Pembrock and captayn of the trayned band did freely and of his own accord fortifie the Castle of Pembrock, which was then his own habitation" and kept the same against the King's forces, and did for the space of

five years several other good services~ but that being wrongly proclaimed Traitor, he did, for his owne securitie and for the securifie of those who were with him and for no other end, keepe the said Castle, which was surrendered to Lieut. General Cromwell, upon articles of mercy, which could not be mercy in taking away his life."

But it was felt that public security demanded a victim. Laughame, Poyer and Powell were bidden to cast lots for life. The actual drawing was done by a child. There were three lots. On two was written, " Life given of God," the third was a blank; this fell to Colonel Poyer, who was duly shot in the Piazza, Covent Garden, on April 21st 1649.
David Poyer's daughter married one Nash, a Swansea glass manufacturer, and by him became mother of a son Richard, afterwards known as Beau Nash, "King"of Bath.
General Laugharne in due time returned to his home
Powell too escaped and founded a family
Lieutenant-Colonel Laugharne passed over to Ireland, In the spring of 1650 he again fell into Oliver's hands at the taking of Cahir, and "was shot to death."
The fate of Colonel Humphrey Matthews gave rise to some discussion, He was released on paying composition, a decision Cromwell in no ways approved.
Sir Charles Kemeys of Cefn Mabley, besides his two years' exile, was fined
Colonel Thomas Stradling forfeited fined
.Miles Button escaped with a small fine

War effected a great change in West Wales. The district was exhausted; the towns of Pembroke and Tenby were so utterly ruined that henceforth they ceased to have any political influence The former remains a seventeenth century fossil, in much the same condition as on the morning John Poyer rode through its street to meet his doom in Covent garden. Tenby gradually became ruinous; but in course of time, thanks to tourism now enjoys some prosperity as a resort, but commercial and military Tenby has disappeared for ever

Parishes of St Mary, St Michael and St Nicholas

1839 Acc to Lewis

The livings of the three parishes of St Mary, St Michael and St Nicholas are consolidated into one discharged vicarage, rated in the kings books at £9 viz £4 for St Michael's and £5 for the living of Monkton of St Nicholas, St Mary's not being in charge; patron and impropriator, Sir John Owen,Bart.
The tithes of St Mary's parish have been commuted for £187 10s payable to the impropriator and £162 10s to the vicar; the tithes of St Michael for £162 10s payable to the impropriator and a similar sum to the vicar; and the tithes of Monkton for £300 to the impropriator and £175 to the vicar. A glebe house is attached to the benefice

Pembroke St Mary Parish of Pembroke

Part of the present church dates from the 13c
according to Tanner Notitia Monastica 1744 Hospital St Mary's Pembroke in existence in 1535
St Mary's late 12c or early 13c with two 13c windows still visible in south wall
Before the restoration the interior of the church was described as being filled with wretched dilapidated pens, miscalled pews and the walls daubed over with unsightly colour washes. Some of the windows were of the sash type.

1839 Acc to Lewis
The church dedicated to St Mary is an ancient and venerable structure, in the Norman style, situated

near the centre of the town, and composed of a nave, chancel, and northern aisle, with a small chapel on the southern side: in the north aisle and in the chancel are doorways, now closed up, which communicated with additional buildings no longer standing.

1922 RCAM

The present building dates from the latter half of the 13th century and may have been erected simultaneously with the walls around the newly laid out town of Pembroke. But there may have existed an earlier church of St Mary, for it seems probable that the growing importance of the town as the principal port of departure for Ireland would soon require a rearrangement of the ecclesiastical facilities within the castle, and this might have been met by the building of a church affording increased accommodation and shelter from external foes by the shelter of the Gateway tower. In 1880 the then vicar told members of the Cambrian Archaeological Association that “the south wall of the nave would appear to be late Norman as under the plaster are two windows , one of which is round headed and the other is cut off by a later inserted window” (Arch Camb IV,xi,333). The north aisle, which has a plain vault, is divided from the nave by an arcade of four bays of plain pointed arches devoid of mouldings. All the windows are modern. The font is probably of the late Norman period. On the north side of the chancel arch is a much weathered elaborately carved stone panel 24 in by 36 in which may have been part of a late Decorated tomb.
Visited 10th May 1922

1999

Today you enter the Church through the modern porch erected in 1926 as a memorial to the Rev Hayward Phillips,

The South wall is one of the original walls of the Church. Under its plaster is hidden two Norman windows one of which is round headed but the top of the other was destroyed by the insertion of a later window. When the church was replastered in 1879 the architect Mr Pearson ordered that the windows be indicated and a line was drawn around the west one.

The doorway to what is known as the choir vestry is the original entrance to the church. On its outer side is some early English moulding similar to that over the entrance to Monkton Priory and to one of the doorways in St David's Cathedral. Above the doorway is a niche, which would have originally contained a statue of the Virgin Mary, but which now contains a tablet to a former benefactor of St Mary's Church.

The North Aisle - the arcade of pillars which separates the nave from the north aisle was made from the original wall of the Church in about 1350 when the tower was built. The north aisle with its pointed vaulting, so typical of Pembrokeshire church architecture of this period, has modern windows which feature St David, William Marshall and Henry Tudor.

The font is a square bowl supported by a cylindrical stem with cable moulding and is reputed to be Norman but records from the time of the restoration show that it is actually a modern copy of the one at Lamphey. There is no documentary evidence to support the claim that Henry VII was baptised here. At the east end of the North Aisle are the memorials to the Adams Family of Paterchurch and Holyland

One of these is especially interesting. It is a piece of carved alabaster it appears to have been deliberately defaced and from its weathered appearance discarded. In 1610 William Adams died aged 8 years 5 weeks and 2 days and the old panel was reused as a memorial to him and was set with its carved face hidden into the plaster of the wall. It was rediscovered at the 1879 restoration and is exhibited as it is now. I had thought that this might have come from a burial at Paterchurch - but the burial site was being used by the Adams family long after 1610

1731--St Marys register states --Jan ye 11 buried ye sonne ,Roger, of Mr Williams Adames in their own Burying Ground.

It is made of Buxton alabastine and dates from between 1475 and 1482 and was the side panels of a tomb. It would appear that the angels depicted were only carved in that form between those dates. The tomb must have been of a person of the rank somewhere between Baron and Earl or their

widow and was presumably destroyed at the reformation.
The recess high on this east wall would have housed a galley similar to that which can still be seen at Manorbier. The blocked doorway can still be seen in the ringing chamber of the tower
The Lady Chapel, has an interesting 17c memorial It seems that the first lines of this fanciful verse refer to the fact that there was a thunderstorm coinciding with a high tide which brought flooding on the day of the funeral
The Pulpit was given to the church by Col M J Saurin
The modern Chancel arch replaces a narrow opening over which stood a rood screen and a loft. The corbelled structure over the organ probably supported another gallery there is a blocked doorway to this also in the ringing chamber..
Behind the Altar the Reredos depicting Christ in Majesty, is designed by J L Pearson who supervised the renovation work of 1879.
Above it the great east Window is one of the best examples of C E Kempe. There are another seven Kempe windows in the Church with his trademark (a Wheatsheaf) on them. There is also one in St John's Church Pembroke Dock.
On the north side of the altar is yet another blocked doorway, which led out to a lean-to building at the base of the tower which once served as a vestry. On the south side of the altar, above the niche which once held a piscina, is a small vaulted recess of unknown purpose. It could have been a reliquary but nobody is able to give a satisfactory explanation of its origin. In the sanctuary stands a beautiful carved chair representing St Peters denial
Above the organ rises the tower described by Victorian ecclesiologist Professor Freeman as "among the most remarkable towers of Pembrokeshire.... conspicuous for its massiveness, which gives it a more military effect than any of the others" It contains a ring of 8 bells, the earliest dating from 1763. The newer two were added in 1897 to commemorate Queen Victoria's Jubilee
Among the sacramental vessels is a chalice of great historical importance. It was presented to the parish in 1645 by Col. John Poyer, governor of the town and castle. He was one of the leaders of those who held the town and castle against Cromwell and died by firing squad in Covent Garden
There is another modern one given by Sir Fredrick Meyrick and a replica of that found in Bishop de Carew's Tomb (1256?) given by Mr A G O Mathias

The reopening of the church took place on 1st May 1882 by the archdeacon of St David's after the nave had been re roofed and the seating was replaced between then and 1889. In 1889 funds were raised which with that already donated by Miss Bowling were used to install an organ. Miss Bowling also paid for the three lancet windows in the north aisle
Prior to the restoration displayed in the church were two charity boards.
they read :-
BENEFACTORS OF THE TOWN OF PEMBROKE
Mattew Warren of the city of Bristol gave 3 pounds yearly to the poor of this town for ever viz., twelve pence every Sunday in bread and 8 shillings for a charity sermon every first Sunday in May.
George Evans of the said city gave 12 pence in bread to 12 poor widows of this parish the first Sunday in every month for ever.
Sir Martin Beckman , knight, gave 5 guineas the interest thereof to the poor of this town for ever.
Sir Hugh Owen of Orialton, bart, gave 20 pounds the interest therof to the poor of this town for ever.
Margaret, the relict of George Meare, an alderman of this town gave 30 pounds the interest therof to the poor of this town for ever.
Richard Howell of London, merchant, born in Haverfordwest , gave 100 pounds the interest thereof to the poor of this town for ever.
William Jones , clerk, born in the parish of Lawrenny gave 476 pounds the interest thereof for ever for the relief of poor-house keepers and putting poor children of thei town apprentices.
David Rossant, of this town , Cordwainer, gave out of the rent of his house 40 shillings yearly for ever to put poor Burgesses children apprentices.

BENEFACTION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF A FREE SCHOOL
Sir Hugh Owen, bart, gave to the said school 50 shillings yearly paid out of a close of land in Moncton Parish
Griffiths Dawes of Bangeston Esq gave 20 shillings yearly for ever towards the said Free School payable out of his house in St Michaels Parish.
Morgan Davies, of Cosheston, clerk, gave 33 punds 6shillins and eight pence, the interest therof for ever towards the said Free School.
Mr William Smith of London gave 50 pounds the interest thereof to the said Free School for ever.
Richard Howell, Esq gave 5 pounds the interest thereof to the said Free school for ever

John Rickson, Esq., Mayor

Richard Cuny Esq }
Alexander Ford, Gent} Churchwardens
1713.

St Mary's Clergy

Risand John 1543 St Mary's Pembroke Lay Subsidies PRO 223/423 Church Warden

Lewis 1543 St Mary Pembroke Lay subsidies PRO 223/423 Church Warden

Jones	Owen	1690 Nov 21	St Mary's Pem vicar
Poole	Henry	1695 Dec 13	St Mary's Pem vicar
Stokes	Nicholas	1688	St Mary's Pemb vicar
Jones	Gilbert	1722 Aug 16	St Mary's Pemb vicar
Courtenay	Peter	1743	St Mary's Pemb vicar
Lewis	David	1743 Feb1	St Mary's Pemb vicar
Seall	George	1770 Feb 2	St Mary's Pemb vicar
Powell	Thomas	1790 Sep 2	St Mary's Pemb Vicar
Hughes	John	1795 Jul 6	St Mary's Pemb vicar
Phillips	Charles	1809 Sep 27	St Mary's Pemb vicar
Douglas	Charles	1854 Apr 25	St Mary's Pemb vicar
Coddington	Charles William	1877 Jul 11	St Mary's Pemb vicar
Jones	William	1882 Apr 5	St Mary's Pemb vicar
Jenkins	David William	1889 Oct 7	St Mary's Pemb vicar
Phillips	Charles Hayward	1899 July 4	St Mary's Pemb vicar

St Ann's Church

RCAM 840
Of this small chapel to the parish church of St Mary there remained in Fenton's day "scarce a memorial" (Tours 373) and at the present time those few vestiges have completely disappeared. It is therefore, pleasant to be able to identify the site with almost certainty by aid of the French plan of Pembroke, which shows the church in the year 1650, as existing, though perhaps deserted.

Pembroke St Michael's

[This Church is now closed and up for disposal]

St Michaels, which dates from the later 13c, there is a suggestion that the initial settlement of Pembroke begun by Arnulf de Montgomery in the 1090s was subsequently enlarged with an eastward extension of the earlier defences. This view is strengthened by the presence of two medieval market places within the borough, one by St Mary's Church which would correspond to the Norman commercial centre, and another at the eastern end of the peninsular near the East Gate which would have served the inhabitants of the larger late medieval town

The original church would have appeared to have been a cross church with a long nave and small transepts; drawings on maps would suggest that it has a centre tower. This was pulled down in 1835 and a new building erected on the original site described by Professor Babbington in 1880 as "the ugliest structure I have ever seen" the windows were of the sash type and parts of the North wall were original with the tower being retained at the North East angle which would indicate that the South side was completely rebuilt and the original Chancel removed.

1839
Acc to Lewis "The Church dedicated to St Michael has been rebuilt almost from the ground, in the late English style of architecture, the expenses being defrayed by a parochial rate; it will accommodate about 1000 persons and the number of free sittings is 400".

This structure was pulled down in 1887 and the church as we see it today built.
Designed by Mr E H Lingen Barker of Hereford it was built by Mr Henry Edwards of Milford at a cost £1800. Bath stone was used for the arches, columns and pulpit. Only the base of the tower and parts of the north wall ware recorded at the time as being of the original Church.
The Chancel stained Glass window was given by Mrs Bryant and cost £160 it was made by Cox and Sons London; she also gave the Eagle lectern.
The floor of the chancel is covered with ornamental encaustic tiles from Messrs Webb, Worcester.
The organ was installed in 1888 made by Wade, previous to that, in the old Church, a harmonium had been used played by a Miss Aird who went to live in Ireland before the new Church was completed. The new organist was Mr T Jones.
The choir stalls and desks are made of pitch pine and the carving was done by Herridge of Cardiff.
The roof is covered with slated from the quarry of Mr George L Griffiths in North Pembrokeshire

St Michaels mentioned as being in the possession of Pembroke Priory in 1291
In 1291 this church was assessed at £10 for tenths to the King, the sum payable being £1.—Taxatio. Vicaria Sancti Michaelis de Moncketon.—Vicaria ibidem ex collacione dicti prioris [William Waren Prior de Moncketon] unde David Vachan est vicarius habens parvam mansionem sine gleba et valet vicaria in al-tilegiis communibus annis £4. Inde decima 8s.—Valor Eccl.
Under the heading ' I,ivings Dischanged ' :St. Michaels V. in Pembroke, with St. Nicholas alias Mouncton V.
Mans. cum glebe, &e. Prior Mouncton Propr.; Lord Viscount Hereford, 1699, 1739, 1742, Patr. and Impr. Clear yearly value, £40. Kings Books, £4—Bacon's Liber Regis.
On I2 June, I886, a faculty was granted for the restoration of the parish church.
The vicarage of St. Michael was from 1770 till 5 Dec, 1872, united with the benefices of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, Pembroke, and was separated from those livings by an Order in Council on the latter date.

1402
Guy etc. to Master John Kermerdyn, our official, greeting etc. Whereas our beloved sons in Christ Sirs John Kydde, vicar of ANGLE, and Robert Salmon, vicar of the parish church of ST. MICHAEL, PEMBROKE, intend, as they assert, to exchange such their benefices with one another and we are unable etc., we grant to you our power and authority etc. Dated at Lagharn, 23 September, 1402, etc.

Acc/to the 1851 census of religious buildings
350 +100 scholars attended church in the morning and 350 in the evening

Collections averaged 14 shilling in 1883 and the meetings of the Temperance society every fortnight in the Sunday School room attracted an attendance of over 180.

1922 RCAM
Though both Speed's and the French plan of the town make it clear that there existed within the town walls in the year 1650 a church dedicated to St Michael, the present edifice belongs wholly to the early 19th century. It was restored in 1886.

1922 RCAM
According to Fenton (Tours 373) "St Michael's had a subordinate chapel, or as in a Ms now in my possession, I find it called a hospital, or hospitium, dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, a little to the eastward of the church, without the town walls; and like every other establishment of that sort placed near the roadside. The site is now known bt the name of Marlan's chapel"
There are no remains now visible above the soil – Visited 10th May 1922

St Michael's Clergy

Edwards	Griffith		1543	St Michael Pembroke
Lay Subsidies PRO 223/423		Church warden		
Vaughan	David		1543	St Michael Pembroke
Lay Subsidies PRO 223/423		Church warden		

ap Griffyt	Rees	1349 Mar 28	St Mich.Pemb vicar
Julyan	Philip	1349 Jun 4	St Mich. Pemb vicar
Thomas		1350 Oct 17	St Mich.Pemb vicar
Rowland	John	1351 Dec 11	St Mich. Pemb vicar
Salmon	Robert	1402	St Mich. Pemb vicar
Kydde	John	1402 Sep.	St Mich. Pemb vicar de Excestre
Hall	Stephen vicar	1488	Pembroke St Michaels
Hall	Stephen	1488 Mar 20	Pembroke St Michaels
cited for heresy			
Vachan	David vicar	1535-6	Pembroke St Michaels
Thomas	John vicar	1555 Mar 17	Pembroke St Michaels
Owen	Francis vicar	1621 Apr 7	Pembroke St Michaels
Bartley	Thomas vicar	1632 Aug 29	Pembroke St Michaels
Beech	William	1639 Jun 5	Pembroke St Michaels
Vol3 p234			
Stokes	Nicholas vicar	1668	Pembroke St Michaels
Jones	Owen vicar	1690 Nov 21	Pembroke St Michaels
Jones	Gilbert vicar	1722 Aug 16	Pembroke St Michaels
Courtenay	Peter vicar	1743	Pembroke St Michaels
Lewis	David vicar	1743 Feb 1	Pembroke St Michaels
Seall	George vicar	1770 Feb 2	Pembroke St Michaels
Powell	Thomas vicar	1790 Sep 2	Pembroke St Michaels
Hughes	John vicar	1795 Jul 6	Pembroke St Michaels
Philipps	Charles vicar	1809 Sept 27	Pembroke St Michaels
Douglas	Charles vicar	1854 Apr 25	Pembroke St Michaels
Williams	David Edward vicar	1877 Jul 11	Pembroke St Michaels
Davies	David R P vicar	1883 Jul 19	Pembroke St Michaels

Andrewes	Fredrick T. vicar	1892 Dec 18	Pembroke St Michaels
Davies	Rees vicar	1896 Mar 7	Pembroke St Michaels
Jenkins	David W. vicar	1898 Jun 27	Pembroke St Michaels
Spurrell	Richard vicar	1900 Jan 26	Pembroke St Michaels
Davies	John vicar	1903 Sep 14	Pembroke St Michaels
Thomas	Arthur S	1907 June 15	Pembroke St Michaels
Howell	John A G vicar	1910 Sep 2	Pembroke St Michaels

St Daniels Church – Booklet I wrote in 1992
Chapter 1 The Church of St Daniel's Pembroke

St Daniel's Could ring a knell
When Pembroke was a furzy dell

So says an old rhyme told me by a very old lady who heard it from her grandmother. I wonder how old that rhyme is, because though Pembroke is 900 years old, the Church of St Daniel, as it is known today, although the real name should be St Deiniol, could well be centuries earlier.

The lonely Church stands on the skyline to the south of Pembroke, with a tower and spire standing proud amidst the electricity pylons.

That the Church has dominated this skyline since before the Norman's is suggested by the description of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments which leads one to believes that this is the original Church of the Welsh District of Penvo_
In more recent times the spire of Church has been used by Lieutenant Colonel William Mudge and Captain Thomas Colby as one of the main inland trigonometric points for the first Ordinance Survey Map of the area, which was published on the 16th February 1818. The Church appears on all the early maps of the area (the earliest being 1580) as well as on the French artist's (or was it spy) drawing of the town and castle in 1650 but it would appear that he took poetic licence with regard to the exact position (RCAM p287).

The Church and the hill on which it stands have long been referred to by writers as St Daniel's and local legend has always credited the site as being that of the original hermitage of the Saint, a place of pilgrimage and the earliest Church in the district.

The present Church is a single chambered building 64.5 feet long by 16.5 ft wide and has the high pitched vaulted roof so often found in the earliest churches of Dyfed. The tower and spire are evidently later, possibly added on in the early 14 century and have been largely repaired as a result of being struck by lightning. It would seem to be one of a line of such church towers stretching along the spine of the Castlemartin peninsular constructed at about the same time as some of the strengthening of the Pembroke Castle fortifications.
In the north wall can be seen the traces of a low side window. This it is suggested, was pierced after the construction of St Mary's Church Pembroke, to enable the Mass bell of St Mary's down in the valley to be heard by the congregation of St Deniol's (RCAM visited 10th May 1922)

The present interior is very plain, with white washed walls rising in a curve to the apex of the roof. The present interior floor, of even blocks is lower that the ground outside and it is necessary to go down steps when entering the church. The only doorway is situated on the north side.

There is no artificial light or heating, and today most of the windows, which have been inserted at later dates than the original building, have been covered because of vandalism. The church therefore still, like it has been all its life probably, is lit by candles. The floor is very uneven, consisting of bricks many of which are loose and at the west end there is a low doorway leading into the tower. This tower had, at one time several floors and the holes where the timber joists entered the walls are still visible. It also has a fireplace. The church was restored in 1849, and again in 1890. The tower was struck by lightning in1896 and needed repair but on inspecting the interior it is plainly evident because of the continuity of the stonework that it most certainly was never rebuilt and such repairs as there was could not have been major.

The one memorial plaque, in the church, is to Ernald Somerset Birkett, and reads:-
...in memory of Ernald Somerset Birkett 13 years Church Warden of St Mary's Parish
his friends dedicate this tablet
During his wardenship the old choir stalls from St Mary's were removed to this church and Chancel renovated
C Hayward Vicar
Date Dec. 20 1910

Legend also has it that there was, at one time, a Holy Well near the Church but that the well and site were destroyed when there was a purge ordered, in July 1592, against all places within the county of Pembroke where in times past there have been pilgrimages, images or offerings. The order authorised that all using those places of pilgrimage should be apprehended and punished for their disobedience and lewd behaviour, the sites were to be defaced so that no memory remained of them.
[I went over the area with dowsing rods but the only reaction I got was inside the base of the church tower at the south east corner]

Chapter 2 Who was St Deiniol

St Deiniol it is believed , was the son of Dunawd fab Pabo Post Prydyn. Dunawd was, according to an early poem, a very brave warrior, who never retreated in battle and whose family originated from around the Clyde Forth area. They were a cadet branch of the royal line of Coel Hen.

By Deiniol's time the family had roots in north Wales and there appears to be some mystery about the Saint's connection with Pembrokeshire but one theory is that, like so many other young men of the time, he went to attend a school which had been founded in the Vale of Glamorgan by St Illtud around 490 AD.

St Illtud was described by St Samson, one of his pupils, as "of all Britons, best skilled in Holy Scripture, both the Old Testament and the New, as well as in every kind of learning; in divination he was well proven and he had fore-knowledge of the future". Gildas, also a pupil at the school, called him " the refined master of almost all Britain" both Illtud and Dyfrig used Caldy Island, off the Pembrokeshire coast near Tenby , as a place of retreat. Deiniol may well have followed their example in choosing a place in Pembrokeshire as a quiet place for prayer and meditation before embarking on his mission, setting up a hermitage on a hill to the south of where Pembroke now stands and spending some time there before travelling up the coast till he eventually arrived and established a church at a site where now stands his cathedral at Bangor

Legend says that he was ordained in 516AD and it is believed that he became Bishop of Bangor before 547 AD as he was given land for his Church by Maelgwn, king of Gwynedd who died as a result of the epidemic of Yellow Plague which swept through the country in that year._.

St Deiniol was present at the Synod of Brefi in 545/6 AD and is mentioned in the "Life of St David" by Rhigyfarch .

He was buried in 584 AD (according to Annales Cambriae) on Bardsey Island but the date of this chronicle is regarded by some as suspect and another date is given as 572 AD. His death could well have occurred earlier though with his remains being conveyed to the religious settlement on that island some time after.

Chapter 3 “Legenda novem lectionum de Sancto Daniele Episcopo Bangoriensi

Peniarth MS 225 written by Thomas Wiliems in 1602 contains the lections and collect for St Daniel's feast day (September 11th) There is a note that the copy was made in 1602 "ex libro manuscriprto antiquo" It is believed that the text was actually used liturgically and as the copy was made at Trefriw in the diocese of Bangor, that the source was the breviary used at the cathedral.

(The National Library of Wales has recently purchased a service book (1993), published in Venice in 1494, with hand-written additions of prayers to St Deiniol plus the only known remains of the Dwynwen mass. The date (according to Dr Enid Roberts) suggests the influence of Richard Kyffin Dean of Bangor and rector of Llanddwyn)

First Lesson

God who is wonderful in his saints and glorious in majesty, willing that his saints should be esteemed glorius and be worthyily and laudably venerated by Christs faithful people does not cease himself to adorn them in wonderous wise with miracles beyond count; among whom our Lord forchose the most blessed Daniel, bishop and confessor, adorned with the grace of holiness and notable by his various miracles, as a pastor of his holy church; and (though) we are altogether unable to relate all the miracles which the same Saviour vouchsafed to work by the merits of the aforesaid Saint Daniel yet some of them we have considered should be made known to your devotion.

But thou O Lord have mercy upon us.

Second Lesson

So blessed Daniel, sprung from the noble stock of the Welsh, when he was of full age, having left his native region, desiring to lead the hermit and solitary life to which the better part is promised and, what is more, shall not be taken away, came to a certain mountain, which is now named "Daniel's Mount" near Pembroke in the diocese of Mynyw; considering that that place, because it was remote from the tumult of men was serviceable and suitable for gathering the fruits of divine contemplation, he determined to stay, if God permitted , on that same mountain serving his Lord without interruption.

But thou O Lord have mercy upon us.

Third Lesson

The lord of the place, receiving him kindly, granted him so much of his land as he judged would be necessary for him for his daily support, together with animals and servants useful for agriculture, hut having been built as his home, in the place where now a church of wondrous beauty and size has been constructed to honour and in the name of the same saint who continued most devoutly to serve almighty God the Creator in fastings, in prayers and other works of piety.

But thou O Lord Have mercy upon us.

Fourth Lesson

In the process of time, the cathedral church of Bangor being vacant by the death of its bishop, those to whom in the said church the election or provision of a bishop pertained having met together, and the grace of the Holy Spirit having been invoked, it as divinely revealed that they should send at once to the Pembroke district, and should choose as bishop and pastor for their church a certain hermit, dwelling on a mountain on the southern side of Pembroke, and it was added that he was called Daniel.

But thou O Lord, have mercy upon us.

Fifth Lesson

They immediately sent messengers to the aforesaid district. When they came, the messengers found the hermit himself in that very place which we have already mentioned, and the messengers, having first greeted him asked him," what is thy name?" He on his part answered humbly "I am called Daniel, but am no prophet". Then the messengers, rejoicing with great joy, related in order the reason of their journey and arrival. But he wondering to a degree beyond belief said," How can this be, that you claim that I am chosen as bishop, when I am almost wholly unlearned, nor have I any knowledge of letters" They answered him and said "It is God's will that so it should be" He , therefore, overcome by their urging, and wishing to submit to the divine call, leaving all he possessed, followed them in the name of the Saviour until they came to the entrance of the city of Bangor.

But thou O Lord have mercy upon us.

Sixth Lesson

And straightway all the bells of the city were rung without human hand. But when they who were in the city heard the sound of the bells, having gone into the church and found no one ringing the bells they said one to another, " It is a miracle which the Lord has worked", and immediately , lo the messengers, together with Daniel, already stood at the portals of the church. Then the clergy of that church accompanying the same Daniel to the high altar of the church and singing most devoutly „Te Deum laudamus praised the mercy of the Saviour. And when St Daniel arose from his prayer, he was so filled with ecclesiastical knowledge of all learning that no one in Wales was then seen like to him in knowledge and culture.

But thou O Lord have mercy upon us.

Seventh Lesson

After the due intervals of time, having been duly advanced to all the minor and major orders, he is honourably consecrated bishop, and is enthroned to the greatest delight also of the people. So, adorned with the Episcopal mitre, he showed himself as loveable to God and to all men. But it would take too long to relate the miracles which the Lord vouchsafed to work through his merits, both while he lived and after his departure, for they were very many.
On a certain night, while this holy man was dwelling on the mountain of Pembroke, two evilly disposed men came thither to steal the oxen which had been lent to the holy man for ploughing his land, and, having seized the oxen they began to lead them away. The holy man however, hearing from his lodgings the noise of men and animals, saw through a window the thieves leading away the oxen, and , going out, he cried, "Wait, wait a little in the name of the lord". But they, when they

heard his voice, ran the faster, and St Daniel, having made the sign of the cross towards the oxen, lest he who provided them should suffer loss through his praiseworthy act, straightway the thieves were turned into two stones on this very spot, like unto men standing unto this day. But the animals were turned back to their accustomed pastures.

But thou, O Lord have mercy upon us.

Eighth Lesson

Another time, however , when the holy man could not find animals with which to plough his land, behold there came forth from the wood of Pencoed, which was close by , two great stags to the place where the land needing to be ploughed was situated, and , bending their necks to the yoke, they drew the plough all day like tame beasts, and, when the day's work was done, they returned to the aforesaid wood.
But thou, O Lord have mercy upon us.

Ninth Lesson

Moreover, at a certain time the holy man set forth for Jerusalem on a devout pilgrimage. Having gone over the places of the Lord's Nativity and Passion, and having visited the sepulchre in which the Saviour's body had rested , he came to the River Jordan, consecrated by Christ's baptism, and he filled a certain vessel from that water, and brought it with him all the way to the top of the mountain near Pembroke, on which his dwelling place had been built, where there was a great scarcity of water. Having invoked the name of Christ, he thrust in his staff and poured forth the water which he had brought from the Holy Land upon the earth, and straightway the staff grew into a most beautiful tree, and a well of the sweetest water sprang up there, apt for the cure of various sicknesses, if taken as a drink.
Again a certain woman from the district of Caerw(Carew), in the diocese of Mynyw, was so swollen beyond measure that she could find no relief by any advice of physicians. At last, coming to the church of St Daniel, and afterwards to the aforementioned well, and imploring the saint's help, she drank of that water so as to regain health and, before leaving came to the entrance of the Church, and cast forth from her mouth, while many stood by and observed, three horrible worms, each with four feet, and the woman was made whole from that very hour.
Moreover, the wife of a certain man from the region of Oxford who had long been blind, having been admonished in dreams through St Daniel, indeed by divine revelation, when she had been brought to the said church of St Daniel, spent the night there in devout prayers, together with a certain blind chaplain and many others, and both of them received their sight that same night, through the merits of the same Confessor, by the power of our Lord Jesus Christ, who , with God the Father and the Holy Spirit, liveth and reigneth God world without end.
Amen.

But thou O Lord have mercy upon us.

Collect of the Same Saint

O God who didst will the blessed bishop Daniel to be pastor of thy church: mercifully grant, that we who put our trust in his benefits may, by his prayers, obtain the glory of eternal bliss.
Through Jesus Christ our Lord, who God the Father and the Holy Spirit. liveth and reigneth God world without end.
Amen

Chapter 4 History of the Church up to the 1700's

There is little recorded history of the Church for centuries after the founding of Pembroke by the Norman's. No records appear in the Episcopal Registers of the Diocese of St David's, neither is it mentioned in the list of churches recorded by Giraldus Cambrensis nor on the list of Churches who made payment to Pembroke Priory in 1377 (see Appendix 1)

It was not seized as part of the Pembroke Priory possessions in 1414 although it seems to have been transferred with them to the Monastery of St Albans because there is, dated 1480, an entry in the Wallingford Registry (see Appendix 2) regarding that monastery ,which might refer to it if there was a clerical error, to the effect that the Abbot had granted to the Mayor and Burgeses of Tenby leave to nominate two chaplains in the parish church of Crowneweare, with the donation of the hermitage of St David's near Pembroke (There appears to be no record of a hermitage of St David's)

In 1484 king Richard III granted to the Mayor and Burgesses of Tenby, and their successors "the hermitage of St Daniel's, the lands, obligations and emoluments, the proceeds of which are to be applied for the relief of the poor. To be used for no other purpose than a hermitage"_

The Chapel is recorded in Valor. Eccl (1534) as being a free Chapel with John Griffiths as the cleric. (Libera Capella Sancti Danielis juxta Pembr. Libera capella ibidem ex donacione prioris Pembr unde Johannes Griffith clericus est magister et custos et habet ibidem unam parvan mansionem sive placeam et duas acras terre que valent per annum 8s Et valet in visitacione fractum at sororum ibedem annuatim secundum estimacionem al & c, 10s. Inde decima 12d).

There is also a record dated 1547 referring to John Griffiths
" The parish of Saynt Marie in Pembroke. There is within the said parish one messuage, one garden and iiij acres of land belonging to the fre chappell of Saynt Danyell, which was taken away from the same by one John Griffith, priest and now (in) the tenor (tenure) of Elynor Rowe. the value whereof by yere X s.

By 1551 (23 Dec.Late Chantries) the chapel and the land belonging to it, had been leased by the Crown to William Warren

From this time onward the Chapel remained in private hands, the patronage remaining local, a donative not requiring institution by the Bishop though in his nominal control.

The building must have, even after passing into private hands, been regarded as of some importance as it appears on the early maps and is refered to by writers of the period.

Speede's Map 1610

George Owen writing in 1603 mentions the Chapel
"In auncient tymes you shall fynde that the rooffes of dyverse churches and Chapells were all vaulted over and that of great height, whereof dyverse are yet standinge as ..... St Danyels chappell by Pembroke"._

It would appear however that the Church was little used for a century later Erasmus Saunders records
" Of the manner how our Churches are supplied and served:
and upon this head it is to be observed that there are some churches that are totally neglected, and that very rarely, if at all, have any Services performed in them, and which, if they are not converted

to barns or stables, which is the case of many Churches in England as well as Wales, do only serve for the solitary Habitation of Owles and Jackdaws: such are St Daniel’s, Castelhan, Kylvawyr, Mounton Cahpel Cohan and others in Pembrokeshire.”

Chapter 5 A Non-Conformist Church

Soon after 1700 there appears to have been a great shortage of clergy residing in the area. Many are recorded as holding multiple livings and some did not even reside in the Diocese of St David's. At one time during this period the Vicar of St Mary's Pembroke was living in Stoke and the curate of Hodgeston, a Mr Hughes , was taking the services for that combined parish which at that time not only consisted of St Mary's but also St Michael's Pembroke, St Nicholas Monition which was partly a ruin, and St Daniel's.

The Rev. Howell Davies, who became Moderator of the Calvinists in Pembrokeshire, described as a meek and mild man but a very persuasive preacher, was, in 1742, using and restoring unused Churches and Chapels in Pembrokeshire.

In his book on the religious revival in South Wales_ W Gambol records
"Soon Davies had the grant of some parish churches and chapels in this county, though this not for any affection for the work of God but because Mr Davies served them gladly gratis"
St Daniel's became one of his chief preaching locations and he is also recorded as administering Communion there. When Davies Died, in 1770, on his tomb stone, at Prendergast, are inscribed the names of four of the churches that he restored. St Daniel's is recorded as being one of the four.

By 1768 Bacon's Liber Regis was describing St Daniel's as a Methodist Chapel.

John Wesley had visited and preached in Pembroke in 1763 but when he visited in 1764 and was invited by the Vicar of St Mary's to preach in that church, the Mayor objected and forbade Wesley to preach (something that he had no authority to do) . Subsequently, according to Wesley's diaries, it would appear that Wesley had problems finding a place to preach in the town of Pembroke although he does not appear to have encountered such opposition in Haverfordwest.

In August 1768 Wesley records in his diaries

"1768 August 6th Saturday
"I went to Pembroke. We were here several times before we had any place in Haverfordwest, but we have reason to fear lest the first become last"

1768 August 7th Sunday
"I took a good deal of pains to compose the little misunderstandings which have much obstructed the work of God. At ten I read prayers, preached and administered the sacrament to a serious congregation at St Daniel's. And the next morning left the people full of good desires and in tolerable good humour with each other.

There must have still been problems for Wesley with regard to preaching in Pembroke for in 1772 (January 11th) the following notice appeared in the Bristol Journal
"The Rev John Wesley AM Chaplain to the Countess Dowager of Buchan is preferred to the perpetual advowson of St Daniel's near Pembroke, by John Barnes, Keeper of His Majesty's Stores."

The Gentlemen Magazine of the same date records among its list of ecclesiastical preferment's:-
"The Rev John Wesley AM: St Daniel's near Pembroke"

As the Church of St Daniel's was in private patronage it made it very difficult for those who objected to Wesley's preaching to stop him both preaching and holding communion services at St Daniel's.

He continued to hold services there right up until his last visit to the area in August 1790 when his diary records the following entry for Sunday 15th
“St Daniel’s prayer, Acts XI, 36 meditation, Communion”.

The Church must have continued in use by his followers after Wesley’s death for Fenton writing in 1810_ describes the Church as:-
“a respectable building with stone tower and spire, yet long desecrated, and now become a Methodist conventicler” but it was no longer used by them in 1830.

In that year, although the Church was owned by Mr George Bowling, the lease was held by a Mr Joseph Prothero. He rented St Daniel’s Church to Rev B Thomas, and Mr David Jones for use as a Baptist meeting house at an annual rent of £3.

The first Service was held on Whit Monday 1831. The interior of the Church was described by the Rev William Walters on that day:-
“As one stood in the old fashioned pulpit, the Communion table was behind, and over it, on the centre, a large painting as an altar pieces. On either side were the tables of the law and belief. The congregation was generally good, gathered from the villages south west.”

A Baptist Church was constitutionally formed there on September 17th 1832 and Mr John Roberts was ordained minister, but fourteen years later the congregations had dwindled and services were discontinued.

The Church was still claimed by the Church of England and the Rev R C Roberts expressed surprise that the Baptists had been allowed to use one of the oldest places of worship in the county for divine services.

In 1849 St Daniel’s Chapel was purchased from Mr W Bowling and Mrs Bowling by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for £275.

Since that date it has mainly functioned as a mortuary chapel with the only regular service being on September 11th - St Deiniol’s Feast day.

Two Graves
Dorcus Ann Truscott of Pembroke Quay age 16 years --- sudden death on Westgate Hill
23 July 1866
Ann Moy age 60 years an accident on Westgate Hill
26 July 1866 both buried side by side at St Daniel's
extract from the Haverfordwest and Milford Telegraph newspaper July 25th 1866
Dreadful accident and loss of lives at Pembroke Dock.
The town of Pembroke was, on Monday evening last, the scene of one of the most alarming accidents which have occurred here for many years past. From the particulars which have been ascertained it appears that about six o'clock in the evening a party consisting of women and lads and children about 14 in number, were returning from a hay-field in Lamphey Lane in a waggonette drawn by one horse. The horse and vehicle were the property of Mrs Truscott of the White Hart Inn and when they had arrived nearly opposite the Dragon Hotel the belly band gave way and the horse began to kick. This so alarmed the women and children that they began to scream and y this means so frightened the animal that it took off at a furious pace down towards the Lion Hotel and from there up by the Old Castle. Here P.C. Davies (No 24) attempted to stop the animal but was unable to do so and also got much hurt in the attempt, the shaft having struck him in the side. From thence

the animal continued its career over the steep and sinuous Westgate Hill and eventually struck the vehicle against the old parapet wall of the Calvinistic Methodist Chapel when both horse and vehicle got turned completely over.
In this terrible crash a young woman about 17 years of age named Dorcas Ann Truscott, a daughter of Mr W H Truscott of the " Red White and Blue" Inn Quay Pembroke was killed on the spot, while her younger sister, named Olwin Lavinia, age 14 years received a frightful scalp wound, sustained such other serious injuries that she is not expected to survive. Ann Moy, a widow , about 60 years of age - so dreadfully injured that her death is momentarily expected. A lad named John Haran (who was driving the horse at the time) and his sister - both seriously injured. A woman named Elizabeth Williams - much injured. Lettice James, a woman who jumped out before the vehicle was turned over, very seriously injuredThe whole of the other occupants including an infant in arms, are more or less injured. Dr. H P Jones and Dr Reid were at once in attendance and rendered all the medical assistance they could

NB. The Truscotts came to the area in 1820's from Cornwall and had a reputation as smugglers -- one member of the family ages about 12 was shot by a Revenue man while escaping from a boat in Pennar Gut.
Dr Ried; when he died in the 1920's he was the last surviving medical officer of the Crimean War

St Anne's Chapel.
Shown on Speede's Map of 1610 appears to be a ruined chapel or house on the site now land map of late 18c shows two fields marked as St Anne's also artefacts in St Mary's Church which Rev Colin Bowen says are not in keeping with the rest of the building and advertised in the Link Magazine to see if any further info. Lady from Cosheston her grandparents named Griffiths lived there up to the 1930's It was she believes a smallholding had an old settle which they said came from the monks Also acc/to her reputed to be a tunnel under Pembroke River from the Castle/priory to the chapel.
The Cantons who were stonemasons lived there in 1841

Chapels
Baptists Mount Pleasant
The Baptists were the last of the four principal Noncomforrnist denominations who entered this ancient town for the purpose of establishing a religious cause, Among its pioneers were,Thomas Saunders, who was afterwards a deacon of the church for fifty years ; and George Brown who also served for a long period as deacon of the same Church. These, with a few other loyal Baptists, hired a small room adjoining the entrance to St. Michael's Church, and opened it for Divine service in April, 1831, G. Devereaux, (Pembroke Dock).acted as first minister. To him, the Church was greatly· indebted for the untiring interest and fostering care which he exercised preaching to that little flock every Sunday afternoon, until his death in 1833. The gradually increasing congregation necessitated more extensive premises, and the building formerly used by the Wesleyans was secured. A Church, composed of twenty· members was duly· formed on April 1st, 1833, and Mr. Henry Williams, a member of Llangloftan Baptist Church, was ordained its first pastor. There was also at this time another Baptist Cause in St Daniel's Church but services were discontinued there in 1846
Services continued in the old Wesleyan Chapel until 1859, when due to the increase in congregations a new chapel capable of holding 320 members was built this proved to be inadequate and the present chapel was built in 1878 capable of holding 600 with 2 schoolrooms, class rooms and a vestry. The debt of £2500 was paid off by 1888

Independents Tabanacle Chapel
Original Cause began in 1691 but because of the neglect of the minister of Albany Haverfordwest after 1743 the congregations dwindled greatly but was revived again in the early 1800's believed that they originally met in the house behind York Tavern. A chapel was built in 1812 and in 1867. During the period 1802-1843 over 500 people were received as members but unfortunately the records are missing.

Primitive Methodists Castle Back.
Between 1823 and 1830 a society was formed which used a room fitted out as a preaching room at Castle Back. Records for this chapel exist from 1847 to 1902 (PCRO)

Calvanistic Methodist Westgate
The first chapel originally called Bethel was built in 1826 with the later Chapel being built in 1867. The cause owes its origins to the preaching of the founders of Methodism at St Daniels and the cause moved from there into the town before 1810. In 1845 there were 66 members.

Wesleyan Methodists Wesley Square Chapel
There was a movement here formed in 1763. John Wesley personally held the living and took services at st Daniel's and a chapel was erected in the town in 1790 with a second , much larger one being built in 1822.. Membership in 1818 was around 46. This chapel was finally closed for worship in 1982 and is now an antique shop although funds have recently been allocated to restore it.

Houses in the area

Alleston
In 1382 it was known as Aylwardiston, which developed into the present form. During the first half of the l7th century it was the home of the Webb family, and in 1640 was held by the brothers Thomas, Richard and Alexander Webb. The original owner was Sir John Carew of Crowcombe Court, Somerset, and in 1605 Edward Webb agreed to surrender a lease on the property to Sir John, but with the right to occupy it till 1608, to preserve deer in the park, to kill two bucks, and to leave `400 sheep with 40 other cattle' to Sir John. Thereafter it was owned by various families such as Davies and Poyer, and in 1904 by the Owens of Withybush, and let to farming tenants.

Bush
In Hasguard Church, near Milford Haven, is the tomb of Katharine, daughter of Owen Barrett of Gellyswick,who married Dr. Rowland Meyrick J Bishop of Bangor, and died 1593, leaving four sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest, Sir Gilly Meyrick, Knt. (probably named after the ancestor who named Gellyswick), was a sufferer for his faithful adherence to the unfortunate Earl of Essex, Elizabet's discarded favourite; they were boys together and firm friends through life, sharing the fate of the Scaffold on Tower Hill in 1601. It was from Sir Gilly that the Meyricks of Fleet, near Pembroke, were descended, who took so active a part in Cromwell's siege of that place in 1648; and also the Meyricks of Bush, near Pembroke,the later seat of the family. The original stock of the Meyrick family is of Bodorgan, Anglesey,
Thomas Meyrick of Bush, Sheriff in 1828, married Jane, great-granddaughter of Brown Willis, the antiquary. Their only daughter, Jane Sophia, married St. John Chinerton Charlton, Esq., of Apley Castle, Salop. Thomas, second son of St. John and Sophia, inherited Bush, and took the name of Meyrick; on his elder brother's death he inherited Apley also; he was created Baronet in 1880. On 8 January 1866 the Bush mansion burned down but most of the valuables and portraits were saved. The mansion was rebuilt in 1906. It later became part of the old Grammer school and then a nursing home. The site is said to be haunted by Judge John Meyrick who died in 1732

Golden. Pembroke St. Mary's.
North-east of the town, across the river from the town. From 1603 to 1825 the Cuny family were associated with Golden and for short periods lived at Lamphey, Welston, and Pembroke. The Cunys came from Staffordshire, the first to come to Pembroke being Walter Cuny, whose son and heir, Richard, signed his pedigree for Dwnn in 1613. Some eight generations of the family remained in the county for two and a quarter centuries; seemingly the last in the male line was the Reverend John Powell Cuny, rector of St. Brides who died unmarried in 1820-25. On Colby's map of 1831 are marked Golden Hill and adjacent Golden Farm.

Grove. Just south of Pembroke town.
In the late l7th century Grove became the seat of the Lloyds, descended from the ancient family of Lloyd of Morfil, Cilciffeth and Cilgelywen. After Thomas Lloyd married Frances daughter of Hugh Philipps of Eastington, he settled at Grove as his main seat. He was High Sheriff in 1700, and died not long afterwards, being succeeded by his son and heir, also named Thomas Lloyd. The second Thomas served as High Sheriff in 1709, and died in 1711. His widow Mary then married Morgan Davies of Cwm, Carms., and enjoyed Grove until Mary died in 1752, aged 70. Thomas Lloyd left daughters and co-heiresses, one of whom, Elizabeth Lloyd married in 1725 Sir William Owen, 4th Baronet of Orielton. Fenton wrote in 1811 “Grove as well as Morfil, in consequence of the late Sir William Owen becoming entitled to a share of this property by his marriage with one of the co-heiresses, and having purchased the shares of the others, form part of the vast possessions of Orielton.”
Grove thus passed to the Owen family who abandoned it as a residence, and it became a farm. By 1786, Sir Hugh Owen, the then owner had let the property to three tenants.
Refs: Fenton, Tour Pembs, 1811; W WH.R., ii, 47; Land Tax Pembs 1786; Francis Jones, Lloyd of Cilciffeth' in Pembs Historian 1972; Pembs R.O., Deeds DlLLWl no. 177.

Holyland
Saintsland 1377 supposed to be the early name for Holyland were the Hospital of St Mary Magdalen which belonged to Monkton Priory stood first record Holliland 1629
Info from " Non Celtic Place Names in Wales" by B G Charles
D/Adams/58 County Records Office Haverfordwest
Property of Holyland probably came into the possession of Adams of Paterchurch as part of the portion of the estate belonging Ellen de Paterchurch about 1422.
acc/to John Adams May 3rd 1836
They purchased additional fields and Marsh from Meyrick about 1750
The old house had mulberry trees a park called the vineyard and a fig tree on the south wall it was used as a residence by the Adams family as John Adams in 1836 records his great /great/ great/ grandfather living there.they also owned estates at Loverston and Lydstep
J P Adams lived at Lydstep House in 1828.

Kingston
1 1/4 miles S E of Pembroke in the late 1600 owned by the Meares family but then in the land tax records of 1791 it was owned by John Campbell Hooke - a farm

Underdown.
Near Pembroke.
In the l6th century this was home of the Voyle family. In 1788 Captain Charles Tyler, R.N. lived here with his wife Margaret, daughter of Abraham Leach of Pembroke with their large family. He ended up being Admiral Sir Charles Tyler of Cotterell, Glamorganshire, and died in 1835. Colonel Owen Lowless was living here in 1977 but sold it in the following year to Mr. James Barrett who turned it into a private hotel.

1837 Poor Law Union

The Poor Law Union of which Pembroke was the head was formed on January 6th 1837 and comprised twenty nine parishes and townships including St Mary's and St Michael's Pembroke, Monkton, Angle Bosheston, Burton, Carew, Castlemartin, Cosheston, St Florence, Gumfreston, Hodgeston, Lamphey, Lawrenny, Llanstadwell, Manorbeer, Nash, Penally, St Petrox, Pwllcrochan, Redberth, Rhoscrowther, Rhosemarket, Stackpole Elidur, St Mary Tenby (in Liberty and out Liberty), St Twinnel's Upton and Warren. It was under the superintendence of thirty five guardians and the are contained a population of 19,671

Education

Grammar School

In 1690 Griffith Dawes " in consideration that a good grammar school was to be kept by some able person of the Protestant religion professed by the church of England in the town of Pembroke for ever thereafter for the education of youth and the encouragement of such schoolmaster" granted a rent charge of 20s a year on a certain house. On the same consideration Rev Morgan Davies (or Davids) of Cosheston gave money to produce 40s a year. Sir Hugh Owen gave 50s a year and the corporation gave the toll of corn. The school was held in the Shire Hall for 130 years approx. Pembroke grammar school ceased to exist in 1820 when the Shire Hall burned down

1839 according to Lewis

A grammar school founded here in 1690 has an endowment of £11 3 4d per annum arising from various bequests of rent charges by Sir Hugh Owen, Bart. Morgan Davies and Griffith Dawes, and from a sum in lieu of the corn –toll granted to the master of the corporation at an earlier period. No school is now kept as the Shire Hall in which it was held, was pulled down in 1820; but a master is still appointed by the mayor and council.

1847 Pembroke – State of Education in Wales

An account of the free grammar-school is given in C.C. R., p. 669. Under the present arrangement so small an endowment as £11. 3s.4d. is utterly useless. It might possibly applied with advantage either to increase the master's stipend in a primary school, or as an exhibition for a pupil-teacher. The borough extends into the parishes of St. Michael's on the east, St. Mary's on the north and Monkton or St. Nicholas on the south and west. Pater or Pembroke dock is made a .district out of St. Mary's parish.

At the time of my visit the only school of public institution in the borough of .Pembroke for the poor was the National school hereafter reported. A British school was being talked of, and a committee has been formed. At a public meeting, recently held, the sum of £2000 been promised to be paid by instalments of an equal amount during the ensue 5 years. In the address of the committee it is stated, as ascertained by a canvas from house to house in Pembroke and its immediate neighbourhood, that there were upwards of 500 children without even a nominal education. In these canvasses, however, children of all ages are included under 15, and Sunday-schools are not taken into account. The Rev. Mr. Davies, Independent minister of Golden, near Pembroke, considered that in and about Pembroke there was a general carelessness on the subject of education, and that, as regards religious knowledge, the people were inferior to those in the Welsh districts. 'The Sunday-schools are fewer, and worse attended. This inferiority mould particularly apply to that part of Pembroke and its vicinity which lies in Monkton parish to the south and west. The range of the good day-schools at Stackpool and Warren (cf. these parishes in Castlemartin hundred,) hardly extends as far as, this district: but the eastern side is, to some extent, within distance of the school at Lamphey, and the northern within that at Pater. The superiority of these day-schools compensates for the absence of Sunday-schools.

The condition of the population improves in proportion as they come within the influence of the dockyard. Pater exhibits all the symptoms of a thriving and active place. Besides the National

school there, I found a large British schoolroom nearly completed. In the opinion of one of the promoters of the latter school, there was still a vast mass of children in Pater not receiving daily instruction. Supposing primary education to be established in Pater upon a sufficiently wide and satisfactory basis, the promotion offered by the dockyard school for apprentices is admirably calculated to maintain and raise its standard. It might well be worthwhile considering how far some local and officially recognised connection might be established between the two the prevalent and popular feeling, at the time of my visit, was, that apprenticeships were obtained by political interest. I had some conversation with the master of the Apprentices' school, apparently a most intelligent man. He said that it was difficult to realize, except by experience, the backwardness or rather utter absence of secular education in Wales. He found his own exertions, as head of a secondary school, in considerable measure crippled by it. The vocabulary and ideas of the great majority who came to him were limited to such as expressed nothing beyond a few religious notions and the immediate objects of the sphere in which they had moved. The style of the Scriptures, their only reading-book, did not enable them to read with intelligence the most ordinary work upon subject of common information. Such was the experience of a man who was coming into daily contact with what are rather the elite of the Welsh labouring classes in an English-speaking part of the country.

Union Workhouse School.

I visited this school on the l6th of Decernber. The master had at one time been a soldier, and his whole regime and phraseology were of a military character. I was introduced to the school by Captain Leach, the Vice Chairman of the Board. As soon as the schoolmaster had been apprised of our object he tolled a great bell, ancl when the summons had been answered by the appearance of' a boy or two in the yard, called out lustily, “Come, turn out there-fall in." This was very readily done. “To the right-face-march”. Each boy in passing gave a military salute. One of the file had neither shoe nor stocking; scarcely any of them had stockings. There was a deep snow on the ground thawing at the time.

The schoolroom is well lighted and ventilated, boarded, and in excellent repair. Everything about it was very neat and clean. Along one side was a line of desks and opposite to them a stove with a good fire of culm. By the door there was a cupboard for books on the left hand and a small square table for the master on the right. he appeared a very respectable old man, kind and intelligent, with a good-natured sharpness of manner, such as children would soon understand and be kept alert by, without being cowed or frightened. He gave the order, “Fall in with your Testaments." I heard 19 children read to him the l4th chapter of St. Matthew. He paid great attention to them and corrected any mistakes made, except desert for desert, which he did not notice. He then put questions. He spoke clearly and distinctly. The children for the most part answered. The master then gave the children a word apiece to spell from the passage read; most of them spelt correctly. A boy pointed out to me the river Jordan, Jerusalem, and the Dead Sea (af'ter a little puzzling) on the map of Palestine, which hung upon the walls.

The master then took the boys and gave them a lesson in arithmetic.They wrote down correctly in figures from his dictation three thousand four hundred and twenty-five, they added, rapidly and correctly. His best pupil then worked £ 61 14s. 2d. x 34 in a very clear and steady manner without making a mistake,under my inspection. Only 3 of the 19 children in the first class had been in any other day-school. The matron instructs the girls in sewing. I heard from Captain Leach that the old master takes great delight in drilling his boys, and that they are tolerably expert in manoeuvring. At the time of my visit the snow had choked up the boys' yard, and so spoilt his parade-ground. The effects of discipline appear to have been good both on master and pupils.I was much pleased with the school.

William Jones's School.

This school is kept in a back room of the master's dwelling house. It is in good repair, but ill lighted.The furniture consisted of one square table, three long desks seven benches, and two chairs, but no map or print of any description. The master appeared to be an intelligent man. Most of the

scholars are tradesmen's mechanics', and (a few of them) labourers' children. Few were present owing to the snow. The sixth chapter of' St. John's Gospel was·as read tolerably well, but the master said that he is not in the habit of questioning them on what they read.
In arithmetic they setdowm 600, 6,000, 60,000, 600,000, 6,000,600, and 600,600,600,
6 x 6 = 36; 8 x 8 = 64; 5 x 6 = 30; 7 X 7 =49; 5 x 12 = 60; 5 X 9= 45; 4 x 12= 48;
The copy-books were tolerably well written.

Mrs. Streets School:
This school is held in the dame's kitchen, which is kept very clean, and the house and furniture are in good repair. The room contained three benches, five chairs, and four tables, with various articles for domestic use, but no cards, prints, nor maps of any kind. The mistress said that she had first set up a school to support her family in her husband's illness, and had kept it on ever since. Her scholars are mechanics' and tradiesmen's children, but few of them were present owing to the snow.

Questions proposed by the mistress on the chapter read (the 2nd of St.Matthew) correct. answers were given but did not know why Christians keep the first day of the week holy- Nothing~ beyond reading and sewing are taught in this school.

National School.
I visited this school on the l5th of December during a deep snow.
Until within the last 4 years it used to be held for boys and girls separately·, under a master and mistress; l00 boys and an equal number of girls attended. By the falling off, however, of subscriptions, in 1842, the two schools had to be reduced to one.
The present master's wife receives £51. a-year for teaching the girls sewing.
The building contains the master's house and two large and commodious school-rooms. The upper one only is now used for a day-school; the lower one was formerly the girls' school-room. The girls' Sunday school is now held in it. I found only 10 children present.The master heard 6 of them read the 2nd chapter of Genesis, and questioned them from that chapter : they answered correctly·.Spelling performed as a separate lesson. I heard him give them a sum in subtraction in class. The children worked the sum viva voce, each one performing a single step of the subtraction. He appeared to me to have a good method of teaching, and to avoid anything like slurring. The writing was fair. The out-buildings were fully sufficient and in tolerable repair. One part was said to belong to the boys and another to the girls, but there was no actual separation.

Mr. William Abram's School:
This school is kept in a room of the master's dwelling- a house, which is in tolerably good repair, except parts of the floor and walls.It contained 9 benches and 1 table, with some of the arithmetical tables of the Infant School Society hanging on tlie walls. They are in verse, and are sung occasionally by the scholars. The master was in school himself until he was 9 years of age, and learnt spellinga and reading well. At this time he was afflicted with a fever which derived him totally of the use of his eyes. Shortly afterwards he learnt the trade of weaving sedge-mats, by which trade, and by playing musical instruments at weddings and in public-houses, he got his livelihood. About 10 years ago some benevolent gentlemen bought for him the Elementary Book for the Blind, Lituracy for the Blind, the Psalms, and the Four Gospels (all published in Glasgow). He soon learnt to read by the embossed characters, and his neighbours recommended him to open a school, which is well attended. At first he taught the alphabet by the embossed characters to his pupils, but as soon as a sufficient number had learnt to spell and read, he made these act as monitors for the alphabet classes, and confined himself to the classes in spelling and reading. Spelling is taught simultaneously by him in this manner :-
he directs one of the best scholars to give out a word, which is spelt at first by one pupil, then he and all the rest spell it together and so on with a column or page, giving the meaning of the word

also after it is spelt correctly. He appears to be a shrewd man, and possesses a retentive memory.His wife assists him in school. Most of his scholars are labourers' and mechanics' and (a few of them) tradesmen's children. The inclement state of the weather permitted very few to attend. The master said his object was to teach spelling and reading to his scholars, and that he does not ask them many questions on any subject. Before leaving the school the master read parts of the 7th and 8th chapters of St. John, very correctly. He could also turn to any chapter. He cannot write, and does not profess to teach anything beyond spelling and reading.

Mrs Thomas's School.

This school is kept in the ground-floor of' a dwelling-house, which is in good repair.
The furniture consisted of one settle, six chairs, five benches, and five tables, and other articles for domestic use. The mistress teaches only reading, writing, and needle work.
Most of her scholars are labourers' children, and few only of them were present, owing to the inclement state of the weather. '
The l7th chapter of St. John's Gospel was read, but not well, except by one.
The mistress said they were not accustomed to be questioned on what they read. They could answer no questions on what they had read.
The copy-books were not well written.

Mr. George Wogan's School

A room on the first floor in the master's dwelling-house is the schoolroom. There was a fireplace there, but no fire.
The furniture consisted of two square tables, two chairs, six benches, many of them broken, and supported with stones. The master is an old sailor, and does not profess to teach anything beyond reading and writing His scholars were labourers' children; I observed two of them without stockings, and one bare footed. The l5th chapter of St. Luke was read, exceedingly well by several,
The copy-books were ill written.

Church Sunday School.

On the 20th of December I visited the above school. It was held in the National schoolroom, and conducted chiefly by Miss Phillips, the Vicar's daughter and other ladies of Pembroke. There were present at the time of my visit 60 girls. One class was composed of girls from the ages of twelve to seventeen inclusive, and was reading the book of Job. They all read with ease, and the questions put by the teacher were readily answered. Another class was reading the 8th chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel-they all read very well
Another class was reading the 13th chapter of St. John's Gospel: some of them could read very well. There were two other classes reading the Testament. Indeed, these could hardly be called reading-classes, for it was very little better than spelling. The teachers of both these classes told me that they did not question them much upon what they read, their object being chiefly to teach them to read, so as to be enabled to join the higher classes, to which they were promoted according to their proficiency.
I also observed a group of little girls reading the Third Class-book of the Sunday-school Union.

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Wesleyan Sunday School.

-On the 20th of December I visited the above school. It was held in the chapel, which was a large and convenient building. The children attending the school were all under 15 years of age. The number present at the time of my visit was 26 males and 23 females, out of which 16 were reading elementary books. I went round the different reading-classes: all the children read very fairly. The superintendent told me that the reason of there being so small a number present was that a great many of them had gone to the funeral of one who had been a leading man in the chapel.

Riverside
Please see the booklet THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF "RIVERSIDE"written by
CLIVE Hughes Archivist in Charge Pembrokeshire Record Office

Fulling Mills

GAWDON with KINGSWOOD. A fulling-mill in Gawdon with Kingswood (which is part of Pembroke town) had been leased for 20s before 1434 but was leased for only 10s in 1435. NLW Badminton 1563 m5

GAWDON 1480-bef. 1500 A fulling-mill newly built in Gawdon was leased for 13s 4d to William Touker (tucker) in 1480-1. This sum could not be raised in 1500-1. *(CaI. Pablic Records relating to Pembrokeshire,* III 166, 200)

Names associated with Pembroke

Haggars Cinema
Strange name for a cinema you might think but “Haggar” is a family name and the founder of the family fortunes was William Haggar born in 1851 in Dedham Vale in Essex. He was to become one of the pioneers of the British Film Industry and following an early apprenticeship as a ship-wright and already an accomplished amateur musician he fell in love with a young actress, Sarah Walton, married her in 1871, joined a company of strolling players and so embarked upon a theatrical career.

Sarah’s family had been theatricals as long as anyone could remember and she was reputed to be capable of playing any of the women’s parts in Shakespeare without rehearsal. She trained her new husband as a comic actor and during the years that followed they traveled throughout Great Britain playing in portable and permanent theatres, and, in their spare time, producing a family of eleven children, all of whom were reared to the stage.

They first came into Wales in 1890 via Chepstow and loading their theatre on to horse-drawn wagons they followed an itinerary through the coal valleys and down into the agricultural counties of West Wales, visiting Pembroke for the first time in 1893. The travelling theatre was a familiar feature of Victorian life and brought a welcome dash of excitement, colour and entertainment to the lives of the small towns and villages of the Principality with its repertoire of variety, song and the popular melodramas of the day such as, “Maria Marten and the Red Barn” “East Lynne”, “The Dumb Man of Manchester” and “The Maid of Cefn *Ydfa”*.

William Haggar become an accomplished photographer and supplemented his income by taking portraits and framing them. In 1896 when the theatre was standing near the new docks being built at Port Talbot he visited Cardiff to view an exhibition of moving pictures staged by the pioneer, Birt Acres. The experience galvanized Haggar into action, it was as though he instinctively sensed the future of this new invention. He purchased a projector and a small collection of films and after experimenting with this unfamiliar and dangerous equipment he built a small ground-booth christened, “The Windsor Castle Theatre” and attempted to bring this revolutionary form of entertainment to the public at large. The children formed a band to play outside and provided sound effects with a kettle drum but the venture was not an immediate success. The people would not

come in, they had no idea what moving pictures were. In desperation Haggar gave a free show and this ploy changed his fortunes; the crowds flocked in and at the end of business on his first night as he counted out £20.00 in pennies he looked up at his son and said sagely. “I knew there was money’ in it”.
Haggar handed the live theatre over to his eldest son, William (Jr), and set out to make his living with his new Bioscope as it was called at the time. Business, however, was not as good as expected. In 1899 Wales was in the grip of a coal strike and times were hard for the people of the valleys. The competition was fierce, he had led the way but other showmen followed and set up their own shows. Furthermore, the actuality films he showed were crude, simple and repetitive; they were what the showmen called “oncers”, the public would pay to see them, but only once. Haggar realised that something more sophisticated was required.

In 1900 he visited the offices of the Bromhead brothers of Gaumont in London and bought himself a camera and five hundred feet of film. He was about to embark on a new career as a film producer. He possessed certain unique assets: he was a skilled photographer, he owned props, costumes, scripts, and had a company of actors trained from the cradle; most important of all he had spent a lifetime in the theatre, he was a man of the people, a showman, he knew what the public wanted and he set out to give it to them.

His first film was of a train arriving at and leaving Burry Port Station and he followed this with several short films including a film of the Boer War shot in the Rhymney Valley; his version of a battle in the Russo-Japanese War, which was reputed to have been shown in Japan purporting to be genuine footage; a phantom ride taken on the Mumbles Railway in Swansea and a chase film “Patrick pinches Poultry”. In the summer of 1901 he made a film of the old Welsh melodrama “The Maid of Cefn Ydfa” starring Will Haggar Jr and his wife Jenny. It was shot on stage in seven short scenes and ran for fifteen minutes. This *was* one of the first fictional story films ever produced and it literally made William Haggar ‘s fortune, on the first night it was shown at Swansea Fair it took £40.00, in the parlance of the industry it was “sensational”. In 1902 at Maesteg Haggar made a chase film, “The Poachers” which sold 350 copies and was shown throughout Europe and the United States. Critics now affirm the family’s belief that this was the seminal “chase” film and was the precursor of the great Hollywood “chase” films which followed in the subsequent decades.

In 1904 in Pembroke Dock with his sons Walter and Jim and daughters Lily and Violet in the leading roles, William made the film “The life and Death of Charles Peace”, the story of a Victorian desperado and now one of the oldest extant story films . Many of the Haggar films were filmed in the Pembrokeshire countryside including a film of the landing of the French at Fishguard shot in Llangwm using the fisher-ladies as the women of Fishguard; a thriller “Message from the Sea” was filmed in Milford Haven; a crime drama filmed at St. Catherine’s Bridge near Haverfordwest, a comedy at Neyland and “The Bathers Revenge” on the Western Cleddau. Between 1900 and 1912 Haggar made sixty films including melodramas, comedies and series. His films were remarkable for their structure, action and the innovative quality of his camera work. He can quite legitimately be regarded as one of the founding fathers of the film industry.

These films brought prosperity to the Haggar family and the early home built Bioscope was replaced by a purpose built organ front of French manufacture, resplendent in gold leaf with mechanical figures and illuminated by hundreds of coloured electric bulbs, these structures were the pride of the late Victorian steam fairs up until 1914.

The Haggar family stood with their Bioscope outside the Weslyan Chapel in Pembroke from 1901 to 1914. By then, however, the travelling Bioscope was already being replaced by permanent cinemas in all the larger towns and it was superseded by the industry it had pioneered. The Haggar family were to establish theatres at Llanelli, Aberdare, Mountain Ash, Merthyr and later at

Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, Fordingbridge and Lyndhurst in Hampshire, Hayle and Delabole in Cornwall, Winchcombe in Gloucester and Arundel in Surrey.

The first permanent cinema in Pembroke was situated on the North Quay in Ford's Yard opposite the castle. It was not a permanent structure but a grounded Bioscope belonging to Gideon Roberts and his wife Sarah nee Ford whose daughter Ada had married William Haggar's son Walter. They stayed there through 1914 and 1915 providing their own electricity with their portable steam traction engine. More permanent was the cinema established in the 1920's in the old Drill Hall and Assembly Rooms, later the site of Haggar's cinema by the Rees-Phillips family.
The Assembly Rooms had been built in the 1860's as a centre for the social activities of the town and during its life-time has served a variety of purposes including a drill-hall and shooting range for the 4th Battalion Welsh Regiment (volunteers), the headquarters of the British Legion whilst above was the ballroom and a masonic temple. The ballroom was an elegant structure, the dimensions of which were the same as the Pump Room in Bath with much moulded plaster-work, gold leaf, tall elegant pilasters crowned by coats of arms and vast ornate gold framed mirrors. It provided an appropriate venue for the social activities of the gentry who kept their town-houses in Pembroke and the aspiring middle class.

In the 1930's William Haggar (Jr), his wife Jenny Lindon and their family moved to Pembroke following the destruction by fire of their cinema in Pontardulais. They rented the ground floor of the Assembly Rooms from the Rees-Philips and established a cinema naming it in the family tradition "Haggars". William and Jenny had spent the best years of their lives on the stage and were beloved by audiences throughout Wales. It was inevitable that their cinema should also offer live theatre. They presented many of the melodramas which had been the stock in trade of their theatrical career and it was said that when they presented Haggar 's second version of the "Maid of Cefn Ydfa", which was silent, they would stand behind the screen and provide the dialogue to the spectral figures before them. At the end of the show the family would line up at the exit of the cinema and wish their patrons "Goodnight".
William Haggar (Jr) was a fine man and an impressive actor in the Victorian tradition, he possessed a resonant voice dressed immaculately in tie, tails, red lined cape, homburg and silver headed cane. He and his family contributed a great deal to the cultural life of Pembroke at the time and gave unstinting support to the amateur dramatic and operatic groups in the area.

On William's death in 1937 the cinema was run for a short time by his brother Walter and was then acquired by William Haggar's grandson Leonard in 1939. A young man, ambitious with a strong sense of the history and tradition of the family Leonard was able to purchase the property and set about its modernisation. He opened up the front, building a new entrance and canopy so that it now looked like a real cinema. The auditorium was redesigned and redecorated and the cinema was reopened promptly to be closed again, albeit temporarily, victim of the outbreak of war.

Leonard could not have restored the cinema at a more propitious time. Pembroke and Pembroke Dock had suffered grievously during the years of the depression following the closure of the Royal Naval Dockyard in 1926; the tourist industry was in its infancy and agriculture was in a depressed state. The war revived the military and naval pride of the area and with Milford Haven vital to the national effort in the Battle of the Atlantic the dockyards were once again vibrant with activity. The flying-boat squadrons were reinforced in Pembroke Dock, airfields were constructed throughout Pembrokeshire, troops were stationed in the Castle and the old Mill and servicemen of all arms and from every corner of the world were posted into the county. The centre of entertainment in Pembroke was Haggar 's with the latest Hollywood and British films, and on many Sundays a church or service concert,was staged, memorable occasions, which gave the opportunity to local people and servicemen to reveal their talent. The "lovers" seats in the back row were invariably booked by the Sunderland crews and their favourite film which they demanded and got was," Goofy

(Walt Disney's dog) learns to fly".
After the war "Haggars" prospered in what was to prove the hey-day of the cinema industry. The Ballroom was restored and became, once again, the centre of social life in Pembroke and a restaurant was opened. There are many older couples in the area now who in their salad days met at the Saturday night dance in the Ballroom and celebrated their wedding at Haggars.

As the years pass, however, public tastes changed and the coming of television heralded the decline of the cinema. "Haggar's" lasted longer than most but eventually it had to succumb to market forces and the cinema was closed. The name lives on, however, and the building is still refered to as "Haggars" by those with memories. "Haggars" certainly played a part in the history of Pembroke in the 20th century and its connections with the family and William Haggar (Snr.) also link it directly to the history of the British Film Industry.

Forged baptism entry
Held at the National Library of Wales is a poster advertising a reward for information leading to the identify of the person or persons who forged an entry (viz. the baptism of JOHN son of JENKIN FERRIOR by MARY his wife on 22nd October 1766) in the Pembroke parish records with a photograph of part of the leaf tampered with. Ref: IB(?) 12439-40.

Bishop Fitz-Gerald David 1147 -- son of Neste Princess of Wales and Gerald de Windsor Uncle of Giraldus Cambrensis --appointed Bishop in 1147 died 1176 and Giraldus had hoped to succeed him Had a daughter who married Walter son of Wizo the Fleming of Wiston soon after 1148

Adams Henry of Pater-church son of **John**, married Anne daughter of **Sir Thomas Philips** was MP for Pembroke 1st and 7th Edward VI and 1st Mary--- *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* 1588

Lloyd Thomas of Grove Pembroke 1709 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Meyrick John Francis of Bush 1765 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Adams John 1542 de Peterston Members of Parliament for Pembroke District of Borough's -

Adams Henry "1547, 1553, 1554" of Peter-church Members of Parliament for Pembroke District of Borough's -

Adams John 1872 Hollyland Pembroke County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire -

Bryant James Robertson 1872 Pembroke County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire -

Clark Frederick Guy L'Estrange 1872 Pembroke County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire -

Douglas Charles 1872 Pembroke Clerk County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire -

Hulm William 1872 Pembroke County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire -

Thomas **Richard James Harries** 1872 Pembroke Clerk County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire -

Watkins **William** 1872 Pembroke County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire -

ap Griffyt **Rees** 1349 Mar 28 Pembroke (Vicar) St Michaels *WWHR* Vol3 P 234,

ap Howell **Lewis** 1553 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*,

ap Llewelyn **John** 1403 Grant for life to **Howel James** the King's esquire, in reward of his labour in the Kings wars in those parts, of all lands within the lordship of Newcastle of Emlyn and the counties of Pembroke and Kermerdyn, late of **John ap Llewelyn**, one of the Welsh, rebels, of the value of 20 marks yearly, forfeited to the King on account of his rebellion, provided that he find an archer during the War there for the defence of the country and answer for any surplus *Patent Roll 5 Henry IV, pt 2,m 19 (Cal,p 390)*

ap Owen **Lewis** 1486 10 November Acts before the reverend father **Hugh** aforesaid in his manor of Lantfey of the diocese of St Davids had and begun on 10 November in the year as above and continued day by day in a Pembroke cause of an error or heretical pravity against one **Burley Sir Roger of Ireland** then present For which **Sir Roger** indeed the same reverend father - because **Sir Roger** himself as the said father asserted on the relation of faithfulmen had been and is notoriously and in manifold ways defamed with him and evidently and on probable conjectures suspected of and upon divers errors, opinions, and articles savoring of heresy met expressly contrary to the determination of holy mother church by himself **Sir Roger** held and publicly spoken and preached, as was said - peremptorily fixed, appointed, and assigned a day on Saturday next after the feast of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary next then following namely 9 December then next, to appear before the same reverend father in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary situated within the said manor of Lantfey to answer upon such errors, opinions, and articles, as is aforesaid, then to be objected against him to the mere correction of his soul, of the mere office of the said reverend father and also on information, and further to do and receive in that behalf what shallbe just, there being then present there Master **Gely Richard Canon** of Abergwilly college, and **William, prior of Pill**, with other discreet men besides who were there When indeed the Saturday abovesaid was come, the same **Sir Roger** the Irishman appeared for trial in person in chapel aforesaid before the said reverend father then sitting in judgment for a tribunal and thereupon the same **Sir Roger** when required made oath on the most holy gospels to the said reverend father in regard to speaking the truth and answering faithfully upon all points then to be objected against him and enquired of from him concerning and savouring of the matter of errors or heresy Against this **Sir Roger** the Irishman indeed, so sworn, for the mere correction of his soul the same reverend father of his office objected and articled the articles underwritten Which articles indeed follower and are these
First of all that the same **Sir Roger** in presence of one Master **ap Ris John** in the house of **Nicholas White** of Pembroke there being then present there the said **White Nicholas** and his wife **White Katharine** by name **Tyler Thomas** of Tenby and **Baret John** with some others then present, publicly arguing with the said Master **John** said that he would and could make the Lord's body in the time of the mass for thosepresent and for himself thosebones would be bread alone Also that contrariwise he would at his pleasure sometimes make it as far as related to himself and not to thosepresent Which articles indeed, together with other errors besides obstinately adhered to there in the presence of thoseafore written, he then confessed that he had said, which errors, truly, together with all errors against the **Faith** and definition of the Holy Roman church, in writing,

before the reverend father aforesaid and his commissary there namely Master **Lewis ap Owen**, doctor of decrees and archdeacon of Cardigan, with all the others then called to this, he publicly abjured in form following -
In the name of God, Amen!
I, **Sir Roger**, chaplain, now of the diocese of St David's before you **Hugh** etc Thomase heresies and errors which of late before Master **John ap Res** and others then present I obstinately asserted and cherished in the house of **Nicholas White** at Pembroke etc I verily abjure and the said erroneous articles and all other articles whatsoever, erroneous and contrary to the holy Faith, and all heresies, here in these writings and expressly, I humbly and devoutly renounce, supplicating the reverend fatherhood to deign to impart unto me the benefit of absolution from every sentence of excommunication passed by the holy fathers against such wanderers, subjecting me to every correction and reformation whatsoever adequate to and of right required on account of the premises And him the said reverend father absolved in due form of law and enjoined on him a fitting penance in that behalf which he faithfully fulfilled publicly in the church of St Mary, Pembroke *The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 - 1518*

ap Philip John Thomas 1526 sheriff of Pembroke *Letters and Papers Henry VIII Vol 4 p 872*

Abraham Emily 11/3/1855 born Pembroke, Died 24 Oct 1939 Central, Graham, Arizona Left Liverpool on 19 Apr 1856 aboard the S Curling Arrived in Boston on 23 May 1856 Married to **Reay, Miles** on 1 Feb 1875 at Knosh, **Millard,** , Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Adams David 1591 Pembroke Bailiff 1604 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915,*

Adams J P *1791/2* owner Pembroke St Mary's Properties Collector Pembroke St Mary's *CRO Land Tax Records*

Adams John 1838,39 Pembroke Mayor

Adams John 1837 Holyland Board of Guardi**an**s Workhouse, 1838 - 39 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915,*

Adams Joseph 1795 Dec 9 Holyland , **Adams Joseph** 1796 March 29 PembrokeExtract from a letter from **J oseph Adams** to **Cambell,John** esq I suppose you have heard of Miss **Meyrick** death at Bath She died withouta will consequently **Meyrick Mr** comes in for all her Fortune - about £5000 He is now at Bath **Meyrick Mrs** goes there in a day or two, thence to London ---(tenant) Pembroke St Michs Holly Land *NLW MS 1352b ff310* 14 NLW M S 1352 B ff 333 9 1 1796 March Pembroke NLW MS 1352 B ff 333 9, 2 *CRO Land Tax Records*

Adams Major *1791/2* owner Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land *CRO Land Tax Records*

Adams Mrs 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Adams Mrs 18 June 1833 of Holyland HMS Rodney christened on Pembroke Dock

Adams P 1800 June 8 Pembroke(owner) Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records Pembrokeshire Letters,*

Adams Roger 11 Jan 1731 son of **Mr Williams Adames** buried in their own burial ground,

Adams Thomas 1603 Brother in Law of **John Marychurch** of Manorbier 1608 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Adams Thomas was accused in 1601 of assaulting **Bathoe Richard** a cleric *PRO St Ch 5 A41 40*

Adams William 1609 27 Nov born Paterchurch son of **Nicholas Adams** and his wife **Elizabeth** nee **Powell** *WWHR 1915*, age 20 when father died See **Adams of Paterchurch**
Adams William 1610 died aged 8 years 5 weeks and 2 days *alabaster memorial St Mary's Church Pembroke*

Ainger Mr 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Aird Miss 1888 played harmonium before St Michaels Church Pembroke (went to live in Ireland)

Allen Henry George 1880 of Paskeston, co Pembroke, R C M A, Oxon J P, cos Pembroke and Carmarthen M P for Pembroke, 1880-86 Barrister at Law late Recorder of Andover was another son of **John Hensleigh Allen**

Amson Thomas 1791/2 (tenant) Pembroke St Michs house & Garden *CRO Land Tax Records*

Amson Widow 1791/2 (tenant) Pembroke St Michs Court Lodge *CRO Land Tax Records*

Amyas Walter 1375 April clerk *Close Roll49 m 3d (Cal pp286 7 8) 1375Close Roll49 m 23d (Cal p 248) 1376 August 24 BlatherwickPatent Roll49 pt 1 m6 (Cal p 124) 21 Westminster*

Andrewe Humphrey 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Andrewe Thomas 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Andrewes Fredrick T 1892 Dec 18 Vicar Pembroke St Michaels *WWHR* Vol3 p 235,

Appelton Richard 1406, December clerk Auditors - **Westwode Roger**, baron,*Wales* - Account of **Court,Francis** ' chevalier', of divers artillery and stuffs by him received of **Somer Henry,** late keeper of the King's wardrobe in the Tower of London, for the safe custody of the castle of Pembroke from 23 May, 7 Henry IV (1406) to Michaelmas, 12 Henry IV (1411)
Received 16 crossbows, 3,000 quarells, 4 hausepees, 4 baldricks, 50 lbs of powder for guns and 50 lbs of saltpetre, all of which remain there *Exchequer K R Account, Bundle 44, No 13*

Argent George 1972 Builders Pembroke repaired Carew Tidal Mill

Arnson Miss 1791/2 (tenant) Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Auger Henry 1326 to1329 Pembroke *Ministers Account 1208 m 12*,

Aunger Henry 1327- 1328 *Kyngiswode Ministers Account 1208 No 5,*

Avenel Nicholas 1202 July August sheriff of Pembrok *5 Cal Pat Rolls 1330 1334 nd 1204 1214Gir Camb De Jure (R S) Vol III p 227*

Axton John Thomas 26 Mar 1845 born Pembroke, Wales Died 14 Dec 1926 Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah Left Liverpool on 19 Apr 1856 aboard the S Curling Arrival Arrived in Boston on 23 May 1856 Marriage(s) Married to **Bell, Harriet Leach** on 20 May 1888 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah Sources IGI *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Babbington Professor 1880 St Michaels Church Pembroke

Bagg Jennett 1654? Pembroke? Married **Hinton William** had sons **Hinton Thomas, Hinton John** & **Hinton Henry**, *WWHR 1915*

Bagshaw Sam 1791/2 (tenant) Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Baine Duncan 1722 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915,*

Bancan Stephen 1332/1333 Pembroc Senescallo Pembroc Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—*Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 Arch Camb 1879*

Banckes Henry 1625 gent Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915,*

Baret John 1486, 10 November Acts before the reverend father **Hugh** aforesaid in his manor of Lantfey of the diocese of St Davids had and begun on 10 November in the year as above and continued day by day in a Pembroke cause of an error or heretical pravity against one Sir **Burley Roger** of Ireland then present

Barger William 1791/2 (owner) Pembroke St Michs house & Garden *CRO Land Tax Records*

Barlow John 1707,Nov 1 **Anne Barlow** of the town of Pembroke, spinster, **John Barlow** of Slebech, esq, son of **Sir John Barlow** late of MinweareArticles Of Agreement for the Conveyance of lands on the parishes of Minweare, Crunweare and St Issells *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlow George 1714 15 February 14 Sir (Tory) Election Pembroke

Barnes Jn 1791/2 (owner) Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land *CRO Land Tax Records*

Barnes Mr 1791/2 (tenant) Pembroke St Michs house & Garden *CRO Land Tax Records*

Barns Mrs 1851 Matron Pembroke Union Workhouse census

Barret John 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Barret Machaell 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Barrett John gent 1666 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915***,**

Barrett William 1593 1606 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR* 1915,

Barri William de 1299 was witness to grant made by **John de Barri** of St Dogwells to **Simond Richard** at Pembroke

Barrowe Thomas 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bartley Thomas 1632 Aug 29 vicar Pembroke St Michaels *WWHR Vol3 P 234*,

Barton Francis 1791/2 (tenant) Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Barton Mary 1 March 1817 Servant Offence Theft of drink, wine and bottles belonging to the prosecutor, her employer, Prisoner aged 22, According to witnesses the prisoner and her accomplice had taken wine several times before March so that the above is probably incorrect, Pembroke , 1 March 1817 Prosecutor **Mackain James** , , esq, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Baskerfield Jas 1536 Pembroche steward Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Baskervill Richard 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Baskervill Richard 1670 Pembroke Town H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bateman Anne 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bateman Richard 1603 Haverfordwest "a mercer in Haverfordwest, plaintiff " "sued **Gelly Laugharne** of Pembroke Gent , esq,for £4 18 4d following goods supplied about 8 Sept,1603" *Pembrokeshire in Byegone Days*

Battman John 1658 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*,

Baynes Duncan 1719 surgeon at Pembroke 1719 tithes of Jeffreyston and right to dig for coal

Baynon William 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beach Ann 1797 Pembroke helped the french prisoners escape *Roger Worsley*

Beauchamp William 1399, November 29 Grant to **William** Beauchamp of the custody of the castle and county of Pembroke, the castles and the lordships of Tenby and Kilgarran and the commote of Osterlowe with, etc *Patent Roll 1 Henry IV pt 4, m 21 (Cal p 140)*

Beauchamp William 1399, November 29 Grant for life to the King's esquire,**RocheThomas,** of the office of constable of the castle of Pembroke in Wales with £20 yearly from the issues of the lordship of Pembroke, at the hands of the King's kinsman **William Beauchamp** or whoever has the lordship at farm or receives the profits of it, and other profits belonging to the office *Patent Roll Henry IV, pt 3, Ion 6 (Cal, p 117)*

Beaufort Margaret 1457, 28 January Mother of **Tudor Henry** who was born at Pembroke Castle **Tudor Edmund** had married **Lady Margaret Beaufort** she about 13 he died in captivity in

Carmarthen Castle in 1456 His brother **Tudor,Jasper** Earl of Pembroke, took **Margaret** to Pembroke Castle She was pregnant and the baby born was future Henry VIIAncestry linked him to the royal house of Plantaganet although he had no direct claim to the throne His mother was the great granddaughter of **John of Gaunt** by his marriage to **SwynfordCatherine** She had been his mistress for many years and after the death of his second wife he married her and by a special decree enacted during Richard II's reign all their children were declared legitimate with the promise that none should ever succeed to the throne of England
He was descended through his father from **Vaughan Ednyfed**, Llywelyn Fawr's seneschal His grandfather, **Tudor Owen** of Anglesey, squire of the Body to King Henry V, and Clerk of the Wordrobe to the Queen Dowager, **de Valois Katherine,** whom he married secretly in 1425 They lived together for 11 years and had 5 children including Jasper and Edmund In 1436 marriage was discovered She was sent to Bermondsey Abbey where she died within the year, her children were cared for by the Nuns of Barking **Owen** was betrayed and imprisoned in Newgate, he escaped and returned to Anglesey till Henry VI came of age when he and Jasper fought for **Henry** at the Battle of Mortimers Cross **Henry** and the Lancastrians were defeated **Owen** was captured and beheaded at Hereford but Jasper escaped Previously Jasper and Edmund had been declared legitimate by the Act of Parliament Edmund was created Earl of Richmond, Jasper became Earl of Pembroke (**Henry Tudor** was educated at Monkton Priory by the monks but at the age of 12 had to flee abroad)

Bedford Widdow 1670 Pembroke Town H 5 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beech William 1639 Jun 5 Pembroke St Michaels *WWHR* Vol3 p234,

Beed J A 1889 Pembroke Dock and Pembroke Gazette

Beed Lewis 1791/2 (owner) Pembroke St Michs house & Garden *CRO Land Tax Records*

Beede Jennet 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beede Thomas 1650 52 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*,

Beede Thomas 1653 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*,

Beneger John 1300 seneschal of Pembroke in, witness to the charter of **Philip Martin** the son of **Thomas, Martin**

Benet Richard 1467, 15 March General pardon to **Bennrayth Richard** of Pembroke, 'gentilman ', *alias* **Hugh Richard** of Monketon, co Pembloke, *alias* **Benet**, **Richard** of all offences committed by him before 8 October, 1 Edward IV *Patent Roll 6 Edward IV, pt I, m 15 (Cal, p 515)*

Beynon William 1664 Pembroke Bailiff

Birkett Ernald Somerset Dec 20 1910 for 13 years Church Warden of St Mary's Parish – tablet St Daniels Church

Bishop Henry 1703 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Bittle Mrs 1791/2 (tenant) Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Blethen William 1791/2 (tenant) Pembroke St Michs house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Boldewyn John 1329-30 Pembroke reeve *Ministers Account 1208*

Bonner Eliz 1791/2 (tenant) Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Booth Mary 1791/2 (owner) Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Bosher Elizabeth pre1699 Pembroke married **Richard** (**Rice**) **Bosher**, *WWHR 1915*

Bosher Rice 1684 96 d1699 Pembroke Mayor married **Elizabeth**, *WWHR 1915*

Bosher Richard 1670 Pembroke Town H 5 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Boshiour Margre 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Boston Capt 1791/2 (tenant) Pembroke St Mary's Paterchurch *CRO Land Tax Records*

Boulin Rice 1692 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915,*

Bowen George 1791/2 (owner) Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Bowen John 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen Letitia 1804, May 2 **Letitia Bowen** late of the town of Pembroke, spinster, devisee in fee and sole executrix of **Thomas Skyrme** late of Vaynor, esq, deceased,**William Skyrme** of Laugharne, esq, only son and heir at law of **William Skyrme** of Laugharne aforesaid, esq, brother and heir at law of the said **Thomas Skyrme,John Kipling**, esq, and **Randle Ford**, esq, clerks of the High Court of Chancery, **Magdalene Phillips** of Dale, widow, heir at law of **Richard Knethell** of Haverfordwest, gent, deceased,**John Herbert Foley** of Ridgeway, esq, **Thomas Foley,** esq, a captain in the Navy and **John Willy** of Haverfordwest, gent,**John Herbert Foley** and **Thomas Foley**, the acting executors of **Richard Foley** late of Grays Inn,**John Herbert Foley** Release (Conveyance) of Canaston and the Cross Parks, parish of Robeston Wathan *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Bowen Mathew 1650,57 Pembroke Mayor brother of **John Bowen** of Wolfs Dale Pems

Bowen Mathew 1694 , 95,96,98,99 Pembroke Bailiff gent *WWHR 1915,*

Bowen Mathew 1670 Pembroke Town H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen Mathew 1670 vacant Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen Mathias 1676 80 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915,*

Bowen Mr 1791/2 (owner) Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Bowen Mrs 1791/2 (owner) Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Bowen Owen 1614 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915,*

Bowen Rice 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen William 1752 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*,

Bowlin William 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowling George 1829, Nov 2-3 **George Bowling** of the town of Pembroke, esq,**Margaret Jones** of Haverfordwest, spinsterLease and Release being an Assignment of the sum of £2000 secured by Mortgage of Sychpant, parish of Llanykeven, the White Hart in Narberth, Great Molleston, parish of Narberth, Penygraig in the parish of Kilymaenllwyd, co Carmarthen, Finnon brodyr in the same parish, and Tower Hill in Haverfordwest *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Bowling George 1791/2 (owner) Pembroke St Michs Preaching House *CRO Land Tax Records*

Bowling George 1806? St Michaels Pembroke second son was **William Bowling** Rector of Cosheston 1842, *WWHR* Vol 1 P 285

Bowling George owned St Daniels Chapel Pembroke

Bowling George 1 July 1806 Gent, Offence Hanging up putrid horse flesh and other carrion and boiling the same in a purposeful building near the highway causing unwholesome smells in the adjacent area Pembroke Prosecutor **Mansel Thomas,** & **Tucker William** also **George Bowling** Gent, Offence Unlawfully keeping a pack of hounds, causing foul air and noise, Pembroke 1 July 1806 Prosecutor **Mansel Thomas,** & **Tucker William** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Bowling John 1799,1803 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*,

Bowling John 1791/2 (owner) Pembroke St Michs Hones House *CRO Land Tax Records*

Bowling Miss 1889 three lancet windows St Mary's Church Pembroke

Bowling Mrs 1791/2 (owner) Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land *CRO Land Tax Records*

Bowling Rebecca 1791/2 **Mrs** (owner) Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Bowling Ric 1699 d1723 Pembroke St Michaels Parish Mayor *WWHR 1915*,

Bowling Richard **William Trevanion** of Carhais, co Cornwall, esq,**John Mathias** of Killey, esq, and **Richard Bowling** of Pembroke, gentAssignment of a bond and judgment in trust and as a collateral security *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Bowling Richard 1763 Pembroke Mayor son of R Bowling M 1738

Bowling Richard 1738 Pembroke? son of **William Bowling**, 1738,49,61,d70 Pembroke Mayor had a son also called **Richard**, *WWHR 1915*

Bowling Richard 1763 Pembroke Mayor son of **Richard Bowling** who died in 1770, *WWHR 1915*

Bowling Richard 1771 *WWHR 1915*,

Bowling W 1849 Aug 25 Pembroke *WWHR* Vol3 p232,

Bowling William 1718 d 1739? Pembroke Mayor son was **Richard Bowling,** *WWHR 1915*

Bowling William 1842 Aug 10 Cosheston Rector second son of **George Bowling** St Michaels Pembroke, *WWHR* Vol1 p284

Brown Bridget 1670 widow of **Richard Brown** Pembroke Town H 5 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Browne Devereux 1653 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915,*

Browne Richard 1649,1656 Pembroke Mayor married **Bridget Meyrick**, *WWHR 1915*

Browne Robert 1631 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915,*

Browne Thomas 1680,81,82,83 Pembroke Bailiff

Browne Thomas, 1680,-83 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Bryant James Robertson 1836 of Pembroke JP MRCS Captain Castlemartin Yeomanry - son of **Bryant James** -- born Lynn Regis Norfolk Married first **Lascelles Harriet** daughter of **LCol Lascelles** late 66th Regt in1836 and 2nd in 1855 **Hastle Eliza** Juliana daughter of **Rev James D Hastle** Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College Cambridge had Children --three sons and three daughters

Bryant James Dr of Pembroke the Ancient Order of Druids Pembroke Dock

Bryant Mrs 1887 Chancel stained Glass window St Michaels Church Pembroke

Buge Edmund 1406, 10 May Pardon to **Hunter,William** of Pembroke, in South Wales, of the suit of peace which pertains to the **King** against him touching, this that on Thursday next after the Assumption of St Mary, 4 Henry IV, when detained in the gaol of the city of Lincoln, he confessed before **Dalderby William**, one of the coroners of the city, that on Tuesday after the Assumption at Lincoln he stole a collar of **Buge Edmund** of black silk dotted with silver Letters S to the value of 6s, and touching the break of the prison *Patent Roll, 7 Henry IV, pt 2, m 29*

Buller Peter 1841 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR*

Burley Roger 1486, 10 November
Acts before the reverend father **Hugh** aforesaid in his manor of Lantfey of the diocese of St Davids had and begun on 10 November in the year as above and continued day by day in a Pembroke cause of an error or heretical pravity against one **Sir Roger Burley** of Ireland then present For which **Sir Roger** indeed the same reverend father - because **Sir Roger** himself as the said father asserted on the relation of faithfulmen had been and is notoriously and in manifold ways defamed with him and evidently and on probable conjectures suspected of and upon divers errors, opinions, and articles savoring of heresy met expressly contrary to the determination of holy mother church by himself **Sir Roger** held and publicly spoken and preached, as was said - peremptorily fixed, appointed, and assigned a day on Saturday next after the feast of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary next

then following namely 9 December then next, to appear before the same reverend father in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary situated within the said manor of Lantfey to answer upon such errors, opinions, and articles, as is aforesaid, then to be objected against him to the mere correction of his soul, of the mere office of the said reverend father and also on information, and further to do and receive in that behalf what shallbe just, there being then present there Master **Gely Richard Canon** of Abergwilly college, and **William, prior of Pill**, with other discreet men besides who were there When indeed the Saturday abovesaid was come, the same **Sir Roger** the Irishman appeared for trial in person in chapel aforesaid before the said reverend father then sitting in judgment for a tribunal and thereupon the same **Sir Roger** when required made oath on the most holy gospels to the said reverend father in regard to speaking the truth and answering faithfully upon all points then to be objected against him and enquired of from him concerning and savouring of the matter of errors or heresy Against this **Sir Roger** the Irishman indeed, so sworn, for the mere correction of his soul the same reverend father of his office objected and articled the articles underwritten Which articles indeed follower and are these,
First of all that the same **Sir Roger** in presence of one Master **ap Ris John** in the house of **White Nicholas** of Pembroke there being then present there the said **Nicholas White** and his wife **White Katharine** by name **Tyler Thomas,** of Tenby and **Baret John** with some others then present, publicly arguing with the said Master **John** said that he would and could make the Lord's body in the time of the mass for thosepresent and for himself thosebones would be bread alone Also that contrariwise he would at his pleasure sometimes make it as far as related to himself and not to thosepresent Which articles indeed, together with other errors besides obstinately adhered to there in the presence of thoseafore written, he then confessed that he had said, which errors, truly, together with all errors against the Faith and definition of the Holy Roman church, in writing, before the reverend father aforesaid and his commissary there namely Master **ap Owen,Lewis** doctor of decrees and archdeacon of Cardigan, with all the others then called to this, he publicly abjured in form following-
In the name of God, Amen!
I, **Sir Roger**, chaplain, now of the diocese of St David's before you **Hugh** etc Thomase heresies and errors which of late before Master **John ap Res** and others then present I obstinately asserted and cherished in the house of **Nicholas White** at Pembroke etc I verily abjure and the said erroneous articles and all other articles whatsoever, erroneous and contrary to the holy Faith, and all heresies, here in these writings and expressly, I humbly and devoutly renounce, supplicating the reverend **fatherhood** to deign to impart unto me the benefit of absolution from every sentence of excommunication passed by the holy fathers against such wanderers, subjecting me to every correction and reformation whatsoever adequate to and of right required on account of the premises And him the said reverend father absolved in due form of law and enjoined on him a fitting penance in that behalf which he faithfully fulfilled publicly in the church of St Mary, Pembroke

Burley William 1440, 20 August Commission of oyer and terminer to **Humphrey**, duke of Gloucester, justice of South Wales,**Burley William** and **Perkyns William** in the counties of Kermerdyn, Cardygan and Pembroke touching all offences whether of the time of the late or present King *Patent Roll 18 Henry VI pt 3 m 8d (Cal, p 451)*

Burnell Benjamin 1710 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Burnell Nicholas 1669 Pembroke Bailiff 1679 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915,*

Burnell Nicholas 1670 Pembroke Town H 5 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Burnell Nicholas 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Burn Edward 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bushopp Lewis 1608 Pembroke Bailiff gent 1611 Pembroke Mayor gent *WWHR*

Butler Thomas 6 June 1818 Labourer Offence Burglary of the house of **Meyrick,Thomas,** esq, and stealing household goods, wearing apparel and food, Prisoner aged 17, Prosecutor steward to the said **Thomas, Meyrick,** Pembroke , Prosecutor **Lewis, John** Verdict Guilty of stealing to the value of 10/- Punishment 1 year imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Bynon William 1657 Pembroke Bailiff

Bywater ? 1660 (minister) Pembroke *Glansevern MS 7708,*

Cald William 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Calder David 1331 clerk convicted m49 Originalia Roll 3 m 49 Pembroke,

Cale Humphrey 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cale Thomas 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Caly David 1326 Pembroke 1327 1328 1328 s 1329 *Ministers Account 1208 m 12d,*

Campbell Jn 1791/2 (owner) Pembroke St Marys a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Canifer Willm 1791/2 (tenant) Pembroke St Marys a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

de Cantington William 1268 son and heir of **Jordan de Cantington**, gives to the monastery of St Mary and St Dogmael in Kemes all his lands at Fisgard on both sides of the water of Gwayn , the charteris not dated, but two of the witnesses are **de Boleville William**, seneschal, and **de Hospital Tankard**, sheriff, of Pembroke , they held these offices in 1268"

Carrew Thomas 1331 fugitive *m49 Originalia Roll 3 m 49 Pembroke*

Castro Thomas de 1376 was seneschal of Pembroke

Castell John 1386 Inquisitions Miscellaneous *Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 Pembroke*

Castell John 31 May 1358 Juror

Castell Thomas 31 May 1358 Juror

de Castro Martini Sir John , he was a witness to **de Cantinton Willam**s charter of St Dogmael, and afterwards to **Fitz Martin Nicholas** confirmation thereof, also as seneschal of Pembroke to **Mortimers Roger** charter to **de la RocheThomas,** This ofiice had been held by his father, another **de Castro Martini John** 1244 joined with the other notables in the letter to **John** of **Monmouth** as to the attack on Cardigan, and who, as Sheriff of Pembroke, was a witness **Marshall Earl Walter** charter to Monkton Priory In 1324 another

Catchmay Richard 1602 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915,*

Catchmayd Richard 1600 of Pembrock Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Caulfield William 6 June 1818 Labourer Offence Burglary of the house of **Meyrick Thomas,** esq, and stealing household goods, wearing apparel and food, Prisoner aged 19, Prosecutor steward to the said **Thomas, Meyrick**,Prosecutor **Lewis John**, Pembroke *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Cauntrel John 1327 - 1329 Pembroke reeve Ministers Account 1208 m 12,

Cawder Lord 1797 Yacht at Pembroke stolen by 25 french prisoners *Journal 1885 Vol XLI of the Congress of British Archeological Society}*

Cheere Joane 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cheere Jone 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Chepman John 1379 March 4 of Penbrok murdered *Patent Roll2 Richard II pt 2 m 29 (Cal p 327) Westminster*

Child James 1791/2 **(**owner) Pembroke St Michs The Orchard *CRO Land Tax Records*

Child Jas 1791/2 (owner) Pembroke St Marys a plot of Land *CRO Land Tax Records*

Clement William 1652 1660 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915,*

Clement William 1670 Pembroke Town H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cliffton Thomas 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Coale William 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cobb J R 1880 - 83 Pembroke Castle restoration particularly the Gate and Monkton Old Hall

Coci John 1307 September 20 Juror *Inq Post Mortem C Edward II File 4 (1) (Cal p 21a)*

Cod John 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Codd John 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Colby Laurence 1722 of Blatherston High Sheriff **Colby Lawrence** b1682 d1738

Pembroke Mayor lived at Bletherston married **Warren, Mary** *WWHR 1915*

Cole Hugh 1791/2 (tenant) Pembroke St Michs Ladywell Hay *CRO Land Tax Records*

Cole Richard *1791/2* (tenant) Pembroke St Michs house & Garden *CRO Land Tax Records*

Collins Mrs 1791/2 (tenant) Pembroke St Marys a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Collins Sarah 20 April 1816 of LampeterVelfrey, Singlewoman Offence Uttering a counterfeit shilling at market, Confession implicates **Hughes Thomas,** and **Hughes Elizabeth his wife,** Whitland, co, Carm,, Prisoner aged 32, Pembroke Prosecutor **Cole Elizabeth,** Cosheston Punishment 6 months imprisonment and to find sureties for 6 months *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Colynton Richard 1327 -1328 Pembroke *Ministers Account 1208 m 2,*

Cooke Lewis 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Corbet William 1326 the son of **Roger**, held of **Martin,William** lord of Kernes, one fee at Henrys Moat worth £4, and one at Diffrantha (Llanfirnach) worth 60s" In 1327 **William Corbet** (then a Knight) was present at the court of Pembroke, and in 1334 he settled his lands in the counties of Pembroke, Haverford, and Carmarthen, which included, besides the fees mentioned above, the manors and advowsons of Lawrenny and Begelly in the barony of Carew, and a rental at Ramascastle in the barony of Walwyns Castle **William Corbet** was succeeded by his son,

Couch Benjamin 1704 Pembroke Bailiff 1720 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915,*

Courcy John 1702 Apr 4 Pembroke *Picton Castle MS 1487*

Coursey Garret 1656 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915,*

Coursey John 1681 *gent* Pembroke Bailiff

Coursey John 1670 Pembroke Town H 4 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Court Francis 1406, December Auditors - **Westwode Roger,** baron,*Wales* - Account of **Francis Court,** chevalier, of divers artillery and stuffs by him received of **Somer, Henry** late keeper of the Kings wardrobe in the Tower of London, for the safe custody of the castle of Pembroke from 23 May, 7 Henry IV (1406) to Michaelmas, 12 Henry IV (1411) Received 16 crossbows, 3,000 quarells, 4 hausepees, 4 baldricks, 50 lbs of powder for guns and 50 lbs of saltpetre, all of which remain there *Exchequer K R Account, Bundle 44, No 13*

Courtenay Peter 1743 (Vicar) Pembroke St Marys Monkton Vicar Pembroke St Michaels *WWHR Vol3 p 234, WWHR Vol3 p 232,WWHR Vol3 p 238,*

Courtenay Peter 26 11 1739 (Revd) to **Mary** (Mrs) **Jones** *marriage Bosheston Church*

Cozens William 1646 1662 1675 Pembroke Mayor*WWHR 1915,*

Cozens William 1670 Pembroke Town H 7 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cradoc John 1326 -1328 *Ministers Account 1208 m 12, Pembroke*

Cradoc John *1328 - 1329* Pembroke (relief) *Ministers Account 1208 m 12d,*

Cradok John 1324 August 20 Juror Pembroke *I P M Edward II files 84 & 85,*

Crane James 1840 of Penally early inmate *Pembroke Union Workhouse*

[Crane James 1 Apr 1830 born Penally Pembrokeshire Died 6 Jul 1886 Salt Lake County, Utah Left Liverpool on 19 Apr 1856 aboard the S Curling Arrival, Arrived in Boston on 23 May 1856 Married to **Davis, Alice** on 5 Apr 1858 at Iowa City, Iowa Married to **Stewart, Elizabeth** on 3 Feb 1865 at Salt Lake City Married to **Briggs, Rachael** on 28 Mar 1869 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire]*

Crespyng Sir Robert de 1286 was one of the four Knights sent in 1286 with the record from **de Valence Williams** court at Pembroke to the court of the Kings justice at Haverford , he was a witness, as constable of Pembroke, to **de Cantinton Williams** charter to St Dogmael

Crippyn Richard 1386 Inquisitions Miscellaneous *Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 Castlemartyn*

Crippyngis William 1335 June 8 of co Pembroke *Close Roll9 m19 (Cal pp411 2) York*
Cullen Anne 1670 Pembroke Town H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cullen Anne 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cullen Henry 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cuney Richard 1616 Pembroke Mayor *Pemb Hist 1972* lived at Kingeswood his first wife was **Cradock Ann** his second was **Powell, J**

Cuney Walter 1620 d 8 1661 Pembroke Mayor son of **Richard Cluney** Mayor 1616 son **Richard Cuney** married **Lucy? Powell,**

Cuneys Walter 1670 Pembroke Town H 7 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

1603-1825 Cuny family who came from Staffordshire were associated with Golden Pembroke Lamphy and Welston

Cuny Richard 1613 signed his pedigree for Dwnn in 1613 Some eight generations of the family remained in the county for two and a quarter centuries, seemingly the last in the male line was the **Cuny Rev John Powell** 1820-25 rector of St Brides who died unmarried On **Colby**'s map of 1831 are marked Golden Hill and adjacent Golden Farm There is a suggestion that after the French Invasion at Fishguard, some of the French prisoners were held here and escaped with the aid of local girls

Cuny J P 1791/2 (owner) Pembroke St Marys Kingswood *CRO Land Tax Records*

Cuny P 1791/2 (owner) Pembroke St Marys a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Cuny Rev Mr 1791/2 (owner) Pembroke St Michs Lords Meadow *CRO Land Tax Records*

Cuny Richard 1613 son of **Walter** Golden Pembroke

Cuny Richard 24th October 1627 of Pembroke owned Welsh, towne (Welston) Carew

Cuny Richard 1713 Esq ChurchWarden *Old Charity Boards St Marys Church Pembroke* Benefactors of a free school Pembroke 1713

Dalderby William 1406 10 May Pardon to **Hunter William** of Pembroke in South Wales of the suit of peace which pertains to the **King** against him touching this that on Thurs**Day** next after the Assumption of St Mary 4 *Henry* IV when detained in the gaol of the city of Lincoln he confessed before **William Dalderby** one of the coroners of the city that on Tuesday after the Assumption at Lincoln he stole a collar of **Buge Edmund** of black silk dotted with silver Letters S to the value of 6s and touching the break of the prison *Patent Roll 7 Henry IV pt 2 m 29*

David George 1707 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

David Harry 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David John 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Phillip 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Thomas 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davids ? 1546 Bailiff Pembroke *WWHR 1915*

Davids Henry 1667 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Davids John 1585 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Davids John 1679 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Davies ? 23 July 1866 Police Constable No 24 Pembroke

Davies David 1883 Jul 19 Vicar Pembroke St Michaels *WWHR* Vol3 p 235

Davies Francis 1791/2 Mrs tenant Pembroke St Mary's Banjeston *CRO Land Tax Records*

Davies Howell 1742 Rev Moderator of the Calvinists in Pembrokeshire restored and preached at St Daniels *Account of the awakening in South Wales – W Gambol*

Davies James 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs *CRO Land Tax Records*

Davies John 1903 Sep 14 Vicar Pembroke St Michaels *WWHR Vol 3 p 235*

Davies Morgan 1717, 1727 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Davies Morgan 1844 -45- 46 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Davies Morgan 1733 Pembroke Mayor 1741 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Davies Mrs 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's Hill *CRO Land Tax Records*

Davies Rees 1896 Mar 7 Vicar Pembroke St Michaels*WWHR* Vol3 P 235

Davies Rev 1847 Mr Independent minister of Golden near Pembroke State of Education in Wales

Davies Thomas 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St MichS Lewis Park *CRO Land Tax Records*

Davies Thomas 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's Mill *CRO Land Tax Records*

Davis Elizabeth 1785 July 13-14 **Lewis Davies** of Pembroke gent and **Elizabeth** his wife **John Tucker** and **Charles Tucker** both of Pembroke gentlemen Lease and releaseof a messuage etc called White Horse and Golden Lyon and other messuages and lands in or near the town of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davy John 1482-1483 bailiff of the town of Pembroke villa Pembrochie *Slebech Estate And Family Records*

Davy Thomas bailiff of the town of Pembroke villa Pembrochie 1482-1483 *Slebech Estate And Family Records*

Dawes Francis 1663 d 1706? Pembroke Mayor son of **Henry Dawes** and **Margaret Walters** ? *WWHR 1915*

Dawes Francis 1670 Pembroke Town H 4 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Dawes Francis 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Dawes Francis June 16 1686 of Pembroke gent land purchase

Dawes Griffin 1672 89 died 1716 Pembroke Mayor Bangeston son of **Henry Dawes** *WWHR 1915*

Dawes Griffiths 1713 of Bangeston Esq Old Charity Boards St Mary's Church Pembroke Benefactors of a free school Pembroke

Dawkins Thomas 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Dawkins William 1877 Gentleman Pembroke signed the lease *Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records*

de Bello Campo William 1380 May 3 *Patent Roll3 Richard II pt 3 m 17d Cal p511 Westminster*

de Bello Campo William 1388 March 5 Captain of Calais

de Bello Campo William 1402 March 21 Inspeximus and confirmation to **StevenJohn** esquire of Letters patent of the King's kinsman **William de Bello Campo** lord of Pembroke and Bergeveney d at Carmarthen 12 October 2 Henry IV appointing the said **John** by the name of **Stephen John** constable of the castle and town of Tenebye for his own life receiving the accustomed wages and fees and grant with the assent of the council of the said of fine to him for life receiving the accustomed wages viz 2d daily with the due fees and other profits and commodities *Patent Roll 3 Suture IV w 6 Cat OE 54*

de Bryan Guy 1340 June 25 *Steward of Pembroke Add Ch 6027 Pembroke*

de Carreu Thomas 17th November 1326 8th May 1327 steward of Pembroke Estate Accounts earldom *Pembroke 1326 1327 m 11*

de Carreu Thomas 1326-1329 Pembroke *Ministers Account 1208 m 12*

de Carrew William 1331 Parson fugitive *m49 Originalia Roll 3 m 49 Pembroke*

de Castro Thomas 1376 was seneschal of Pembroke *Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen*

de Castro Thomas 1376 28 May steward and sheriff of Pembroke Inq A O D File 389 125 Westminster

de Chastel Thomas 1339 Mar 3 Pembroke ? *WWHR Vol3 p 254*

de Cillyngton Richard 1326 -1327 Pembroke treasurer *Ministers Account 1208 m 12*

de Cilynton Richard 1328 Reciever *Michaelmas 2 Edward III*

de Clare Gilbert 1264 earl of Gloucester and Hereford the castle of Pembroke *Patent Roll48 Henry III pt1 m 12*

de Collyngton Richard 29 Sept 1326 -24 May 1327 Estate Accounts earldom Pembroke 1326 1327 m 11 Pembroke treasurer 1326 to Michaelmas 1327 Ministers Account 1208 m 12 1327 to Michaelmas 1328 Kyngiswode Ministers Account 1208 No5 1327 to Michaelmas 1329 Tenby Ministers Account 1208 m 5 1331 Reciever Pembroke *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8 m 13*

de Court Francis 1403 30 Oct grant castles and lordship of Pembroke *Patent Roll5 Henry 1V pt I m 27 Cal p 315*

de Courte Francis 1406 - 1411 Comfirmation of grant of the lordship of Pembroke etc to **Francis de Courte** etc Patent Roll 7 Henry IV pt 1 m 22-----

de Courte Francis 1406 9 October Grant of denization to the King's Knight **Francis de Court** who has become the King’s liege man and has done homage to the King and grant that he may hold the lordship of Penbrok and all other lands which he has of the grant of the King the King’s father and the King's son the prince*_Patent Roll 8 Henry IV pt 2 m 13 Cal p 331*-----

de Courte Francis 1410 28 March

On 28 March of the year abovesaid the aforesaid vicar Master **John Hiot** Bishop of St David at St David’s admitted **Henry William** deacon to the parish church of Ludchurch of the diocese of St Davids vacant by the free resignation of Sir **Thomas John** last rector of the same and pertaining for this turn to the presentation of lord **Francis de Courte** lord of Pembroke by occasion of the temporalities of the alien priory of Pembroke with the advowson of churches belonging to the said priory being in his hands of the grant of **King** Henry IV And he instituted him etc

de Crespyng Robert 1286 Sir, was one of the four Knights sent with the record from **de Valence's William** court at Pembroke to the court of the King's justice at Haverfordwest he was a witness as constable of Pembroke to **de Cantinton's William** charter to St Dogmael *Old Pembrokeshire Families*

de Cripping William 1307 September 20 Juror 1324 August 20 Juror Pembroke -- *was indicted and found guilty of conspiracy I P M Edward II files 84 & 85 In 1327 Inq Post Mortem C Edward II File 4 1 Cal p 21a Old Pembrokeshire Families*

de Excestre Thomas 1350 Oct 17 Pembroke Vicar St Michaels *WWHR Vol3 p 234*

de Hampton Thomas 1326-1327 Pembroke steward *Ministers Account 1208 m 12*

de Hamptona John 1324 Aug 20 Kings Escheator at Pembroke *I P M Edward II files 84 & 85*

de Hareley Robert 1331 Sir, Pembroke *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8 m 13*

de Hasleye Robert 1330 Pembroke Castle *Pipe Roll 8 m 40*

de Hastings John 1337 coronation of Richard II bear the second sword *Harl MS 1309 f 11 Owen Cat p 249* ***Richard*** *II*

de Hastings John 3 Dec 1325 Earl of Pembroke deceased widow Juliana held advowson of the church of Cilgarron patron Llanfihangel Penbedw 1325 *Close Rolls,Pembrokeshire Parsons*

de Hastings Juliana 1325 widow of **John** married **Thomas La Blount** *Close Rolls/*
de Hastynges John 1369 February 20 Kings son earl of Pembroke Westminster *Patent Roll43 pt 1 m 26 Cal p 223*

de Hastynges John 1390 August 12 Grant for life to the King's Knight **Golafre John** at the yearly rent of 600 marks of all the lands and tenements in the county of Pembroke in the **King**'s hand by the death of **John de Hastynges** earl of Pembroke and lately demised to **de Beauchamp William** for 500 marks a year *Patent Roll 3 Richard II pt I 26 Cal 297*

de Hastynges Laurence 1340 June 25 Earl of Pembroke *Add Ch 6027 Pembroke*

de Hastynges Laurence 1348 Oct 1 late earl of Pembroke *Patent Roll 22 pt 2 m 2d Cal p179 Westminster*

de Hastynges Laurence 1331 Feb 18 minor *Fine Roll 5 m 27 Cal p 235 Windsor*

de Hastynges Lawrence 1331 Heir Minor *Pipe Roll 6 m 31*

de Hastyngs Laurence 1325April 28th a minor *Close Roll18 Edward II m6*

de Hompton Thomas 1331 April 27 Pembroke steward 1327 -1328 StratfordC Inq Misc File 115 13 Cal p290 No 1185 1331 *Close Roll9 m19 Cal pp411 2 1335 June 8 York*

de la Pole Alice 1443 27 February Grant to **William de la Pole** earl of Suffolk and **Alice** his wife that if **Humphrey duke of Gloucester** die without heir of his body they shall have the title of earl and countess of Pembroke to them and their heirs grant also to them of the remainder of the castles and lordships of Pembrok Tenby and Kilgaren and the commutes of Estrelawe Treyne and Seynclere in Wales which the said duke and **Eleanor** his wife now hold to them and the heirs of the duke's body to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies with Knight's fees advowsons of churches franchises royalties liberties prises of Wines fines and amercements and other profits *Patent Roll 21 Henry VI pt 2m 1 cont Cal p 198*

-----de la Pole Alice 1448 2 June Grant to **William** de la Pole marquis of Suffolk and earl of Pembroke whom the King this Day has created Earl of Suffolk and **Alice** his wife in tail male heirs of the castles and lordships of Pembrok Tenby and Kylgaren and the commotes of EstrelaweTreylle and Seynclere in Wales and the castle and lordship of Lanstephan in Wales and the chancellor shall have power to amend any defects in these presents in lieu of grants to the same of the premises by

Letters patent d 28 November 20 Henry VI 27 February 21 Henry VI and 3 March 25 Henry VI surrendered *Patent Roll 26 Henry VI pt 2 m 14Cal p 174*----------

de la Pole William 1443 27 February Grant to **William** de la Pole earl of Suffolk and **Alice** his wife that if **Humphrey** duke of Gloucester die withoutheir of his body they shallhave the title of earl and countess of Pembroke to them and their heirs grant also to them of the remainder of the castles and lordships of Pembrok Tenby and Kilgaren and the commutes of Estrelawe Treyne and Seynclere in Wales which the said duke and **Eleanor** his wife now hold to them and the heirs of the duke's body to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies with Knight's fees advowsons of churches franchises royalties liberties prises of Wines fines and amercements and other profits Patent Roll 21 Henry VI pt 2m 1 cont Cal p 198

-----**de la Pole William** 1448 2 June Grant to **William** de la Pole marquis of Suffolk and earl of Pembroke whom the **King** this Day has created Earl of Suffolk and **Alice** his wife in tail male heirs of the castles and lordships of Pembrok Tenby and Kylgaren and the commotes of EstrelaweTreylle and Seynclere in Wales and the castle and lordship of Lanstephan in Wales and the chancellor shallhave power to amend any defects in these presents in lieu of grants to the same of the premises by Letters patent d 28 November 20 Henry VI 27 February 21 Henry VI and 3 March 25 Henry VI surrendered *Patent Roll 26 Henry VI pt 2 m 14Cal p 174*

de la Pole William 1448 2 June and **Alice** his wife earl of Pembroke *Patent Roll 26 Henry VI pt 2 m 14 Cal p 174*

de Laureny Wioti 1324 August 20 Juror Pembroke *I P M Edward II files 84 & 85*

de Luny John 1324 August 20 Juror Pembroke free tenant December 6th 1324 Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 85*

de Menill William 1348 Nov 7 his steward of Pembroke *Patent Roll22 pt 3 m 26 Cal pp199 200 Sandwich*

de Molis Nicholas 1245 December 3 castles of Pembrok and Tinbye *Patent Roll30 Henry 111 m 9 Cal p 468 Windsor*

de Montgomery Arnulf First Pembroke Castle Wooden stakes and turf acc to *Giraldus Cambrensis –The Journey Through Wales c1100*

de Montgomery Arnulf 1102 *Brut y Tywysogyon*

de **Montgomery Arnulf** 1098 August 17 founded Benedictine cell at Pembroke by subordinate to St Martin at Sees *Cal Doc France ed Round pp237 8 No 666*

de Montgomery Arnulph 1093 fortified the site of Pembroke Castle conquered lands in Pembrokeshire area given Dyfed by **William Rufus** 1094 *WWHR Vol3 p 236*

de Mortimer Roger 29 Sept 1326 -24 May 1327 Sir *Estate Accounts earldom Pembroke 1326 1327 m 11*

de Percy Thomas 1402 October 24 Grant to **Thomas de Percy** of 500 marks out of the issues of the castle and county of Pembroke the castles and lordships of Tyneby and Kilgarran and the commote of Osterlowe etc *Patent Roll 4 Henry IV pt 1 m 21 Cal p 167*

de Perers Alice 1400 June 6 Commission to **de BeauchampWilliam 'chivaler' VernonRalph 'chivaler' BedeThomas' Gwyn William** and **Perot David** esquire sheriff of Pembroke to enquire into the petition of **Barr Matilda** late the wife of **Barr David** 'chivaler' that dower may be assigned to her from the castle and lordship of Maynerber and the manor of Pennalee in Wales in the said county of which her husbandwas seised in his demesne as of fee so that she is entitled to dower as he alienated the same to **de Wyndesore William** and **de Perers Alice** and the said **Alice** after the deaths of the said **David** and **William** sold the same to **John** late **duke of Exeter** so that the said duke and **Alice** kept her from her dower for eight years *Patent Roll 1 Henry IV pt 7 m10d Cal p315*

de Rutzen Baron 1852 April 24 Thomas Mansel of the town of Pembroke surgeon and Eliza his wife John Miles of Templeton gent**Baron de RutzenBaroness de Rutzen** and the eldest son of the **Baron** and **Baroness de Rutzen**Lionel Oliver of the Inner Temple London esq barrister at lawConveyance of messuages and lands in the parish of Minweare *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

de Rutzen Baroness 1852 April 24 **Thomas Mansel** of the town of Pembroke surgeon and **Eliza** his wife **John Miles** of Templeton gent **Baron de Rutzen, Baroness de Rutzen** and the eldest son of the **Baron** and **Baroness de Rutzen Lionel Oliver** of the Inner Temple London esq barrister at law Conveyance of messuages and lands in the parish of Minweare *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

de Schirborn Nicholas 1328 -1329 Pembroke *Ministers Account 1208 m 12d*

de Schirbourn Nicholas 1340 June 25 *special pardon Add Ch 6027 Pembroke*

de Scourlagyston Nicholas 1327 -1328 *Ministers Account Pembroke 1208 m 12 Pembroke 1328 to Michaelmas 1329 Ministers Account 1208 m 12d Pembroke 1326 to Michaelmas 1327 Ministers Account 1208 m 12*

de Shirburn John 1362 died Angle Juror at Pembroke in 1357 Angle *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*

de Valance Aymer 1299 Jun 29 Pembroke Earl son of **Joan de Valance** August 20 1324 Castlemartin- inherited he was an absentee from Pembroke 1296 *WWHR Vol1 P 267 I P M Edward II files 84 & 8*

de Valance Joan 1299 June 29 Pembroke Countess mother of Aymer de Valance Earl of Pemk *WWHR Vol 1 p267*

de Valance Mary 1325 Widow April 28th *Close Roll18 Edward II m6*

de Valance William 1247 August 7 *Patent Roll31 Henry III m 3 Cal p 506 Nthampton* Rot. Parl. Vol 1 pp 68 9 1291 *Patent Roll48 Henry III pt1 m 12 Cal p322 1264 6 June St Pauls London Welsh Roll 10 Edward I m 10d Cal p 247 1282 April 7 Devizes*

de Valence William 1289 Earl of Pembroke built the hospital of St John for the poor and sick Tenby soul of Llandeloy Church25 Mar 1313 held Pembroke Castle1247 1296 besieged and captured Haverfordwest1265

de Valence Aymer 1324 At his death held in the county of Pembroke 25 1/2 Knights' fees and one tenth Knight's fee In South Pembrokeshire he held besides the castle of Pembroke the town

of Pembroke with 220 burgages the grange of Kyngeswode the manor of St Florence the commote of Coytrath the Castle of Tenby the town of Tenby with 220 burgages the manor of Castle Martin part of which is dower *Inquisition on August 20 1324 before John de Hamptona King's Escheat at Pembroke I P M Edward II files 84 & 85 held Pembroke Castle1296 1324 Earl of Pembroke I P M C Edward II Files 84 and 85 1324 August 20*

de Valencia Joan 1303 February 20 countess of Pembroke *Patent Roll 31 Edward 1m 35 Cal p 117 HertfordPatent Roll 34 Edward 1m 36 Cal p 413 1306 January 24 Bindon Lands of Inq Post Mortem C Edward II File 4 1 Cal p 21a 1307 September 20*

de Valencia Mary 1331 Nov 16 late wife of Aymer *Windsor Fine Roll m 3 Cal pp288* 9

de Valencia William 1327 -1328 *Kyngiswode Ministers Account 1208 No 5 Patent Roll49 Henry III m 16 Cal pp423 4 1265 10 May Hereford Welsh Roll 10 Edward I m 10d Cal p 247 1278 January 10 The Tower Welsh Roll 15 Edward 1m 9d Cal p 314 1287 July 23 Hereford*

de Villa Pattricii David 1307 September 20 ***de Ville Patrick David***Juror at Pembroke had a daughter **Elen** *Inq Post Mortem C Edward II File 4 1 Cal p 21a 20 Old Pembrokeshire Families G Owen p 76*

de Walsham Ralph 1375 April 21 of the castle of Pembroke *Patent Roll49 pt 1 m6 Cal p 124 WestminsterClose Roll 49 m 23d Cal p 248 1376 August 24 Blatherwick*

de Wester William 1326 -1329 Pembroke *Ministers Account 1208 m 12*

de Wideworth David 1268 son of **William** held half a Knight's fee in Pembroke in 1268 he was present then being a Knight at the Stackpole and Crespyng fine and about the same time at the grant of Fishguard to St Dogmael's by **de Cantinto William** *Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen*

de Wideworth William 1225 was bailiff or sheriff to **William Marshall** Earl of Pembroke witness to the Marshall charters to Haverford *Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen*

de Windsor Gerald -de Windsor Gerald 1100 1135 Custodian of Pembroke Castle Married **Nesta** daughter of **Rhys ap Tewdwr** Custodian Pembroke Castle 1104 held the Marcher Lordship of Cilgarron - the son **Fitzother Walter** Constable of Windsor castle who died in 1135 *Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen*

Deane John 1622 Pembroke corviser Bailiff 1639 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915 Pemb Hist 1972*

Derras Jane 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Derras John 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Devereaux G 1833 Pembroke Dock first Minister Baptists Mount Pleasant Pembroke died

Devereux Gabriel Rev first pastor of Bethany Chapel Pembroke Dock died January 12 1833 age twenty six years buried in the graveyard of the chapel

Dixson Isacke 1670 Pembroke Town P *Castlemartin Hearth Tax*

Docwray John 1530 28 January seneschal Pembroke *Letters Henry VIII Papers vol IV* p 2772

Donne John 1661 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Draper Thomas 1701 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Drinkwater Thomas 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Duggan William 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs *CRO Land Tax Records*

Dun John 1693 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Dunn John 1677 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Dunn John 1713 Pembroke Mayor lived at Crickmarron Monkton had a daughter **Catherine** *WWHR 1915*

Dunn Nicholas 1734 Brownslade nephew of **Nicholas** 1711 Pembroke Mayor and his wife **Dunn Catherine**

Dunn Nicholas 1773 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Dunn Nicholas 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Mary's a house 1790 94 1800 Pembroke Mayor *CRO Land Tax RecordsWWHR 1915*

Easton Henry 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Easton Phillip 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Edwards Catherine 20 Aug 1819 born Pembroke died 29 Jul 1859 Near, North Platte, , Nebraska Left Liverpool on 19 Apr 1856 aboard the S Curling Arrived in Boston on 23 May 1856 Married to **Hopla, John** on 1845 at Pembrokeshire, Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Edwards William 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Eliot Walter 1324 August 20 Juror Pembroke *I P M Edward II files 84 & 85*

Elliot Hugh 1667 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Elliot Hugh 1685 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Elliot John 1639 Pembroke Bailiff ,1646 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Elliot John 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Elliot Mary 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Elliott Hugh 1670 Pembroke Town H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Elliott John 1670 esq of Earweare Amroth H5 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Elliott Mary 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Englebidd Robert 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Ernsting Mr and **Mrs D** ***1939*** Master and Matron *The Pembroke public assistance institution and Woodbine house hospital*

Estenere Phillip 28 May 1376 *Juror Inq A O D File 389 125 Westminster50*

Evans Daniel 1902 15 May new Infirmary Pembroke Union Workhouse

Evans Eliz Mrs 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Evans John Welston 1904

Evans Joseph 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs 2 houses *CRO Land Tax Records*

Evans Josiah 1744 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Evans Mr 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs New Houses *CRO Land Tax Records*

Eynon George 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs *CRO Land Tax Records*

Eynon William 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's *CRO Land Tax Records*

Fender William 1654 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Fender William 1664 Pembroke corviser Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Fender William 1696 gent Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Ferrier Benj 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Ferrier James 1769 Pennar *Mayor of Pembroke*

Ferrier Jenkin 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Ferrier Jenkin 1670 of Pennar Pembroke Town H 4 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Ferrior Benjamin 1748 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Ferrior Benjm 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's Pennar *CRO Land Tax Records*

Ferrior Jenkin 1739 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Ferrior Jenkin 1751 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Ferrior Jenkin 1768, Nov 7 **Jenkin Ferrior** of Pembroke, esq, and **Bridget Foley** of Ridgeway, widow, executrix of **John Foley,** gent, her late husband, deceased,**Ann Trevanion o**f Slebech, widow of **William Trevanion** late of Carhais, co Cornwall, deceasedSurrender of a Mortgage of the castle of Narberth and the lands, etc**,** *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Ferrior Jenkin 1759, Oct 10 **Edward Eliot** of Port Eliot, co Cornwall, esq, and **John**

Fortescue of Penwarne, co Cornwall, esq,**William Trevanion** of Carhais, co Cornwall, esq,**Jenkin Ferrior** of Pembroke, gent, and **John Foley** of Ridgeway, gentAssignment of Solston otherwise Sodston, Moleston Back, Narberth Mill, parish of Narberth, the capital messuages and lands called Slebech, Kants, Piccell, Toch, High Toch, parish of Slebetch, messuages and lands in Minwear parish, Ruturno in Robeston Wathan parish, and Kilrew and Blaenwithnoe in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Ferrior Jenkin 1759, Oct 10 **John Foley** of Ridgeway, gent,**Jenkin Ferrior** of Pembroke, gent,**William Trevanion** of Carhais, co Cornwall, esq,**John Mathias** of Killey, esq, and **Richard Bowling** of Pembroke, gentAssignment of a bond and judgment in trust and as a collateral security *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Ferrior Jenkin 1769,71,74,80 Pembroke Mayor Monument inscribed at St Brides Pembs *WWHR 1915*

Ferrior Mr 1786 Pennar Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Ferrior Mrs 1786 Pennar register of Land Tax land owned by **Sir William Owen**

Field William 1697 d1724 Pembroke Mayor wife name **Judith** *WWHR 1915*

FitzGilbert de Clare Gilbert 1138 1148 held Pembroke Castle

FitzGilbert Richard 1148 1176 held Pembroke Castle

FitzHenry Henry 1298 son of **Henry** Witness *Sloane* charter*XXXII 14 British Museum*

Flemming William 1653 Pembroke _ Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Flowers John 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs Cross House *CRO Land Tax Records*

Folland Anne 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Ford Alexander 1686 Pembroke Mayor mercer married **Grace** their son and heir **William Ford** *WWHR 1915*

Ford Alexander 1713 gent *ChurchWarden Old Charity Boards St Mary's Church Pembroke Benefactors of a free school Pembroke*

Ford Grace 1720 Pembroke married **Alexander Ford** had a son **William** *WWHR 1915*

Ford William 1720 Pembroke mercer son of **Alexander Ford** and **Grace** *WWHR 1915*

Forns Eliz 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Froyne J C 1834 Chief Constructor Pater Yard Pembroke Dock Pembroke Dockyard Apprentice Born 1834 After he retired in 1895 lived Pembroke, Mayor also JP

Froyne John 1606 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Froyne John the **Younge**r 21 February 1792 Yeoman Offence Breach of the peace by meeting with others to play football in the highway, destroying lamps and windows Pembroke

Prosecutor**Abraham Leach** the Younger, esq *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Froyne Willm 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Froyne William 1791/2 Snr tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Furlong Henry 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs Kingston Farm *CRO Land Tax Records*

Furlong Jn 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Furlong ? 1791/2 widow of **Francis** tenant Pembroke St Michs 2 fields *CRO Land Tax Records*

Galy John pre 21 November 1399 prior of Pembroke died

Gambold Mary 1791/2 **Mrs** tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Game Aaron 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Garratts **Thomas** 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land *CRO Land Tax Records*

Garrett Samuel 8 Jan 1819 born Pembroke Pembrokeshire died 3 Aug 1855 Troedyrhiw, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan Married to **Webb Edmunds, Ruth** on 27 Oct 1845 at Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Gawdin Dennis 1670 Sir Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

George Richd 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs *CRO Land Tax Records*

Gerald Richard 1331 fugitive *m49 Originalia Roll 3 m 49 Pembroke*

Gerald William 1331 fugitive *m49 Originalia Roll 3 m 49 Pembroke*

Geralt ? 1095-1097 the steward to whom had been assigned the stewardship of the castle of Penuro ravaged the boundaries of Mynyv *Brut y Tyw Rhysp272 also Ann Camb pp30*

Gibbon Phillip 1690 Pembroke Bailiff

Gibbon Richard 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gibbon William 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gilbert John 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs Mill Fields *CRO Land Tax Records*

Gogh John 1339 Apr 1 Pembroke? *WWHR Vol3 p 254*

Golafre John 1390-1396 Keeper of Pembroke Castle 1390, August 12 Grant, for life, to the King's Knight, **John Golafre**, at the yearly rent of 600 marks, of all the lands and tenements in the

county of Pembroke in the King's hand by the death of **John de Hastynges,** earl of Pembroke, and lately demised to **William de Beauchamp** for 500 marks a year **Golafre John** On September 16 in this year1390, was appointed keeper of the castle and county of Pembroke, the commotes of Oystrekowe, Seint Clere and Trallarn and Kilgarran *Patent Roll 3 Richard II, pt I 26 Cal, 297 CL CPR ii, p27*

Gorfen Walter , 1450, 8 October **Walter Gorfen,** appointed auditor in the county of Pembroke etc *Patent Roll Cal, p 405*

Gough Joe 1 April 1944 of Pembroke - detective with the Pembrokeshire Constabulary

Gough Roger 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Grey Richard 1402 23 July Lord assemble people of Pembroke war against the Welsh, rebels Rotulus Viacii 3 Henry IV m27 Cal p 139

Griffith John 1535- 6 St Daniels Pemb *WWHR Vol3 P 231*

Griffith Johannes 1534 clericus Libera Capella Sancti Danielis juxta Pembr *Valor Eccl*

Griffith John 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Mary 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffiths David 1840 boundary wall *Pembroke Union Workhouse*

Griffiths John 1547 priest fre chappell of Saynt Danyell

Griffiths W M 1903-1904 Mayor of the borough

Grindon Elizabeth 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Grindon James 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gullon Henry February 8th 1889 Bankers Row Pembroke age 15 died Bentlas to Pennar Ferry Pembroke Dock

Gwillim Lewis 1639 Pembroke gent son of **Richard** and **Anne Gwillim**

Gwyllim/Gwillym Lewis 1637 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Gwillim Richard 1609 Pembroke Bailiff see also entry under Gwyllim was a Merchant wifes name **Anne** son **Lewis** 1617 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Gwilym Griffin 1585 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Gwither John 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gwither Richard 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*
Gwyllym Anne 1639 Pembroke etc Husband was **Richard Gwyllym** had a son **Lewis** *WWHR 1915*

Gwyllym Richard 1621 Pembroke Mayor 1626,29,31,35 **Merchant** wife **Anne** *WWHR 1915*

Gwynton Rice 1571 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Gwyther Jennett 1692 St Mary's Pembroke widow of **Gwyther Lewis** no children mentioned in her husband,s Will *WWHR 1915*

Gwyther John 1665 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Gwyther John 1676 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Gwyther Lewis 1682 died 1692 Pembroke Mayor lived in St Mary's Parish wifes name was **Jennett** *WWHR 1915*

Haggar Leonard 1937? grandson of **William** –remodeled **Hagger**s Cinema Pembroke

Hagger Jim 1904 son of **William** filmed The life and Death of Charles Peace

Hagger Lily 1904 daughter of **William** filmed The life and Death of Charles Peace

Hagger Violet 1904 daughter of **William** filmed The life and Death of Charles Peace

Hagger Walter 1904 son of **William** filmed The life and Death of Charles Peace

Hagger William 1904 filmed The life and Death of Charles Peace

Haggar William 1851 Dedham Vale Essex **Hagger**s Cinema Pembroke married **Walton Sarah**

Haggar William 1930s Jr his wife Jenny Lindon - ran a cinema **Haggar**s in Pembroke died 1937

Hague Thomas 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs house & land *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hakelut John 1355 July 20 Westminster
Pardon to John Hakelut and Agnes, his wife of £80 of the farm of £320 (their farm from the earldom of Pembroke) from 20 February 28 Edward III to the expiry of their custody aforesaid, the said John and Agnes for the period when the heir remains with them at their cost from the said 20 February, to pay £200 yearly, and to be entirely exonerated of the remaining £120; but to pay £280yearly for the same custody in case the marriage of the said heir is sold to them or if they are relieved of the sustenance of the said heir
(Agnes Hakelut nee Mortimer was widow of Laurance de Hastings Earl of Pembroke who died 1347)
Original Roll 29 Edward III m 5

Hall Francis or Fanny abt 1797 near Pembroke Pembrokeshire Married to **Morris, Thomas** on 4 Aug 1828 at St Mary's, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Hall John 3 March 1817 Servant Offence Theft of drink, wine and bottles belonging to the prosecutor, his employer, Prisoner aged 17, According to witnesses the prisoner and his accomplice

had taken wine several times before March so that is probably incorrect, Pembroke Prosecutor **Mackain James** , , esq, Verdict Guilty, Punishment imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Hall ? 1791/2 Mrs tenant Pembroke St Michs Tenby Land *CRO Land Tax Records baptism St Twynnells Church*

Hall Stephen 1488 vicar Pembroke St Michaels

Hall Stephen 1488, 20 March On 20 March in the above year in the parish church of Lantfey, before the Reverend father **Hugh** etc then sitting there for judgement, with some learned in the law as assessors with him, one **Stephen Hall** of the parish of St Michael, Pembroke, cited and accused by one **Master Hasley**, then rector of St Florence, also present there, of heretical pravity maintained publicly by the said **Stephen** in the presence of some in the house of **James Toker** at Pembroke, WWHR Vol3 P 234

Hampton Thomas 1327 -1328 Pembroke *Ministers Account 1208 m 2, 52*

Hamund David 1331 fugitive *m49 Originalia Roll 3 m 49 Pembroke*

Hante Richard 1482-1483 knight, and occupier of the mills of Pembroke *Slebech Estate And Family Records*

Harald Walter 1324 August 20 Juror Pembroke *I P M Edward II files 84 & 85*

Haran John 23 July 1866 Pembroke

Harries John 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs *CRO Land Tax Records*

Harries Walter 1654 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Harries Walter 1710 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Harry Griffith 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harry John 1386 Inquisitions Miscellaneous Pembroke also St Florence *Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131*

Harryes Walter 1649 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Haukiston Phillip 1339 Apr 1 Pembroke ? *WWHR Vol3 p 254*

Haulton Thomas 1408, November 16 Pardon to the King's esquire **John Wyse** for having broken the chamber of one **Thomas Haulton**, citizen of London, within the inn of one **William Stoket** of London and stolen divers goods in it, viz a chain and a lock of silver weighing 2 1/2 ounces, worth 2s 4d the ounce, four girdles set with silver worth 20s, five spoons of silver worth 10s, a cup of maple bound with silver and gilt worth 13s 4d, a fur worth 40s and a cloth and a towel worth 13s 4d, of the said **Thomas** by which the latter sued a writ of appeal of robbery against him by the name of **John Wyse** of the county of Pembroke *Patent Roll, 10 Henry IV, pt 1 m 22 Cal, p 28*

Haverford Evans 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Michs *CRO Land Tax Records*

Haylett **?** 1791/2 Mrs owner Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hellier **John** 1661 Pembroke Bailiff Llamphey H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* 1670 *WWHR 1915*

Hellier **Laurence** 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs house & Garden *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hellier **Richard** 1632 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Hellin **Richard** 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Herbert **Henry** 1693-1751 , ninth Earl of Pembroke, called, The Architect Earl, was the eldest son of **Thomas** the eighth Earl He acted as one of the lords-justices during the absence of the King from England in 1740, and again three years later, and also in 1748 Walpole speaks of him as a second Inigo **Jones**, and quotes several instances of his taste and skill in architectural design He rendered valuable public service in promoting the erection of Westminster Bridge, since re-built He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1743 *Eminent Welshmen*

Herbert **Henry** 1734-1794 , tenth Earl of Pembroke, was the eldest son of the ninth Earl He entered the army, and was made colonel of the Wiltshire militia in 1778 He was afterwards appointed governor of Portsmouth, and attained the rank of general in 1782 *Eminent Welshmen*

Herbert **Thomas** 1461, 10 August Commission to **William Herbert**, Knight, lord **Herbert**, **Thomas Herbert**, esquire of the body, **John Herbert** and **Hugh Huntley**, to take into the **King**'s hands the county and lordship of Pembroke with its appurtenances in England and Wales and the marches of Wales and all castles, lordships, manors, lands and possessions late of Jasper, earl of Pembroke, a rebel with power to appoint stewards, constables, receivers, auditors and other bailiffs*Patent Roll 1 Edward IV, pt 3, m 26d Cal,p 99*

Herbert **Thomas** 1656-1733 was the son of **Herbert, Philip** fifth Earl of Pembroke He held several public appointments, and in 1707 became lord-lieutenant of Ireland He was a man of great learning, especially in mathematics He was president of the Royal Society in 1689-90, *Eminent Welshmen*

Herbert **William** 1461, 10 August Commission to **William Herbert**, Knight, lord **Herbert**, **Thomas Herbert**, esquire of the body, **John Herbert** and **Hugh Huntley,** to take into the King's hands the county and lordship of Pembroke with its appurtenances in England and Wales and the marches of Wales and all castles, lordships, manors, lands and possessions late of Jasper, earl of Pembroke, a rebel with power to appoint stewards, constables, receivers, auditors and other bailiffs*Patent Roll 1 Edward IV, pt 3, m 26d Cal,p 99* -----**Herbert William** 1462, 3 February Grant to **William Herbert**, King's Knight, lately raised to the state of baron, and the heirs of his body, for his good services against Henry VI **Henry duke of Exeter, Jasper, earl of Pembroke, James** , **earl of Wilts**, and other rebels, of the castle, town and lordship of Pembroke,*Patent Roll 1 Edward IV, pt 4, m 16 Cal, p 114* 10 Aug *Patent RollI Edward IV pt 3 m 26d Cal p 99*

Herbert, **William**, earl of Pembroke, a distinguished character in the reign of Edward IV was the eldest son of **Sir William ab Thomas** of Rhaglan castle in Monmouthshire, by **Gwladys**, daughter of **Sir Davydd Gam** Being a firm adherent to the house of York, he fought in several battles against the Lancastrians, and as soon as Edward ascended the throne, in reward of his fidelity and valour, he was made one of his council, arid in May, 1461, he obtained a grant of the offices of chief justice and chamberlain of South Wales, *Eminent Welshmen –R Williams 1852*

Herbert William 1630 April 10th **William Herbert**, 3rd Earl of Pembroke died of apoplexy after a full and chearful Supper held various offices of importance under James I and Charles I acc/to Clarendon he was the most universally belov'd and esteem'd of any man of that age *Stuart Wales W S K* Thomas

Hereford,? 1791/2 **Lord** owner West Borough Priory Tythes , Pembroke St Mary's owner various Properties *CRO Land Tax Records* 1791/2

Hereford ? 1699 **Lord Viscoun**t patron 1739, 1742 St Michaels Church Pembroke *Bacons Liber Regis*

Higget John 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Higgon Jane 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Higgon Thomas 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hill Jacob t1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs Gordy Hall meadow *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hill Roger 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hilling Richard 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hinton Henry 1678 gent Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Hinton Henry 1693 gent Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Hinton Henry 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hinton John 1662 gent Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Hinton John 1667 gent Pembroke Mayor son of **William Hinton** and **Jennett** *WWHR 1915*

Hinton John 1678 gent Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Hinton John 1670 Pembroke Town H 4 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hinton William 1624 Pembroke *WWHR 1915*

Hinton William 1654 Pembroke Mayor alderman married **Jennett Bagg** had three sons **Thomas John** & **Henry** according to his will l 2 12 73 *WWHR 1915*

Hinton William 1670 Pembroke Town H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hitchin Maude 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hitching Jn 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Michs house & land *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hitching John 1707 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Hitchings Henry 1697 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Hobbs Howell 24 February 1789 Offence Riot The town crier had proclaimed that playing football was forbidden in on Shrove Tuesday, as had been practised for some years, being a nuisance to the inhabitants A great number of people gathered, however, to whom the Riot Act was read**,** twice by the ? prosecutor No indictment Pembroke Prosecutor **Llewhellin Pearce**? , deputy mayor *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hobbs William 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hobbs William 1698 Eastermost House West Lanion Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Hodge Abrm 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Holcombe Jane 1791/2 Mrs owner Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Holcombe ? 1791/2 Mr Rev owner Pembroke St Mary's *CRO Land Tax Records*

Holcombe William 1694 d 1698 Pembroke Mayor married **Jane Meare** had a son **William** *WWHR 1915*

Holcombe William 1754,1760 Pembroke Mayor grandson of **William Holcombe** who was Mayor in 1694 he had been in Bengal in 1738 *WWHR 1915*

Hood Benj 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs Underdown Farm *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hood John 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hooke Innots 1670 Pembroke Town H · Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hooke Robert 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs Farr Park *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hooks Robt 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hoton John 1380 April 20 *Patent Roll3 Richard II pt 3 m 23d Cal p 509 Westminster*

Howell John 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell John 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell John A G 1910 Sep 2 Vicar Pembroke St Michaels *WWHR* Vol3 P 235

Howell Morice 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Morrice 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Morris 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Richard *1713* Esq gave 5 pounds the interest therof to the said Free school for ever *Benefactors of the town of Pembroke charity boards*

Howell Richard 1713 of London, Merchant , born in Haverfordwest, gave 100 pounds the interest thereof to the poor of this town for ever *Benefactors of the town of Pembroke charity boards 1713*

Howell Thomas 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howells Benj 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs Brackpool park *CRO Land Tax Records*

Howells John 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Howells Nicholas 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs Hollylands Field *CRO Land Tax Records*

Howells ? 1791/2 Widow tenant Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land *CRO Land Tax Records*

Howells William 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hugh Lloyd November 1701 and his wife **Joan** sitting and kneeling in a seat of Llanion St Mary's Church Pembroke **Hugh Lloyd** and his wife **Joan** tenants Llanion 1710 Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock see Adams Elizabeth

Hughes David George 25 March 1923 Golden Hill Field Pembroke

Hughes Elizabeth 31 Mar 1839 bornMoreland Pembroke ----Franklin Idaho Married to **Fordham, Amos Pierre** Married to **Fordham, Elijah** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Hughes Griffith 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hughes John 1679 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Hughes Margret Pembroke Town H ·3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax* 1670

Hughes Roger 1670 Pembroke Town H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hulm Mr March 1897 Pembroke Town Council Water Committee

Humphrey Cale 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Humphrey Duke of Gloucester 1414, 20 July Grant of **Humphrey**, Duke of Gloucester, of the castles and lordships of Pembroke, Tenbeigh and the commotes of Ostrelawe, Treyne and Seynclere in Wales, etc *Patent Roll Cal p 170*

----- **Humphrey** duke of Gloucester, 1440, 20 August Commission of oyer and terminer to **Humphrey**, duke of Gloucester, justice of South Wales, **William Burley** and **William Perkyns** in the counties of **Kermerdyn**, Cardygan and Pembroke touching all offences whether of the time of the late or present King *Patent Roll 18 Henry VI pt 3 m 8d Cal, p 451*

----- **Humphrey** Duke of Gloucester 1441 gave Pembroke Priory as a cell to St Alban's abbey

-----**Humphrey** Duke of Gloucester 1442 St Mary's parish church of Tenby was presented with the priory of Monkton by the duke of Gloucester **Humphrey** Earl of Pembroke to his friend the Abbot

of St Albans who passed the church on to his sisters in the Convent of St Mary de la Pre Founded by King John for the health of his own, his ancestors and his heirs souls and built for God, lepers and diseased women in a meadow near St Albans

----- **Humphrey** Duke of Gloucester 1443, 27 February
Grant to **William de la Pole,** earl of Suffolk, and **Alice** his wife, that if **Humphrey**, duke of Gloucester die withoutheir of his body, they shall have the title of earl and countess of Pembroke to them and their heirs, grant also to them of the remainder of the castles and lordships of Pembrok, Tenby and Kilgaren, and the commutes of Estrelawe, Treyne and Seynclere in Wales which the said duke and **Eleanor** his wife now hold to them and the heirs of the duke's body to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies, with **Knight**'s fees, advowsons of churches, franchises, royalties, liberties, prises of Wines, fines and amercements and other profits*Patent Roll 21 Henry VI, pt 2m 1 cont Cal p 198*

----- **Humphrey** Duke of Gloucester died by 1447, 16 July
Whereas **Humphrey**, late Duke of Gloucester, seised of the manor of Bonecombe in the isle of Wight, co Southampton, in his demesne as of fee or fee tail, claiming of late on undue information one **John Whithorne** of Wiltshire, 'gentilman', as his bondman belonging, to the said manor, caused the said **John** and all his lands, to be seised into his hands and **John** himself to be brought to Pembroke Castle in Wales and there imprisoned in so dark a dungeon and in such misery and lack off food and clothing for seven years and more, that he lost the sight of his eyes and he suffered other incurable ills *Patent Roll 25 Henry VI, pt 2, m9 Cal, pp 77-8*

Humphreys John Hunter 1812,20 R ev Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Humphreys Willm 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Humphries William 1789,1807 , Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Hunter William 1406, 10 May Pardon to **William Hunter**, of Pembroke, in South Wales, of the suit of peace which pertains to the King against him touching, this that on Thursday next after the Assumption of St Mary, 4 Henry IV, when detained in the gaol of the city of Lincoln, he confessed before **William Dalderby**, one of the coroners of the city, that on Tuesday after the Assumption at Lincoln he stole a collar of **Edmund Buge** of black silk dotted with silver Letters S to the value of 6s, and touching the break of the prison *Patent Roll, 7 Henry IV, pt 2, m 29*

Hurde John 1386 Inquisitions Miscellaneous *Chancery File* 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 Pembroke

Husband J 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Husband Jn 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Husband John 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Husbond John 1560, June 13 of the town of Pembrochia, tailor **John Wogan** of Wyston Release of a messuage and lands in the parish of Slebaiche called Arnolles hyll *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Hyett John 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hynton Richard 1572 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

James David abt 1801 born Pembroke Pembrokeshire died 9 Oct 1843 Llangefelach, Glamorgan Married to **Bowen**, **Catherine** on 24 Nov 1826 at Llangyfelach, Glamorganshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

James Stephen 1340 June 25 *Add Ch 6027 Pembroke*

Jason Alexander 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jaspar Earl of Pembroke 1454 *Rot. Parl. if pp 260 la rebel lordship of Pembroke1461 10 Aug Patent RollI Edward IV*

Jaynor Pembrock 2 4 1698 to **Elizabeth Smith** *marriage Bosheston Church*

Jenkins David 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkins David 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Jenkins David W 1898 Jun 27 Vicar Pembroke St Michaels , St Mary's Pemb Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 235*WWHR* Vol3 p 232

Jenkins H O 02 February 1937 Golden Hill Field PembrokeUpper Pennar and Military Rd Land Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jessop Constantine 1624 a controversial writer, was the son of **John Jessop**, a clergyman of Pembroke In 1624, he was entered at Jesus College, being then twenty-two years of age, whence he removed to Trinity college, Dublin, and took his degree of BA in that university He returned to Oxford in 1631, and took his degree of MA in the following year, then being in holy orders When the presbyterians began to be dominant in 1641, he joined that party, and took the covenant He then succeeded **John Owen** in the ministry of Coggeshallin Essex, whence he was removed to Winbourne Minster in Dorsetshire, in which county he was an assistant to the commissioners in 1654, for the ejection of such as they then called scandalous and ignorant ministers and schoolmasters He was for some time minister of St Nicholas in Bristol, and in 1660, he was rector of FyField in Essex *Eminent Welshmen –R Williams 1852*

Joan 1307 Countess wife of **William de Valance** died

Joce John 1296 was a witness to **William de Valence's** charter to Tenby before 1296," in 1308 to Aymer de Valence's confirmation charter to Monkton, and in 1323, being then a Knight, to that Earl's arrangement with Slebech'" In the next year he held a quarter of a fee at Great Hoaton, as of the honour of Haverford, worth five marks, and half a fee at Jordaneston the Jordeston in St Florence, as of the honour of Pembroke, worth ten marks" he died early in 1327, and the custos of Haverford accounted for the issues of Great Hoaton before **John** the son had proved his age" **Joce John** 1327 the son, was *Juror Inq Misc File 115 14 Cal p 290 No 1186 Suthwell 24 July 5 428 1331 July 24 Suthwell* and was in 1342 a witness to **Laurence Hasting's** charter to Tenby In 1331 *1331Suthwell 24 July 5 428Stanford*and 1357

John Joce 1378 the grandsonwas a juror at Pembroke In 1378, **John Joce** Former tenant *I P M 248 f 105 1376 20 Novembe r49 Edward III* recorded **Joce John** Knight *Patent RollRichard II pt 1 m 27 Cal p 6 1377 July 2 Westminster* in 1378 was made custodian of Pembroke Castle, with twenty men-at-arms and twenty archers" And in 1380 was a juror at Pembroke **Joce John** Knight *Patent Roll3 Richard II pt 3 m 23d Cal p 509 1380 April 20*

Westminster in 1388 **John Joce** "scutifer" had a grant from the King of £20 yearly out of the exchequer at Carmarthen, in 1392 he was a juror at Pembroke and then a Knight, and in 1400 **Sir John Joce** was one of the commission on the King's debts at Pembroke **Joce John** was Commission of array1403 **Joce John** 1403, **June** 16 Commission of array in the county of Pembroke and the lordships and county of Rous to **Thomas** Earl of Worcester **Thomas** baron of Carrew, **John Organ**, **John Joce**, **William Malelefaunt**, **Thomas Roche**, **Richard Wiriot**, **John Eynor**, and **Thomas Rede**, on information that **Owen Glyndourdy** and other rebels of thoseparts for want of victuals intend to come suddenly with no small posse to the marches of the county to seek victuals and waste the county *Patent Roll 4 Henry IV pt 2 m 19d Cal p280*'" Lewys Dwnn" says that **John Wogan** of Wiston married **Joan**, daughter of **Sir Joce**, " lord of Brongest" this would seem to be the **John Joce** last mentioned ----From the **Joce**s Prendergast passed through the Catharnes to the Stepneys

John David 1851 Workhouse Master Pembroke Union Workhouse *census*

John Grace 1791/2 Miss tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

John James 1625Carew shepherd aged 54 Carew Castle *Public Record Office Exchequer Depositions Pembroke 9 Charles 1 Easter No 3*

John James 28 May 1828 Labourer Offence Theft of food - 12 hams, Prisoner aged 40, Pembroke Prosecutor **Thomas Thomas** , innkeeper, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

John Narbeth 14th May 1814 Carpenter Pembroke started building first houses Pembroke Dock

John Thomas 13 October 1824 Pembroke Labourer Offence Theft from the dwelling house of **Mary Gwyther** of a watch, Prisoner aged 12,Nash Prosecutor **Gwyther Peter**, , farmer Verdict Guilty, Punishment 6 months imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John Thomas abt 1845 born Broadway Pembroke Pembrokeshire Married to **Rees**, **Elizabeth** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

John Jenkins **Margaret** 16 Dec 1837 born Pembroke *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Johnes John 1627 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Johns Glynis (b. 1923): husky-voiced star of stage and screen; debuted in London at age of twelve; she received a Tony for *A Little Night Music* on Broadway in l975. Starred in many Hollywood movies

Johns Mervyn (1899-1992): Pembroke-born star of British films beginning in l934, father of Glynis

Jones Daniel OBE born Pembroke 1912 – 1993 composer of classical music. WW2 worked as a decoder at Bletchley Park – composed the music for the 1954 radio production of Under Milk Wood

Jones David 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Jones David 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones David 13 March 1812 Carpenter Offence Theft of a sheep, Prisoner aged 44, Pembroke Prosecutor**Bowling John** esq, Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jones David 1830 rented St Daniels Chapel as a Baptist meeting house

Jones Evan 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Evan 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones George 1810 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Jones Gilbert 1722 Aug 16 Monkton Vicar , 1722 Aug 16 St Mary's Pemb Vicar, 1722 Aug 16 Vicar Pembroke St Michaels *WWHR* Vol3

Jones H P 23 July 1866 Dr Pembroke

Jones In 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Jones John 1617 Pembroke Bailiff gent *WWHR 1915*

Jones John 1637 Pembroke Bailiff gent *WWHR 1915*

Jones John 1640 corviser Pembroke Bailiff *Pemb Hist 1972*

Jones John 1685 Pembroke Bailiff gent *WWHR 1915*

Jones John 1706 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Jones John 19 July 1806 Cordwainer Offence Burglary of the house of **Alexander Parry** and stealing wheat and barley belonging to the prosecutor, His accomplice indicted separately for the same offence Pembroke Prosecutor **Robert Hart** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jones Margaret 1829, Nov 2-3 **George Bowling** of the town of Pembroke, esq,**Margaret Jones** of Haverfordwest, spinsterLease and Release being an Assignment of the sum of £2000 secured by Mortgage of Sychpant, parish of Llanykeven, the White Hart in Narberth, Great Molleston, parish of Narberth, Penygraig in the parish of Kilymaenllwyd, co Carmarthen, Finnon brodyr in the same parish, and Tower Hill in Haverfordwest *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Jones Owen 1690 Nov 21 Vicar Pembroke St Mary's 1690 Nov 21 Vicar Pembroke St Michaels 1690 Nov 22 Monkton Vicar 1695 Jul 4 Cosheston Rector *WWHR Vol1 WWHR Vol3*

Jones Rich 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Jones Thomas Cordwainer Offence Burglary of the house of **Alexander Parry** and stealing wheat and barley belonging to the prosecutor, His accomplice indicted separately for the same Pembroke 19 July 1806 Prosecutor **Hart Robert** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jones Thomas Yeoman Offence Breach of the peace by meeting with others to play football in the highway, destroying lamps and windows Pembroke 21 February 1792 Prosecutor **Leach Abraham** the Younger, esq *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jones Thomas tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records* 1791/2

Jones William 1607 Pembroke Bailiff gent *WWHR 1915*

Jones William 1615 corviser Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Jones William 21 February 1792Pembroke Yeoman Offence Breach of the peace by meeting with others to play football in the highway, destroying lamps and windows Pembroke Prosecutor **Leach Abraham** the **Younge**r, esq *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jones William 1882 Apr 5 St Mary's Pemb Vicar*WWHR* Vol3 p 232

Jones ,William *1713* clerk, born in the parish of Lawrenny gave £476 the interest thereof for ever for the relief of poor-house keepers and putting poor children of their town apprentices *Benefactors of the town of Pembroke charity boards 1713*

Jones William School Pembroke 1847

Jordan John 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Julian ? Mr Rev tenant Pembroke St Michs 6 acre meadow *CRO Land Tax Records* 1791/2
Julyan Philip 1349 Jun 4 Pembroke St Michaels*WWHR* Vol3 p 234

Keiez (Kneghey) John 1324 August 20 Juror Pembroke *I P M Edward* II files 84 & 85

Kemm Henry 1797 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Kempe C E eight stain glass windows St Mary's Church Pembroke

Keynyn Walter 1386 Inquisitions Miscellaneous *Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 1386 Pembroke*

King John 1210 visited Pembroke seized the house of Carrio –Carew Castle *1212 Rot Lit Pat 92b Carew Castle*

King Joseph 10th June 1829 first Boatswain Pater Yard Pembroke died buried Monkton Cemetary

King Joseph Nesbit 24th March 1824 son of **Joseph** married **Ann Gale** in Pembroke

Kinner William Jnr 1703 d1724 Pembroke Mayor son of **William Kinner** of Angle *WWHR 1915*

Knethell Phillip 1546 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Knethil John 1326 to 1329 Pembroke *Ministers Account* 1208 m 12

Knight John 1331 fugitive m49 Originalia Roll 3 m 49 Pembroke

Kydde John 1402, September 23 Guy etc to Master **John Kermerdyn**, our official, greeting etc Whereas our beloved sons in Christ **Sir**s **John Kydde**, vicar of Angle, and **Robert Salmon**, vicar of the parish church of St Michael, Pembroke, intend, as they assert, to exchange such their benefices with one another and we are unable etc, we grant to you our power and authority etc Dated at Lagharn, 23 September 1402, etc 1402 Sep St Mich Pemb vicar de Excestre 1402 Angle Vicar *WWHR Vol1*

Kylton Robert 1386 Inquisitions Miscellaneous *Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 Pembroke*

Kynaston Thomas 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records* ,

Kyng John of Eston Inquisitions Miscellaneous *Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 1386 Pembroke*

Lacie Edward 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lacy Francis 1709 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Langharne William 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Large J Mr and Mrs 1839 Master and Matron of the *Pembroke Union Workhouse* resigned 1840

Larkin Mr 1830s Preventive Officer Pembroke

Laugharne Gelly 1603 Pembroke sued by **Richard Bateman** mercer of Haverfordwest for £4 18 4d " following goods supplied about 8 Sept,1603, **Gelly Laugharne** was the son of **Thomas Laugharne,** the brother of **Francis Laugharne** of St, Brides**"** *Pembrokeshire in Byegone Days*

Laugharne John 1701 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Laurence Anne 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Leek Martha Jane 8 Sep 1861 Pembroke Pembrokeshire died 13 Mar 1927 Ogden Weber Utah Left Liverpool on 29 Apr 1865 aboard the Belle Wood Arrived in New York on 31 May 1865 Married to **Davis, John** on 20 Aug 1877 at Kaysville, Davis, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Laxe Edward 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

le Chambirleyn William 29 Sept 1326-24 May 1327 Estate *Accounts earldom Pembroke 1326 1327 m 11*

le Despenser Hugh 1325 April 28 the Younger custody of all the estates belonging to **Laurence** the son and heir of **John de Hastyngs** until the said **Laurence** should come of age *Close Roll 18 Edward II m 6*

le Fraunceys Peter 1326 -1329 Pembroke *Ministers Account 1208 m 121327 to 1328 Ministers Account 1208 m 12 1328 to 1329 Ministers Account 1208 m 12d*

le Herde **John** 1326 -1327 Pembroke reeve *Ministers Account 1208 m 12, 53*

le Taylur **Wigard** 1307 September 20 Juror *Inq Post Mortem C Edward II File 4 1 Cal p 21a*

le Wayte **David** 1331 *m49 Originalia Roll 3 m 49 Pembroke*

le Wayte **John** 1331 fugitive *m49 Originalia Roll 3 m 49 Pembroke*

Leach **Henry** 1743 Pembroke Mayor **Leach** **Henry** Great Tithe of Warren 1786 *WWHR 1915*

Leach **Abraham** 1791 Pembroke Mayor **Leach Abraham** owner various Properties ,**Leach Abraham** of Corston 1797 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire CRO Land Tax Records WWHR 1915*

Leach **Abraham** 1802 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Leach **Abraham** 1837 Corston *Board of Guardians workhouse*

Leach 1847 16 Dec **Captain** Union Vice Chairman of the *Board Workhouse School* Pembroke

Leach **John** 1841 - 1916 of Pembroke married **Sarah** was a printer had sons

Leach **Arthur Leonard** 1869 and

Leach **Edward H** younger son of **John Leach** and **Sarah**

Leach Arthur Leonard 1869 – 1957 of Tenby**,** historian, geologist and archaeologist born at Tenby , 12 November 1869 , elder son of **John** and **Sarah Leach** of Tenby Married **Sarah Currie** of Liverpool- He was a teacher in London but frequently returned to Tenby – wrote Leach' s Guide to Tenby Died 1957

Leach **John** died 1837 of Pembroke Had married **Charlotte Elliot** daughter of **G Elliot** and had a son **John**

Leach **John** 1855 of Ivy Tower JP *High Sheriff* Major of the Pembrokeshire Yeomanry Cavalry son of **John Leach** of Pembroke Born at Pembroke 1826 married 1851 **Mary Anne** daughter of **Henry Skrine** of Warleigh Manor Bath Somerset and Stubbings House Berks

Leach **Abraham** 1807, Aug 27 **Abraham Leach** of the town of Pembroke, esq,**Nathaniel Phillips,** of Slebech Hall, esqLease for a year of Diffrin and Diffrin mill, parish of Lampeter Velfrey *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Leach **Abraham** 1791/2 , tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Leach **Elizabeth** 24 3 1756 par **Henry & Anne** *baptism Stackpole Elider Church*

Leach **J** 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Leach John 1796,1801,05 , Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Leach 1791/2 **Mrs** tenant Pembroke St Michs Porch House *CRO Land Tax Records*

Lescrope William 1396, November 28 Grant, for life, to **William Lescrope,** of the keeping of the castle of Pembrok, South Wales, receiving therefor ?100 a year from the issues of the county of Pembroke *Patent Roll, 20 Richard II, p1 m11 Cal, p 36*

Lessery John 1419 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915* witness to a deed 16 12 1419 Calendar of Ancient Documents

Levi George 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Levi Sam 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's *CRO Land Tax Records*

Lewis David 1743 Feb 1 vicar Pembroke St Michaels

Lewis Henry 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Henry 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs Gordy Hall *CRO Land Tax Records*

Lewis Henry 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Howell 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis James 24 February 1789 Cordwainer Offence Riot The town crier had proclaimed that playing football was forbidden in on Shrove Tuesday, as had been practised for some years, being a nuisance to the inhabitants A great number of people gathered, however, to whom the Riot Act was read**,** twice by the ? prosecutor No indictment Pembroke Prosecutor **Llewhellin Pearce**? , deputy mayor *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lewis Jerimiah 1791/2 , tenant Pembroke St Michs Hill Farm *CRO Land Tax Records*

Lewis Mary 28 May 1828 Married Offence Receiving stolen goods Prisoner aged 40 Pembroke Prosecutor **Thomas, Thomas,** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Lewis Mary July 1839 nurse reprimanded for being drunk *Pembroke Union Workhouse*

Lewis 1543 Mr Church Warden St Mary Pembroke *Lay subsidies PRO223 423*

Lewis W Mill Backs Pembroke

Lingen Barker E H 1887 designed St Michaels Church Pembroke Architect1902 15 May new InfirmaryPembroke

Llewelin Thomas 1651 Pembroke bailiff gent Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Llewellin Thomas 1606 Pembroke Bailiff 1615 glover Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Llewellin Thomas 1621 glover Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Llewhelin Anne 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Llewhelin Peirce 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Llewhellin Pearce 1770 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Llewhellin Pearce 1778,82 , Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Llewhelling 1791/2 Mr owner Pembroke St Michs Portclew Field *CRO Land Tax Records*

Llewhelling 1791/2 Mrs tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Llewhelling Pearce 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Llewhelling Pearce 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's *CRO Land Tax Records*

Llewhelling Pierce 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs Perrots meadow *CRO Land Tax Records*

Llewhelling Rich 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Lloyd Dan 1791/2 searcher Pembroke St Mary's *CRO Land Tax Records*

Lloyd Evan 1791/2 excise officer Pembroke St Mary's *CRO Land Tax Records*

Lloyd Francis 1791/2 Mrs tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Lloyd 1791/2 Major tenant Pembroke St Michs Alleston meadow *CRO Land Tax Records*

Lloyd Robert 1698 d1702 mercer Pembroke Mayor wifes name was **Anne** *WWHR 1915*

Lloyd Thomas 1709 of Grove Pembroke *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Lloyd Thomas 1725 Grove daughter **Elizabeth** married **Sir William Owen** -- wife of **Thomas** was **Mary Gwyn** *Pemb Hist* Vol 5 *Owen of Orielton*

Lloyd Thomas 1690 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Lloyd Thomas d1689 Morvill & Grove married **Francis Abra** ? **Phillips** had a son **Thomas, *acc/to*** *Mirehouse, & Francis Jones*

Lloyd Thomas 1670 died 1689 esq Grove Pembroke Pembrokeshire hearth h7 Will proved at Carmarthen 17 12 1689

Lloyd Thomas 1670esq·of Grove Pembroke Town H2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lord Charles Owen 1824 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Lord Eyre Coote 1816 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Lord Hugh 1765 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Lord Joseph 1787,93 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Lord Joseph 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Lord Mathew 1742 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Lord Owen John 1777 born Pembroke

Lord Owen John 1809 Pembroke Orielton inherited the Orielton Estates changed name spouse 1 **Charlotte** 2 **Mary** *Pemb Hist* Vol 5 *Owen of Orielton***Lord Owen John** 1813 Jan 12 Orielton created Baronet spouse 1 **Charlotte** 2 **Mary** *Pemb Hist* Vol 5 *Owen of Orielton*
Lorgan ? 1534 Doctor est rector Church of Walwyns Castle *Valor Eccl*

Loring William Captain Superintendent Pembroke Dock married at Pembroke Dock Miss **Adams** of Holyland descended from the **Adams** of Paterchurch

Lort John 1745 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Lort Sampson 1652 Oct 7 Pembroke Town HW Corp MS 311

Lort Samson 1652 May 13 JP Pembroke? *HW Corp MS 584*

Louden 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Loueney William 1400, November 19 Acquittance of **John Moor,** late dean of the chapel of Richard II, who by the King's command has delivered by indenture to the King's clerk, **Richard** Kyngeston, dean of the King's chapel, and **William Loueney**, keeper of the great wardrobe, all jewels, vestments and other things pertaining to the chapel and in his custody and charge, except certain jewels, vestments and ornaments which were seized at Penbrok and within the lordship of Gower in Wales at the last coming of Richard II from Ireland, of which he has delivered two schedules to them for full information to sue for their recovery *Patent Roll 2 Henry IV, pt I, m 27 Cal, p381*

Malefant William born 1347 **William** the younger was one of a jury at Dale in 1375, and at Pembroke in 1383

Malelefaunt William 1403, June 16 Commission of array in the county of Pembroke and the lordships and county of Rous to **Thomas,** Earl of Worcester **Thomas,** baron of Carrew, **John Organ**, **John Joce**, **William Malelefaunt**, **Thomas, Roche**, **Richard Wiriot**, **John Eynor**, and **Thomas, Rede**, on information that **Owen Glyndourdy** and other rebels of thoseparts for want of victuals intend to come suddenly with no small posse to the marches of the county to seek victuals and waste the county *Patent Roll 4 Henry IV pt 2 m 19d Cal p280 Patent Roll*3 Richard II pt 3 m 23d Cal p 509 1380 April 20 Westminster*Patent Roll*51 m 3d Cal p 501 1377 February 16 Westminster

Mansel Eliza 1852, April 24 **Thomas Mansel** of the town of Pembroke, surgeon, and **Eliza** his wife, **John Miles** of Templeton, gent,**Baron de Rutzen,Baroness de Rutzen** and the eldest son of the **Baron** and **Baroness de Rutzen,Lionel Oliver** of the Inner Temple, London, esq, barrister at lawConveyance of messuages and lands in the parish of Minweare *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Mansel Thomas 1851, Aug 21 – 1852 Contract between **Thomas Mansel**, esq, and the **Baron de Rutzen** for the sale of messuages and lands in the parish of Minwear, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Mansel Thomas 1852, April 24 **Thomas Mansel** of the town of Pembroke, surgeon, and **Eliza** his wife, **John Miles** of Templeton, gent,**Baron de Rutzen,Baroness de Rutzen** and the eldest son of the Baron and Baroness de Rutzen,**Lionel Oliver** of the Inner Temple, London, esq, barrister at lawConveyance of messuages and lands in the parish of Minweare *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Mansel Thomas 1837 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Mansel William Lort 1753-1820 , bishop of Bristol, was born at Pembroke, his father being **William Morgan Mansel,** of that town He was educated at Gloucester and Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated MA in 1777, and DD in 1798 Ordained in 1783, he was presented by his college, in 178S, to the vicarage of Chesterton, Cambridgeshire Ten years later- he was appointed to the Mastership of Trinity, and for the year 1799-l800, he was vice-chancellor of the University *Eminant Welsh, men*

Mansell 1797 Feb 22 Pembroke **Dr** – posted bills all over the County offering 500 Guineasfor the recovery of the two traitorous women who had helped the French Prisoners to escape from Golden Hill Pembroke *French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883*

Mansell Ann 1791/2 Miss tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*
Marlands Easter 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Marshall John 1231 June 10 *Patent Rolls 15 Henry III m 2 Cal p 437 Westminster*

Marshall T G 1897 Aug Walwyn Church Rev *Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest Arch Camb 1898*

Marshall William 1330 built the stone fabric of the Cilgerran Castle *acc to Wade 1913*
Marshall William 1330 earl of Pembroke wife Isabella *5 Edward IIICal Pat Rolls 1334 nd 1204 1214*

Martin Eleaner 1797 Pembroke helped the french prisoners escape *Acc to Roger Worsley*

Martin Thomas 1324 August 20 Juror Pembroke *I P M Edward II files 84 & 85*

Martyn Thomas 1331 clerk convicted *m49 Originalia Roll 3 m 49 Pembroke*

Mason Edmond 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mathew Geffrey 1386 1399 Pembroke Mayor witness to a deed 22 8 1400 Inquisitions Miscellaneous *Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 Pembroke WWHR1915 Calendar of Ancient Documents*

Mathew John 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mathias A G O February 1931 Bronze ornament found in Pembroke Castle

Mathias Benjamin Williams 1772-1841 , divine, was the only surviving son of **Benjamin Mathias** of Pembroke He entered Trinity College, Dublin, and eight years later graduated MA In 1805, he became chaplain of Bethesda Chapel, Dublin, but was compelled to resign, owing to ill-health, in 1835 *Eminant Welshmen*

Mathias Caesar 1767 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Mayler Robert 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

McColl A August 13 1896 Pembroke *Town Council Water Committee*

Meare Francis 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meare George 1670 of Lanion Pembroke Town H 4 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meare Griffith 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs WaterField *CRO Land Tax Records*

Meare Hugh 1670 Pembroke Town H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meare William 1674 gent Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Mears Hugh 1651 gent Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Mears William 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Medlen Thomas 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Melin John 1324 August 20 Juror Pembroke *I P M Edward II files 84 & 85*

Melyne Morgan 1536 Pembroche For 85 fells 8s Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Mendes ? 1791/2 Widow tenant Pembroke St Michs house & Garden *CRO Land Tax Records*

Mends Robert 1670 Pembroke Town H 4 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mendus Robert 1664 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Mendus Thomas 1648 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Merchant William 1698 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Meridith William 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Michs house & Garden *CRO Land Tax Records*

Mertlett Elenor 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meryan Richard 1386 son of **John** Inquisitions Miscellaneous *Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 Pembroke*

Meylet William 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meylett Morgan 1759 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Meylett Morgan 1777 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Meylett William 1672 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Meylett William 1670 Pembroke Town H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meyrick Dr Rowland Bishop of Bangor married **Barrett** Katharine, daughter of **Owen Barrett** of Gellyswick had four sons and two daughters **Barrett Katharine**, daughter of **Owen Barrett** of Gellyswick,who married Dr **Rowland Meyrick** Bishop of Bangor, and died 1593, tomb Hasguard Church, near Milford Haven eldest son

Meyrick Sir Gelly, Knt faithful adherence to the unfortunate Earl of **Essex**, they were boys together and firm friends through life, sharing the fate of the Scaffold on Tower **Hill** in 1601 It was from **Sir Gilly** that the **Meyrick**s of Fleet, near Pembroke, were descended, who took so active a part in Cromwell's siege of that place in 1648 and also the **Meyrick**s of Bush, near Pembroke **Meyrick Essex** 1696 of Bush was one of the gentlemen presented for refusing oaths of allegiance to **William** III By that year **Meyrick** references give the family home as Bush when in that year

Meyrick John died 1732 **Judge**

Meyrick John Francis 1791 **owner**Pembroke St Mary's Bush North Hook Land Tax owned the following properties- Moncton Hares Hole Moncton Lower Castelton Moncton Lower Fleet Moncton Poyer, s Land Moncton Roberts Land Moncton Upper Tenement GroveMoncton Upper Fleet Moncton Windmill Hill *Land Tax Register 1791*

Meyrick Thomas 1828 of Bush, Sheriff married **Jane**, great-granddaughter of **Brown Willis,** the antiquary Their only daughter,

Meyrick Jane Sophia daughter and heiress of **Thomas, Meyrick** married St **John Chinerton Charlton,** Esq, of Apley Castle, Salop She was his first wife

Meyrick Thomas, Charlton 1837 second son of St **John** and **Sophia**, inherited Bush, and took the name of **Meyrick** on his elder brothers death he inherited Apley also he was created Baronet in 1880 Was MP for the Pembroke Borough from 1868 and Patron of the living of Gumfreston near Tenby born at the Vineyard Wellington in Shropshire 1837 married 1860 **Mary** nd nd **Rhoda** 2 daughter of Col **Fredrick Hill** who was brother of the 2 Viscount **Hill** They had children

Meyrick Frederick Charlton born 1862

Meyrick St John Meyrick born 1866

Meyrick Rowland Francis born 1867

Meyrick Dora Rhoda born 1861

On 8 January 1866 the Bush mansion burned down but most of the valuables and portraits were saved The mansion was rebuilt in 1906 It later became part of the old Grammer school and then a nursing home The site is said to be haunted by Judge **John Meyrick** who died in 1732

Meyrick Bridget 1649 Pembroke daughter of **Sir John Meyrick** she married **Richard Brown**e *WWHR 1915*

Meyrick Eliz 1791/2 Miss tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Meyrick Essex 1661 Pembroke Mayor son of **Sir John Meyrick** of Bush he married **Jane Corbet**t *WWHR 1915*

Meyrick Essex Marychurch 1754 of Bush High *Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Meyrick J 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Meyrick J F 1791*/2* owner various **Propert**ies owner occupier 1786 Llanion Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock*CRO Land Tax Records*

Meyrick J G 1786 Pembroke Buyerspool land tax 1786

Meyrick John 1660 gent Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Meyrick John 1669 Pembroke? executer to the Will of **Thomas, Price** *WWHR 1915*

Meyrick John 1669 died 1 11 80 Pembroke Mayor of Bowell Moncton the son of **Essex** married **Elizabeth Cuney** had a daughter and heir **Dorothy** *WWHR 1915*

Meyrick John 1656? **Sir** Bush eldest son was **Essex Meyrick**

Meyrick John 1615 gent Treasurer of the Poor *Bronwydd MS 399*

Meyrick John 1770 ,esq 1811,1822 Bush *WWHR Vol1* p 307

Meyrick John Francis 1765 of Bush High *Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Meyrick John 1736 Judge of Bush **Mary Williams** of Gumfreston

Meyrick John 1656?**Sir** Bush *WWHR 1915* eldest son was **Essex Meyrick**

Meyrick Lucy 1650 Sept 26 Will dated **Lucy Meyrick** of Pembroke *Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days*

Meyrick 1796 March 29 Miss- Pembroke died at Bath without making a will fortune ?5000

Meyrick Jan 1866 Bush House Pembroke burned down

Meyrick 1860 of Bush president Pembroke Dock *Society for the Relief of Distress*

Meyrick Thomas, C 1874 **Sir** Bart of Bush Pembroke and Apley Castle Shropshire Llanion 1898 1878 Mar 15 18846, Jun16 Apley Castle Salop Acc to Rev *Silas T Phillips* T*he* par*ish of Pembroke Dock 1898* ,*WWHR Vol1* P 307

Meyrick Thomas 1834 esq of Bush 26th Sept gave land for burial ground Pembroke Dock *WWHR Vol1* p 307

Meyricke Essex 1670 esq Pembroke Town H 6 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meyricke Essex 1670 esq Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Michell & **Holden** 1988 architects Pembroke-- *Warren Church*

Milet William 1612 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Millard George 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs Red Lyon House *CRO Land Tax Records*

Millard Gwenllian 1640 widow *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Millingchamp D 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Moore Lewis 1668 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Moore Lewis 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Moore Thomas 1678 gent Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Morce George 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Michs Pit Back house*CRO Land Tax Records*

Morce George 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs house & Garden *CRO Land Tax Records*

Morgan Arnold 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Morgan George 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morgan John 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morgan John 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs part of Ritchs land *CRO Land Tax Records*

Morgan William 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morgan William 1902 15 May Green Pembroke new Infirmary *Pembroke Union Workhouse*

Morgan William 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morgans Thomas 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs Watkins old House *CRO Land Tax Records*

Morris Eliza Lady Day 1897 Pembroke *Orielton Rent Book*

Morris Elizabeth 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morris Joseph Smith born 5 Jan 1849 St Mary Town Pembroke Pembrokshire died 9 Aug 1904 Greenville Beaver County Utah Left Liverpool on 17 Oct 1850 aboard the Joseph Badger Arrived in New Orleans on 23 Nov 1850 Married to **Easton**, **Mary** on 6 Nov 1868 at Salt Lake City, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Morris Lewis 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Moy Ann 26 July 1866 age 60 years an accident on Westgate Hill Pembroke

Moyle John 1670 Haskard H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mudge William 16th February 1818 Lieutenant Colonel trigonometric points for the first Ordinance Survey Map St Daniels Church

Mutton Peter 1528 15 March Yeoman usher of the chamber to be constable of Pembroke Castle *Letters Henry VIII vol IV p 1824*

Nash William 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs Morlandford meadow *CRO Land Tax Records*

Never Griffith 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Nevet Griffith 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Nicholas Jn 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Nicholas Thomas 1553 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Obray George born 1 Sep 1815 Pater St Mary Pembroke Pembrokeshire died Oct 1880 Cache County Utah married to **Edwards**, **Maria** or **May Elizabeth** on 13 Feb 1836 at St Marys, Pembroke, Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obray John born 8 Jan 1822 Pembroke Pembrokeshire Wales married to **Palmer**, **Tamar** on Abt 1845 at Pembrokeshire? brother of **Thomas** "**Lorenzo**" **Obray** was baptized by Elder **Evans** at Pembroke Dock before 1851, ordained an Elder on 8 **June** 1851 at the Deptford Branch, London Conference emigrated to Utah mid-1850s but back in Britain by 1861 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obray Maria Mariah? born 8 Sep 1814 Pater Pembroke Pembrokeshire died 15 Nov 1879 Hooper Weber Utah married , married to **Roberts**, **Phillip** on 2 Feb 1843 at Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obray Mary Jane born 7 Jan 1840 Pater Pembroke Pembrokeshire died 23 Jan 1900 Paradise Cache Utah married to **ThomasWilliam Nash** on 1 Jan 1872 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obrey Robert born 6 Oct 1824 Pembroke Pembrokeshire died 3 Sep 1867 - Kidney Failure University College Hospital London married to **Downs, Ann** on 25 Dec 1847 Pembrokeshire? - son

John Robert Obray christened at St Mary's parish, Pembroke Dock,on 6 October 1824 His parents were **John** and **Elenor Allen Obray** His father a shipwright at the Royal Dockyards **Robert** was joiner's apprentice lived at Queen Street baptized into LDS church 15 Nov 1848 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obrey Samual William born 18 Jun 1828 Pembroke Dk Pembrokeshire died 5 Jun 1910 Paradise Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 1 Feb 1851 aboard the Ellen Maria Arrived in New Orleans on 7 Apr 1851 married to **Harris**, **Margaret** on 23 Nov 1856 at St Mary's, Pembroke, married to **Bainbridge**, **Eleanor** at St Louis, Missouri married to **Preator**, **Mary** Deborah on 25 Apr 1870 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obrey Thomas Lorenzo born 23 Jul 1821 Pembroke Dk Pembrokeshire died 21 Oct 1899 Paradise Cache County Utah married to **Shelton**, **Louise** on 24 Jun 1854 at Fort Leavenworth married to **Shelton**, **Martha** on 17 Oct 1854 at Salt Lake City married to **Brenchley, Caroline** on 2 Aug 1857 at Salt Lake City married to **Bradshaw, Ruth Nuttall** on 30 Apr 1864 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obray Thomas William born 11 Apr 1848 Pembroke Dk Pembrokeshire died 12 Nov 1912 Paradise Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 1 Feb 1851 aboard the Ellen Maria Arrival, Arrived in New Orleans on 7 Apr 1851 married to **Kay, Margaret Chatterley** on 21 Mar 1868 at Salt Lake City His mother refused to emigrate and stayed behind with younger son Father was **Samuel Obray** , *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Odo 1125 approx sheriff of Pembroq *MS Fr 18953 f45*

Oriel George 18 May 1813 Innkeeper Pembroke Offence Perjury, Prisoner claimed to have been sworn in as a burgess,Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Oriel George 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs Devonals Field *CRO Land Tax Records*

Oriel George 24 February 1789 Glover Offence Riot The Pembroke town crier had proclaimed that playing football was forbidden inon Shrove Tuesday, as had been practised for some years, being a nuisance to the inhabitants A great number of people gathered, however, to whom the Riot Act was read twice by the prosecutor No indictment Pembroke Prosecutor **Llewhellin Pearce**? , deputy mayor *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Oriel John 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs Grove Mill *CRO Land Tax Records*

Osmond 1670 Widdowe Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen Arthur 1678,81,85,95 Pembroke MP spouse **Mary Powell** *Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton*

Owen Arthur 1698 died Pembroke no surviving issue spouse **Mary Powell** *Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton*

Owen Arthur 1747 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Owen Arthur 1704 05 24 28 **Sir** Pembroke Mayor son of **Sir Hugh Owen** and **Anne** was MP 1708 he died in 1753purchased Paterchurch estate 17161718**W Tucker** was related to his spouse *Ottley MS 510 WWHR 1915*

Owen Arthur 1695 3rd Baronet, 1701MP,Mayor Pemb 1704, High Sheriff1707, spouse **Emma Williams** *Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton*

Owen Erasmus 1762 Pembroke Mayor son of **Charles Owen** of Nash lived at Southwood Pems was Captain of the Militia *WWHR 1915*

Owen Francis 1621 Apr 7 vicarPembroke St Michaels 1621 Monkton *WWHR* Vol3 p 237 *WWHR* Vol3 p 234

Owen George 1603 mentions St Daniels Chapel

Owen Hanna 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen Hugh 1572 gent PembrokeBailiff *WWHR 1915*

Owen Hugh 1632 33 39 Pembroke Mayor of Orielton son of **John Owen** & **Dorothy Laugharne** *WWHR 1915*

Owen Hugh 1755 1776 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Owen Hugh 1804 Sir Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Owen Hugh 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Mary's *CRO Land Tax Records*

Owen Hugh Sir 1690 Grammer School Pembroke

Owen Hugh Sir bart Old Charity Boards St Mary's Church Pembroke Benefactors of a free school Pembroke 1713

Owen Wyrriot Barlow Anne 1729 daughter of **John Barlow** of Lawrenny married **Wyrriot Owen** of Nash He was Pembroke Mayor 1729, 40 53

Owen Erasmus 1762 son of **Charles Owen** of **Nash**, lived at SouthWood Pems, he was Pembroke Mayor and was also Captain of the Militia

Owen John 1723 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Owen John 1730 PembrokeMayor *WWHR 1915*

Owen John 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen John 1813 Sir PembrokeMayor*WWHR 1915*

Owen John 1837 Sir Orielton Board of Guardians workhouse

Owen, **John** , 1833-1896 , a clergyman and author, was born at Pembroke, and educated at St David's, College, Lampeter, where he was appointed by Dr **Rowland Williams** to lecture on Hebrew, as his deputy He had a fine library, particularly rich in philosophy and theology in all ages, languages, and departments *Eminant Welshmen 1908*

Owen N 1786 Sir Pembroke Herring Md *Land Tax 1786*

Owen Hugh 1670 Sir Pembroke Town H5 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen Hugh Sir s roast Ox Pembroke *The Scenery Antiquities and Biography of South WalesBenj Heath Malkin1804*

Owen Thomas 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen Thomas 1829,35 , Rev Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Owen Thomas 1813 Mar 4 MA Llanstadwell Vicar - lived at Pembroke *Hunts Directory Neyland 1851 Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Owen William 1526 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Owen William 1719 PembrokeMayor *WWHR 1915*

Owen William 1757 d 1781 Sir Pembroke Mayor son of **Sir Arthur Owen** and his spouse **Emma Williams** *WWHR 1915*

Owen William 1766 Aug 6 Sir involved in the Llamphey Corn Tithe dispute *Lucas MS 2856*

Owen William Thomas 18 Jul 1836 Maendock Pembroke Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Owen Wyrriot 1729 40 53 Pembroke Mayor lived at Nash married **Anne Barlow** *WWHR 1915*

Owens Hugh 1670 Sir Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Page Ann born 1834 Rosepool Pembroke Pembrokeshire died 20 Jan 1913 Pleasnat Grove Utah Left Liverpool on 2 Jun 1869 aboard the Minnesota Arrived in New York City on 15 Jun 1869 Married to **Pierce**, **John** on 10 Jun 1857 at Skewen, Glamorgan Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Painter David 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs Kingsbridge Field *CRO Land Tax Records*

Palmer James 1546 Merchant Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Palmer Jn 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Palmer 1791/2 Mrs owner Pembroke St Michs Mr **Leach**s Houses *CRO Land Tax Records*

Parcell Willm 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Michs Harbleston Moore, *CRO Land Tax Records*

Parker ? 1791/2 Mr tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Parr William 1530 28 January seneschal Pembroke *Letters Henry VIII Papers vol IV p 2772*

Parre William 1526 30 October kt steward of the county of Pembroke *Court Roll Portfolio 227 No 44* --seneschal 1524 1526 *Letters and Papers Henry VIII Vol 4 p 872*

Parre William 1509 August squire ef the Body steward chancellor and receiver of all lands in co Pembroke *Letters Henry VIII Papers Vol I p 63 Pat 1 Henry VIll p I m 17*

Parry Jane 1791/2 Mrs tenant Pembroke St Mary's Paterchurch *CRO Land Tax Records*

Parry John 1688 Pembroke only son of **Francis Parry** and **Mary** *WWHR 1915*

Parry Mary 1688 Pembroke *WWHR 1915* wife of **Francis** son **John** she held lands in Carnarvon

Parry Michaell 1683 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Parry Mrs 1786 Pembroke N Hook Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Parry Thomas 1706 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Parys John 1326 to1328 Pembroke *Ministers Account 1208 m 121328 to 1329*

Paunsefote John 1401, February 7 Grant for life to **John Paunsefote**, 'chivaler' maimed on the King's service in Scotland, of ?40 yearly from the farms of the castles and lordships of Pembroke, Tynby, and Kilgarran and the commote of Osterlowe *Patent Rolls 2 Henry IV, pt 2, m 37 Cal p 426*

Payer 1647/8 Mar 8 Pembroke Castle "Draft ordinance for declaring **Colonel Payer** and his adherents traitors and rebels , if within twelve hours after notice hereof they shal not surrender Pembroke castle" *Historical MSS Commission Arch Camb 1882*

Paynter David 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's *CRO Land Tax Records*

Paynter Joshua Whittaker 1826,31,33,35 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Pearson 1879 Mr restoration work *St Mary's Church* Pembroke

Pendry John 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Penton John 24 February 1789 Shoemaker Offence Riot The town crier had proclaimed that playing football was forbidden in on Shrove Tuesday, as had been practised for some years, being a nuisance to the inhabitants A great number of people gathered, however, to whom the Riot Act was read**,** twice by the ? prosecutor No indictment Escaped from custody Pembroke Prosecutor **Llewhellin Pearce**? , deputy mayor *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Perot David 1400, June 6 esquire, sheriff of Pembroke Commission to **William de Beauchamp, 'chivaler', Ralph Vernon, 'chivaler', Thomas' Bede, William Gwyn and David Perot,** esquire, sheriff of Pembroke, to enquire into the petition of Matilda, late the wife of **David Barr,** 'chivaler', that dower may be assigned to her from the castle and lordship of Maynerber and the manor of Pennalee in Wales in the said county, of which her Husband was seised in his demesne as of fee so that she is entitled to dower, as he alienated the same to **William de Wyndesore** and **Alice de Perers** and the said **Alice** after the deaths of the said **David** and **William** sold the same to

John, late duke of Exeter, so that the said duke and **Alice** kept her from her dower for eight years *Patent Roll 1 Henry IV, pt 7, m10d Cal p315* ----

Perot David 1401 Commission to **Thomas, Carrewe**, 'chivaler', and **John Michel**, serjeant-at-arms, to arrest **David Perot** of the county of Pembroke, esquire, and bring him before the King and council and to seize all his goods and any armour in his custody*Patent Roll 3 Henry 1V, pt I, m 26d Cal, p 66*

Perot Thomas 1450, 19 May Grant for life to **Thomas, Perot**, Knight, of the office of steward of the lordship of Pembrok in South Wales, with the usual wages, fees and profits etc *Patent Roll, 28Henry VI,pt 2, m 22 Cal, p 326*

Perret John 1339 Mar 3 Pembroke ? *WWHR* Vol3 p 254

Perret Thomas 1398, April 23 Pardon to the elder, of the county of Pembroke, for all felonies except treason, murder, rape and common larceny *Patent Roll 21 Richard II, pt 3, m 24 Cal, p 332*

Perrot Stephen 1307 son of **Perrot Peter**, married **Mabel**, the heiress of Castleton in 1307 he was a juror at Pembroke, in 1324 he held of the Earl half a Knight's fee at Popetovsm" Popton, and in 1327 was indicted for a conspiracy against **Richard de Barri,**

Philipps Anne 1735 married **John Relly** of Pembroke,

Pierce Phillip 1700 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Pigot J 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land *CRO Land Tax Records*

Poier John 1604 **Merchant** Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Powell George 1607 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915* 1610 Pembroke _ Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Powell George 1674 Sept 12 Pembroke was very ill had a nephew **John Powell** NLW MS 11016e

Powell George 1670 Pembroke Town H 5 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Powell George 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs *CRO Land Tax Records*

Powell George 1633 December 13 Tucker deceased *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660*

Powell Hugh 1610 gent Pembroke Bailiff 1614 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Powell John 1674 Sept 12 Pembroke was a nephew of **George Powell** *NLW MS 11016e*

Powell John 1694 Jan 13 Gumfreston Rector *WWHR* Vol1 p306

Powell John 1670 Amroth H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Powell John 1 1 1806 par **John** & **Elizabeth** *baptism Stackpole Elider Church*

Powell John 11 10 1816 par **William** & **Mary** *baptism Stackpole Elider Church*

Powell John 1858 par **Margaret Powell** *baptism Bosheston Church*

Powell John 24 6 1821 par **James** & **Hannah** *baptism St Twynnells Church*

Powell Lewis 1570 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Powell Lewis 1619 & 1622 Pembroke Mayor son of **Morgan Powell** *WWHR 1915*

Powell Lewis 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's *CRO Land Tax Records*

Powell Llewellyn Pembroke Dock and Pembroke Gazette

Powell Morgan 1663 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Powell Morgan 1670 of Golden · Pembroke Town H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Powell Owen Mary 1683 Aug 4 Pembroke and Tamworth dau of **Morgan Powell** of Pembroke spouse **Arthur Owen** *Pemb Hist* Vol 5 *Owen of Orielton*

Powell Rice 1673 d 1684 Pembroke Mayor son of **Lewis Powell** m 1570 *WWHR 1915*

Powell Richard 1683 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Powell Richard 1670 Pembroke Town H 6 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Powell Thomas 1618 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Powell Thomas 1790 Sep 2 Vicar Pembroke St Michaels St Mary's Pemb Vicar Monkton Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 238 *WWHR* Vol3 p 234

Powell Thomas 1790 Sep 2 vicar Pembroke St Michaels vicar 1790 Sep 2 Monkton *WWHR* Vol3 p 238

Powell William 1646 Pembroke? *WWHR 1915* fined 3s

Powell William 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Poyer Elizabeth 1670 Pembroke Town H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Poyer John 1616 & 1617 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Poyer John 1633 glover Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Poyer John 1643 shot 1648 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915* beseiged by Cromwell in Pembroke Castle

Poyer John 1642 3Mayor of Pembroke

Poyer John 1645Col governor of the Pembroke town and castle Chalice to St Mary’s

Church

Poyer Lewis 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Poyer William 1640 Tanner Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Poyer William 1670 Pembroke Town H 4 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Price Alexander 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Price Jane 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Price Morrice 1670 of Pennar Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Price Thomas 1648 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Price Thomas 1655 Pembroke Mayor Alderman had a son also called **Thomas, Price** *WWHR 1915*

Price Thomas 1666 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Price Thomas 1669 Pembroke son of **Thomas, Price** who was Mayor in 1655 *WWHR 1915*

Price Thomas 1666 of East Pennar was mayor of Pembroke

Pricel John 1386 *Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 Pembroke*

Prothero Joseph 1830 held lease of St Daniels Chapel Pembroke

Pudney John 21 February 1792 Yeoman Offence Breach of the peace by meeting with others to play football in the highway, destroying lamps and windows Pembroke Prosecutor **Leach Abraham** the younger, esq *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Pudnor George 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Purser Phillip born 22 May 1853 Pembroke *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Puthand William 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Pwyer ? 1791/2 executor of owner Pembroke St Michs Pwyers Field *CRO Land Tax Records*

Pyce William 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs house & Garden *CRO Land Tax Records*

Pykes 1791/2 Mr Landwaiter Pembroke St Mary's Salt Officer Pembroke St Mary's tenant Pembroke St Michs WaterField *CRO Land Tax Records 1791/2*

Pynde George 1582 3 January 11 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Quide Thomas 1791/2 (tenant) Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Rabson Robert 1611 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Ralph the smith 1326 to 1329 Pembroke *Ministers Account 1208 m 12*

Ramsden Basil 1959 Mrs daughter of **Sir Ivor Philipps** conveyed Pembroke castle to trustees Occupied Cosheston Hall *Acc to Mjr Francis Jones*

Ramsden Ivor l967 Major M B E High Sheriff occupied Cosheston Hall one of Trustees of Pembroke Castle *Acc to Mjr Francis Jones*

Raymond W 04 January 1904 Mill Backs Pembroke

Rede Griffin 1509 18 May steward and receiver lordship of Pembroke *Letters Henry VIII Vol 1 p10*

Rede Griffith 1509 28 August Pembroke *Letters Henry VIII Papers Vol I p 63 Pat 1 Henry VIll p I m 17*

Rede Griffin 1528 usher of the chamber silaginer ports of Pembroke and Tynby *Del Hampton Court 15 March 19 Hen VIII S B*

Rede Thomas 1403 16 June Commission of array *Patent Roll*4 *Henry IV pt 2 m 19d Cal p280*

Rees D 1789 Esq city of London endowed school *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis 1849*

Rees David 16 February 1815 Labourer Offence Theft of hay, Pembroke Prosecutor **Bowling George** Verdict Guilty Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rees Elizabeth -Betsy born 25 May 1845 Broadway Pembroke Pembrokeshire died 20 Dec 1920Stone Oneida Idaho Married to **Evans**, **Thomas** on 1 Nov 1881 at Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Wales Married to **John**, **Thomas** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Rees Ellen born 22 Jun 1853 Pembroke Pembrokeshire died 19 May 1946 Georgetown Bear Lake Idaho Married to **Smith**, **Alfred William** on 11 Aug 1873 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Rees Noah born 14 Aug 1856 Pembroke Pembrokeshire died 27 Nov 1935 Lava Hot Springs Bannock Idaho Left Liverpool on 4 Sep 1872 aboard the Minnesota Arrival, Arrived in New York on 16 Sep 1872 Married to **John**, **Margaret Elizabeth** on 8 Jan 1883 at Portage, Utah Married to **Hughes**, **Mary** on 30 Jun 1887 at Logan , Cache, Utah Married to **Hughes**, **Martha** on 1 Jul 1887 at Logan , Cache, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Rees William 1690 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Reid Douglas Arthur 23 July 1866 MD JP served in the Crimea with the 90th Regiment died in London Mar 22nd 1924 at the age of 90 Memorial in St Mary's Church Tenby last surviving medical officer of the Crimean War. His wife died in Tenby in 1912 age 74
They had 3 sons

“**Dreadful accident and loss of lives at Pembroke Dock Pembroke 23 July 1866**
The town of Pembroke was, on Monday evening last, the scene of one of the most alarming accidents which have occurred here for many years past From the particulars which have been ascertained it appears that about six o'clock in the evening a party consisting of women and lads and children about 14 in number, were returning from a hay-field in Lamphey Lane in a waggonette drawn by one horse The horse and vehicle were the Property of Mrs **Truscott** of the White Hart Inn and when they had arrived nearly opposite the Dragon Hotel the belly band gave way and the horse began to kick This so alarmed the women and children that they began to scream and by this means so frightened the animal that it took off at a furious pace down towards the Lion Hotel and from there up by the Old Castle Here PC **Davies** No 24 attempted to stop the animal but was unable to do so and also got much hurt in the attempt, the shaft having struck him in the side From thence the animal continued its career over the steep and sinuous Westgate Hill and eventually struck the vehicle against the old parapet wall of the Calvinistic methodist Chapel when both horse and vehicle got turned completely over
In this terrible crash a young woman about 17 years of age named **Dorcas Ann Truscott**, a daughter of Mr **W H Truscott** of the " Red White and Blue" Inn Quay Pembroke was killed on the spot, while her younger sister, named Olwin Lavinia, age 14 years received a frightful scalp wound, sustained such other serious injuries that she is not expected to survive Ann Moy, a widow , about 60 years of age - so dread fully injured that her death is momentarily expected A lad named **John Haran** who was driving the horse at the time and his sister - both seriously injured A woman named **Elizabeth Williams** - much injured **Lettice James** , a woman who jumped out before the vehicle was turned over, very seriously injured The whole of the other occupants including an infant in arms, are more or less injured Dr **H P Jones** and Dr **Reid** were at once in attendance and rendered all the medical assistance they could *Extract from the Haverfordwest and Milford Telegraph newspaperJuly 25th1866”*

Two Graves in St Daniel's Churchyard

Truscott Dorcus Ann of Pembroke Quay age 16 years - sudden death on Westgate Hill, 23 July 1866

Moy Ann age 60 years an accident on Westgate Hill, 26 July 1866

Both are buried side by side at St Daniel’s

Remond Henry 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs house & Garden *CRO Land Tax Records*

Remond Hugh 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs Pyctons park *CRO Land Tax Records*

Reymond Edward 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Reynolds David 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs Pwyers Field *CRO Land Tax Records*

Reynolds Dd 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Rice ? 1791/2 executor of owner Pembroke St Michs house & Garden *CRO Land Tax Records*

Rice ? 1791/2 Miss tenant Pembroke St Michs house & Garden *CRO Land Tax Records*

Rice 1791/2 Rev Mr tenant Pembroke St Michs Andrews House *CRO Land Tax Records*

Richards Alice Howells born 6 Apr 1860 Dunder-foot Pembroke Pembrokeshire Left Liverpool on 21 May 1864 aboard the General McClellen Arrived in New York on 23 Jun 1864 Married to **Williams**, **Nathaniel** on 2 Mar 1893 at Beaver, Beaver, UT *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Richards Jacob 1821,23,30 , Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Rickson Jabez 1707 d 1721? Pembroke Mayor Merchant had brothers **Joseph** and **John** *WWHR 1915*

Rickson Jabez 1707 d 1721?? Pembroke Mayor Merchant brother **Joseph**& **John**

Rickson Jane 1691 Pembroke nee **Cuny** or **Holcombe** married **John Rickson** *WWHR 1915*

Rickson John 1691 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915* wifes name was **Jane**

Rickson John 1712 d1712 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915* brother of **Jebez** and **Joseph** he lived at Richardston and Caerwen

Rickson John 1713 Esq Mayor Old Charity Boards St Mary's Church Pembroke Benefactors of a free school Pembroke

Rickson Joseph 1710 Pembroke *Bronwydd MS 1674*

Rickson Joseph 1710,12,14, d24?? Pembroke Mayor brother of **Jebez** and **John** Wifes name was **Anne** he lived at Scotsborough and had a son **William** *WWHR 1915*

Rickson Joseph 1732 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Ridgeway ? 1791/2 Dr owner Pembroke St Michs Deerpark *CRO Land Tax Records*

Ridgeway 1791/2 Mr tenant Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land *CRO Land Tax Records*

Ridgeway Thomas 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Risand John 1543 Church Warden St Mary's Pembroke Lay Subsidies *PRO223* 423

Roach Henry 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Michs *CRO Land Tax Records*

Road John 1851 Mr a draughtsman in the Dockyard designed Trinity Chapel Meyrick St and plans for other Chapels *The parish of Pembroke Dock – Silas T Phillips 1898*

Road John 1848 Mrs Pembroke *Wesleyan Methodists Ebenezer Chapel* Pembroke Dock

Robbin John 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Robbin Mary 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Robert John 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Robert Madock 1619 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Roberts John 1831 was ordained Baptist minister St Daniels Chapel Pembroke

Roberts 1908 **Mr** and **Mrs** Master and Mistress *Pembroke Union Workhouse*

Roberts W 1786 Buyers Pool Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock *Land Tax 1786*

Roberts Willm 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's Beirspool *CRO Land Tax Records*

Robinson 1791/2 Capt owner Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Roch Nicholas 1815 **Rev Dr** of Paskeston -- Pembroke Mayor **Roche** M A Esq Paskiston Cosheston Jan 5th 1847 *Report on the State of Education in Wales WWHR 1915*

Roch John 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roch John 1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roch Mark 1832- 34 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Roch N A 1902 15 May Mrs new Infirmary Pembroke Union Workhouse

Roch Nicholas 1570 Bailiff Pembroke *WWHR 1915*

Rogers Francis 1650 Pembroke Bailiff 1650,Mayor1651 *WWHR 1915*

Rogers Francis 1660 74d 1701? Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915* was a Tanner son of **William Rogers** had sons **John** and **Roger** and **Francis**

Rogers Francis 1673 Pembroke? Tanner youngest son of **Francis Rogers** *WWHR 1915*

Rogers Francis 1674 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Rogers Francis 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rogers John 1616 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Rogers John 1700 & 1673 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915* eldest son of **Francis Rogers** 1660

Rogers John 1716 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Rogers John 1731 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Rogers John 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs Hill Farm *CRO Land Tax Records*

Rogers Robert 1695 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Rogers William 1607 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Rogers William 1612 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Rogers William 1624 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Rogers William 1655 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Rogers William 1734 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Rossant David *1713* of this town, Cordwainer, gave out of the rent of his house 40 shillings yearly for ever to put poor Burgesses children apprentices *Benefactors of the town of Pembroke charity boards*

Rossant John 21 February 1792 the younger Yeoman Pembroke Offence Breach of the peace by meeting with others to play football in the highway, destroying lamps and windows Pembroke Prosecutor **Leach Abraham** the Younger, esq *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rossant William 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Michs Brackpool *CRO Land Tax Records*

Rossant William 1684 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Rossant William 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rowe Elynor 1547 land belonging to St Daniels Chapel

Rowe Richard 1381 Pembroke Mayor witness to a deed 2 2 1382 *Calendar of Ancient Documents WWHR1915*

Rowe Richard 1766 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Rowe Richard 1766 of Northdown Lamphey Mayor of Pembroke, 1775,1781 and l786 *WWHR 1915*

Rowe Stephen 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rowe Stephen 24 July 5 1331 Juror *Inq Misc File 115 14 Cal p 290 No 1186 Suthwell*

Rowland John 1351 Dec 11 Pembroke Vicar St Michaels*WWHR* Vol3 p 234

Rowland William 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rowlands William Bowen 1839-1906 , a County Court judge, was the eldest son of **William Rowlands**, JP, of Glenover, Pembroke He was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, and graduated BA in 1857, taking his MA in 1865 He was called to the bar in 1871, and was made a QC in January 1881, and a beuclier of his Inn in April of the same year Judge **Rowlands** was formerly leader of the South Wales and Chester circuit In July 1886, he successfully contested, in the Liberal interest, the parliamentary vacancy in Cardiganshire, which constituency he represented till July 1895 He had been Recorder of Swansea since 1893, and judge of the County Court circuit No 7 since November 1900 *Eminent Welshmen* 1908

Russell John 1567 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Russell 1670 Widdowe Pembroke Town H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Salmon Robert 1402, September 23 Guy etc to Master **John Kermerdyn**, our official, greeting etc Whereas our beloved sons in Christ **Sir**s **John Kydde**, vicar of Angle, and **Robert Salmon**, vicar of the parish church of St Michael, Pembroke, intend, as they assert, to exchange such their benefices with one another and we are unable etc, we grant to you our power and authority etc d at Lagharn, 23 September 1402, etc **Salmon Robert** 1402 Sept 23 Angle Vicar *WWHR* Vol1 p238 1402 St Mich Pemb Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p234

Saunders John 1702 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Saunders Phillipp 1609 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Scurlocke Richard 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Seall George 1770 Feb 2 Monkton Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 238vicar 1770 Feb 2 Pembroke St Michaels 1770 Feb 2 Pembroke Vicar St Mary's *WWHR* Vol3 p 232
Seall 1770 Mr Pembroke St Mary's Lucas MS 2862

Seis Walter 29 Sept 1326 to 24 May 1327 Treasurer of Pembroke *Estate Accounts earldom Pembroke 1326 1327 m 11*

Sewden William 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Seys Degarius 1377 July 2 Knight *Patent RollRichard II pt 1 m 27 Cal p 6 Westminster*

Seys Degary 1377 kt late keeper of the Kings castle of Pembroke *Exchequer K R Acct Bdle 34 No 29*

Seys Desgarry 1377 July 13 chivaler *Harl Ch 56 B 6*

Seys Walter 1331-2 4to 18th February *Min Acc 1207 11331 Pembroke I P M Edward II files 84 & 8 m 13*

Seys Walter 29 Sept 1326 to 24 May 1327 *Estate Accounts earldom Pembroke 1326 1327 m 11*

Seys Walter 1330 *24* May Farmer of Mills

Seys Walter 1326 to 1327 Pembroke *Ministers Account 1208 m 12*

Shaw Edward 1847 ex soldier from Worcestershire aged 65 schoolmaster Pembroke Union Workhouse (also)aged 70 School master *Pembroke Union Workhouse* census 1851

Sheere John 1602 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Shirburn John 1298 who, as sheriff of Pembroke, witnessed the confirmation by **Nicholas Fitz Martin** of the grant of Fishguard to St Dogmael's

As his son,
Shirburn Robert 1298 , was also sheriff of Pembroke see the de la **Roche** charter of 1298 it is evident that the **Shirburn**s were high in the favour of the Earl and it may be that **John** came to the

county in the train of the great Earl, **William de Valence** The home of the **Shirburn**s was in Lancashire
Shirburn Walter 1327 , who was a juror at Pembroke in 1327

Sidwell John 1611 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Sidwell John 1621 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Sidwell John 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Simond Walter 1327 was a juror at Pembroke *Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen*

Simond William 1378 ,was a juror at Pembroke *Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen*

Sinnett William 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's *CRO Land Tax Records*

Sketch Mr March1897 Pembroke Town Council Water Committee

Skyrme William 1692 b1660 d1730 Pembroke mayor Llawhaden son of **Thomas Skyrme** wife **Jane Poyer,** - they had a daughter **Jane**

Smeaton Richd 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Smedley Isaac 1887 Esq J P Pembroke Dock Society for the Relief of DistressThe Liberal ClubWater Street died June l2th 1896 aged 55 years

Smith William May 4 1904Mr chairman of the Pembroke Borough Education Committee

Smith William 1713 of London gave 50 pounds the interest thereof to the said Free School for ever *Benefactors of the town of Pembroke charity boards*

Smyth Lewis 1572 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Sotherne 1670 Widdowe Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Southernwood Evan 1635 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Spofforth James 22 April 1808 Esq, Offence Assault, Pembroke Prosecutor **William Humphrey**s *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Spurrell Richard 1900 Jan 26 Pembroke Vicar St Michaels *WWHR* Vol3 P 235

Stackpoole Thomas 1624 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Standish Francis 1677 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Standish Lettice 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Standish Thomas 1658 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Stephen David 1567 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Stephen Hall 1488 20 March parish of St Michael Pembroke heretical pravity

Stevens Henry 1603 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Steward Charles 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Steward Thomas 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Steward Thomas 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Stokes Anthony Innis 1809,17,19 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Stokes Anthony J 12 September 1818 Mayor of Pembroke

Stokes John 1811 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Stokes Nicholas 1668 Monkton Vicar 1668 Vicar Pembroke St Michaels 1686 Feb 13 Gumfreston Rector 1688 Pembroke Vicar St Mary's *WWHR* Vol3 P 232

Sutherne 1670 Widdowe Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Swynoe William 1585 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Sydwell John 1657 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Symins John 1692 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Symond Richard 1324 August 20 Tenant *Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids* stewardships of Pembroke and of Haverford *Fine Roll 18 Edward II m 6 Cal pp 334 5* 1325 March 2 Pembroke *Fine Roll 18 Edward II m 6* The Tower London29 Sept 1326 to 17th November 1326 steward of Pembroke *Estate Accounts* earldom Pembroke 1326 1327 m 11 Pembroke Steward 1331 Feb 4*Fine Roll 5 m 30 Cal p 230* 1331 Steward of Pembroke P*ipe Roll 6 m 311331* Feb 18 WindsorF*ine Roll 5 m 27 Cal p 235* steward C Inq Misc File 117 9 Cal p 299 No 1218 1331 Westminster *I P M C Edward II Files 84 and 85*

Symons William 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Syrbourn Walter 1327 -1328 Pembroke *Ministers Account 1208 m 2, 52*

Tasker Nicholas 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Tasker Richard 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Tasker 1791/2 Widow tenant Pembroke St Mary's Furzey *CRO Land Tax Records*

Tasker William 1706 Pembroke Bailiff 1709 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Taylor John 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Taylor Otwell 1553 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Taylor Otwell 1553-58 Haverfordwest Tenant of Sir John Perrot - Inquire into

cases of “concealed Lands Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips *Arch Camb 1897*

Thomas Arthur S 1907 Jun 15 Pembroke St Michaels *WWHR* Vol3 p 235

Thomas B 1830 Rev rented *St Daniels Chapel* as a Baptist meeting house

Thomas David 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Edwin 1877 Auctioneer and Land Agent Pembroke signed the lease Neyland *Wesleyan methodist Chapel records*

Thomas Griffith 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Griffith 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Henry 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Hugh 1665 gent Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Thomas Jenkin 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Jenkin 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas John 1555 Mar 17 Pembroke Vicar St Michaels *WWHR* Vol3 p234

Thomas John 1633 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Thomas John 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Jonathan 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Llewhelin 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Margret 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Mary 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Thomas Morris 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas 1791/2 Mr tenant Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land *CRO Land Tax Records*

Thomas 1847 **Mrs** School Pembroke

Thomas Owen 1836 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Thomas Phillip 1631 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Thomas Phillip 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Phillipp 1637 40 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Thomas Rees 1791/2 Mr Officer Pembroke St Michs Excise Duty *CRO Land Tax Records*

Thomas 1791/2 Rev Mr tenant Pembroke St Michs Hollyland Field *CRO Land Tax Records*

Thomas Richard 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Thomas Thomas 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Michs *CRO Land Tax Records*

Thomas 1632 Aug 29 vicar Pembroke St Michaels

Thomas 1791/2 widow of **David** tenant Pembroke St Michs Rick Hay *CRO Land Tax Records*

Thomas William 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas William 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Thomas Willm 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs David Smiths House *CRO Land Tax Records*

Toker James 1488 20 March Pembroke

Toker James 1488, 20 March On 20 March in the above year in the parish church of Lantfey, before the Reverend father **Hugh** etc then sitting there for judgement, with some learned in the law as assessors with him, one **Stephen Hall** of the parish of St Michael, Pembroke, cited and accused by one Master **Hasley**, then rector of St Florence, also present there, of heretical pravity maintained publicly by the said **Stephen** in the presence of some in the house of **James Toker** at Pembroke, appeared personally and, being there sworn to answer to interrogatories and interrogated, confessed among other things that, on Monday after Quinquagesima Sunday last, in the house of the afore-said **James** , in the presence of Master **Hasley** and some others there, he burst forth in these words, namely that the Second Person in the Godhead, our Redeemer, was not omnipotent before his resurrection from the dead and that, as he asserted, he has heard from the preaching of Master **Smyth** late archdeacon of St David's and bishop of Llandaff and not of his own invention or wit and this article indeed with all other erroneous articles and heresies he then abjured in writing, promising also that henceforward he would never maintain such and this in form following-
In the name of God, Amen!
I **Stevyn Hall** of Seint Michaell’s pishe in Pebroke here afor you Hiw by the Grace of God bishoppe of Seint David that article by me erranyously holdyn and fortified befor Masta Hasley parson of Seint Florence late at Pembrok in the howse of Jamys Toker in grete audience that is to say tht the second pson in Tinite the Son of God oure Redema was not oipotent befor his resurretion which article in especiall wt all other errores heresis and articlis contary to the detminacon of holy church by this my dede or writyng expsly renounce revoke and abjure mekely besechyng yo' revend fadreod in way of charite fro the censur of the church in which I stand in for my for offensis deon ayenst God and the church to assoyll me Submittyng myselfe for my for offens by me opynly holdyn to yo reformacon correccon and punyshment as the law of the church will to yor discrecon"
And after that he had been absolved in due form and a penance publicly laid upon him by the reverend father, the same abjured withdrew with Letters containing his penance

Tolmode John 1404 24 November Also on 24 November, at London, in the year above-said, **Sir Thomas Mulward**, priest, of the diocese of St Davids was presented to the reverend father

aforesaid to the parish church of St Petroc within the lordship of the manor of Stakpoll of the same diocese, by the discreet men **John Tolmode** and **John Boterell**, priests of the diocese aforesaid, lords of the said manor of Stakpoll, co Pembroke, with the advowsons of all churches that are within the manor, and the other things pertaining to it, by a feoffment of the lady **Joan Vernon**, late lady of the said manor, patrons of the said church, now vacant by the death of **Sir John Griffyth**, last rector of the same, and belonging to the presentation of the said **John** and **John** And the aforesaid reverend father committed to Master **John Kermerdyn**, official of St Davids to enquire upon the vacancy of the said church and the other articles usually enquired of, in proper form and if such inquisition find for the said presented to admit him to the said church, institute him and cause him to be inducted in the same, first taking of him the accustomed oath of obedience And he had such his commission in the usual form

Torinton Geffrey 1327 to 1328 Pembroke *Ministers Account 1208 m 2,*

Tortoun Geffrey 1327 farmer of the Mills of Pembroke *24 May 1 Edward III*

Toryton Geffrey 1327 to1328 Pembroke reeve *Ministers Account 1208 m 12*

Torytoun Geffrey 1328 to1329 Pembroke reeve *Ministers Account 1208 m 12d*

Tosse Phillip 1331 condemned to death *m49 Originalia Roll 3 m 49 Pembroke*

Trayler Jonas Nelson 1877 Courier Pembroke signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records

Treawent George 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Trewent George 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Trewent Richard 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Trewent Richard 31 May 1358 Juror

Truscott Dorcus Ann 23 July 1866 of Pembroke Quay age 16 years - sudden death on Westgate Hill, See **Reid Arthur** for newspaper report

Truscott ? 23 July 1866 Mrs of the White Hart Inn Pembroke

Truscott Olwin Lavinia 23 July 1866 age 14 years Pembroke

Truscott 1830s smuggler Pembroke

Truscott W H 23 July 1866 of the Red White and Blue Inn Quay Pembroke

Tucker Char 1791/2 Coastwaiter Pembroke St Mary's *CRO Land Tax Records*

Tucker Charles 1785, July 13-14 **Lewis Davies** of Pembroke, gent, and **Elizabeth**, his wife,**John Tucker** and **Charles Tucker**, both of Pembroke, gentlemenLease and releaseof a messuage, etc, called White Horse and Golden Lyon, and other messuages and lands in or near the town of Narberth *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Tucker Charles 1795, May 25-26**Charles Tucker** of the town of Pembroke, gent, and **Mary**,

his wife,**William Knox** of Llanstinan, esq,**Samuel Evans** of the town of Narberth, gentLease and Release of three messuages called the Lamb and Flag in the town of Narberth *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Tucker I 1791/2 , owner Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Tucker Jn 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records* ,

Tucker John 1785, July 13-14 **Lewis Davies** of Pembroke, gent, and **Elizabeth**, his wife,**John Tucker** and **Charles Tucker,** both of Pembroke, gentlemenLease and releaseof a messuage, etc, called White Horse and Golden Lyon, and other messuages and lands in or near the town of Narberth *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Tucker John 1784, Oct 1 **Richard Summers** of Chewmagna, co Somerset, esq,**John Tucker** of Pembroke, gent Assignment of Mortgage *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Tucker John 1791, March 7 Will of John Tucker of the town of Pembroke, gent *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Tucker John 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Tucker Marg 1791/2 Mrs tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Tucker Mary 1795, May 25-26 **Charles Tucker** of the town of Pembroke, gent, and **Mary**, his wife,**William Knox** of Llanstinan, esq,**Samuel Evans** of the town of Narberth, gentLease and Release of three messuages called the Lamb and Flag in the town of Narberth *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Tucker 1791/2 Mr tenant Pembroke St Michs Tuckers House *CRO Land Tax Records*

Tucker 1791/2 **Mrs** tenant Pembroke St Michs Bonners Meadow *CRO Land Tax Records* ,

Tudor Henry 1457, 28 January **Henry** Tudor born at Pembroke Castle
Edmund Tudor had married Lady **Margaret** Beaufort she about 13 he died in captivity in Carmarthen Castle in 1456 His brother Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, took **Margaret** to Pembroke Castle She was pregnant and the baby born was future **Henry** VII

Tudor Jasper 1454 Earl of Pembroke
Confirmation to Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, of divers castles and manors, etc, including the County, Castle, and Lordship of Pembroke with its members and appurtenances, to wit
The hundred and lordship of Castle Martin
The lordship of St Fflorence
The Lordship and Forest of Coydrath
The Castle, Lordship and Town of Tenby
The lordship and bailiwick of West Pembroke and East Pembroke
The Bailwicks of Dongleddy, Rous, and Kemmeys
Half the Ferry of Burton
With all their appurtenances, viz, rents of assize and gabe rent value yearly £196 3s 7d besides reprisals issues and profits of wind and water Mills value yearly £30 13s 4d profits of coal at Coydrath, 43s 4d customary tenants in the forrest of Codrath, 52s the issues and profits of the towns

of Pembroke and Tenby £8 3s 7d the profits of half the ferry of Burton, 16s 10d profits and perquisites of the Hundred and County Courts held annually, £13 14s 6d do escheats, reliefs, and divers, other casual receipts, £26 13s 6d prises of Wines in the ports of Milford and Tenby and elsewhere in the county, £6 13s 6d *Rot. Parl., if, pp 260-1*

------Tudor Jasper, earl of Pembroke, a rebel 1461, 10 August Commission to **William Herbert**, **Knight**, lord **Herbert**, **Thomas Herbert**, esquire of the body, **John Herbert** and **Hugh Huntley**, to take into the King's hands the county and lordship of Pembroke with its appurtenances in England and Wales and the marches of Wales and all castles, lordships, manors, lands and possessions late of Jasper, earl of Pembroke, a rebel with power to appoint stewards, constables, receivers, auditors and other bailiffs *Patent Roll 1 Edward IV, pt 3, m 26dCal,p 99*

Tudor Jasper Duke of Bedford and Earl of Pembroke held the Lordship of Haverford west 1495

Tyler Charles 1788 Died 1835 Captain R N Underdown Pembroke married **Margaret Leach**

Underston James 1671 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Underston Robert 1646 Pembroke Bailiff 1649 Pembroke Bailiff 1665 d 1673 Pembroke Mayor wifes name was **Catherine** *WWHR 1915*

Understone Robert 1681 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Vacchan Robert 1307 September 20 Juror *Inq Post Mortem C Edward II File 4 (1 (Cal p 21a*

Vaughan Robert 1302 was on a jury at Pembroke

Vaughan David 1543 ChurchWarden St Michael Pembroke Lay Subsidies *PRO223 423*

Vaughan Francis 1591 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Vaughan John 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Vaughan John 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's *CRO Land Tax Records*

Vaughan Rouland 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Vaughan Rowland 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wade John 1571 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Wade Roger 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Walker William Sidney 1795-1846 , a poet, was born at Pembroke He was named after his god-father, Admiral **Sir William Sidney Smith**, under whom his father had served He entered Eton in 1811, but on account of his theological opinions had to resign, afterwards becoming a Fellow off Trinity College, Cambridge At ten years of age, he translated many of Anacreon's odes into English verse in 1813, when 17 years old, he managed to publish, by subscription, the first four books in a volume entitled " Gustavus Vasa and other Poems" At Eton, he learnt the whole of Homer's two poems by heart, and wrote Greek verse with unusual correctness and facility *Eminent Welshmen*

1908

Wall William Baron Lady Day 1897 Dr Pembroke *Orielton Rent Book*

Walter David 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Walter Margaret 1663 Pembroke married **Henry Dawes** they has a son **Francis** she was from Roch *WWHR 1915*

Walter Richard 1626 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Waren William 1534 Prior de Moncketon patron St Michaels Church Pembroke *Valor Eccl*

Warlowe Richard 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Warre Henry 1567 gent Bailiff Pembroke *WWHR 1915*

Warren John 1726 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Warren Thomas 1570 Bailiff Pembroke *WWHR 1915*

Warren William 1551 23 Dec land of St Daniels and chapel leased by the Crown Late Chantries

Watkins Willm 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs part of Burgage *CRO Land Tax Records*

Webb Alexander 1640 Alleston Pembroke

Webb Benj 1791/2 Surveyor Pembroke St Mary's *CRO Land Tax Records*

Webb Benjamin 1783 Pembroke Mayor 1798 Pembroke *WWHR 1915,*

Webb Edward 1612 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915,*

Webb Edward 1605 Alleston Pembroke **Webb Edward** granted lease between 1592 and 1611

Webb George 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Michs Lammaston Farm *CRO Land Tax Records*

Webb 1791/2 Mr owner Pembroke St Mary's Brewhouse *CRO Land Tax Records*

Webb Richard 1640 Alleston Pembroke

Webb Thomas 1640 Alleston Pembroke

Webb Thomas 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Webb William 1756 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915,*

Webb William 1768 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915,*

Webb William 1779 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915,*

Webbe Thomas 1670 Pembroke Town H3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Welbet Anne 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Welbet Lewis 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Welbett John 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Welsh Anne 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Welsh Jonathan 1699 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915,*

Welsh Thomas 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wesley John 1763 held the living and took services at St Daniels Wesleyan methodists Wesley Square Chapel preached at the cross in the centre of Tenby preached in Haverfortwest 14 times the last in 1790 *Pembroke History*

Wesley John 1768 August 7th Rev AM preached and administered the sacrament to a serious congregation at St Daniels Sunday

Whellin Llewellin Nathanial 1686,87,88,91 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915,*

Whelling Nicholas 1698 Ferry Hill Paterchurch estate

White Francis 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's Thimble *CRO Land Tax Records*

White Henry 24 February 1789 Pembroke Offence Riot The town crier had proclaimed that playing football was forbidden in on Shrove Tuesday, as had been practised for some years, being a nuisance to the inhabitants A great number of people gathered, however, to whom the Riot Act was Read, twice by the prosecutor No indictment Pembroke Prosecutor **Llewhellin Pearce** , deputy mayor *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

White John 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

White Mary 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

White Richard 1670 Pembroke Town H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

White Thomas 1670 Pembroke Town H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Whitto George 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wiliems Thomas 1602 lections and collect for **St Daniel**s feast day Manuscript copy Peniarth MS 225

Will John 1630 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

William Richard 1484 21 July constable of Pembroke *Harl MS 433 f 184*

Williams John 30 July 1826 Labourer Offence Arson of prosecutor's house and a rick of hay, Prisoner aged 14,Pembroke Prosecutor **Lewis,William** , *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

William the beedle 1331 of Pembroke Pembroke *I P M Edward* II files 84 & 8 m 14
Williams Thomas
12 July 1919 The Albert Medal This very rare award was granted to Thomas Williams the Station Master at Pembroke The citation from Whitehall, Read**,** "The King has been pleased to award the Albert Medal to Mr **Thomas Williams** Station Master on the Great Western Railway at Pembroke, in recognition of his gallantry in saving life in March last The circumstances are as follows— 'On the 13th March, as a train was entering Pembroke Station, an elderly gentleman, **Canon Bowen,** of Pembroke, in stepping aside to avoid a luggage barrow, fell off the platform on to the rails The train was not more than thirty yards away from him when he fell, and was travelling fast The Stationmaster, who was close by, at once jumped down in front of the engine and just succeeded in rolling **Canon Bowen** off the track, and held him down alongside the rails until it was safe to allow him to get up although the brakes were applied it was found impossible to bring the train to a standstill, until the engine and two coaches had passed the spot where rescued and rescuer were lying Had it not been for Mr **Williams** presence of mind and courage **Canon Bowen** could hardly have escaped instant death' The award was published in the London Gazette of 18 July 1919 http//wwwpembrokeshire-war- Memorialcouk/indexhtm

Williams David Edward 1877 Jul 11 Pembroke Vicar St Michaels *WWHR* Vol3 p 235,

Williams Elizabeth 23 July 1866 Pembroke

Williams George 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Williams George 1593 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915,*

Williams Henry April 1st 1833 pastor Baptists Mount Pleasant Pembroke

Williams Henry 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Hugh 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Williams Isaac 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Michs Twopenny Hay *CRO Land Tax Records*

Williams Jn 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Williams Peter 1604 Pembroke Mayor ,1609 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915,*

Williams Richard 1484, 11 January
Grant for life to the King's servant, **Richard Williams** esquire, one of the ushers of the **King**'s chamber of the offices of constable and steward of the **King**s castle, town and lordship of Pembroke with their members in South Wales, constable of the castle of Tynby, chief forester of the forest of Coydrath, constable and steward of the castle, town, and lordship of Cilgarren with the office of steward of the lordship of Llan-stephan and Trayne, with authority to appoint clerks of the court and porters, with the accustomed fees from the issues of the lordship of Pembroke executing the office of constable of the castle of Pembroke in person *Patent Roll 1 Richard III, pt 3, m 15 Cal p 414*

Williams Richard 1484, 21 July Warrant to the Forester of Narberth to deliver to **Richard William** 's, constable of Pembroke, as much fuel and burning Wood as shallbe by his direction thought necessary to be used in the said castle, and to permit the persons assigned by him to fell and carry away the said Wood from time to time *HARL MS 433 f 184*

Williams Richard 1484, 20 December Grant to the King s servant, and the heirs male of his body for his good service against the rebels, of the castle, manor or lordship ofManerbere and Pennalee with its members co Pembrolie of the yearly value of £100 to hold with Knight s fees and all its appurtenances by Knight service and a rent of £7 10s yearly *Patent RollS, 2 Richard IIl , pt 2, m 19 Cal, p 501*

Williams Richard 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Richarde 1484 11 Jan squire lordship of Pembroke *Patent Roll1 Richard III pt 3 m 15 Cal p 414*

Williams Thoma s 1791/2 Compillor Pembroke St Mary's *CRO Land Tax Records*

Williams Thomas 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Willies William 1670 Pembroke Town H 4 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wills Edward 1652 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*,

Wilmot George 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Wisedall 1670 Widdowe Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wiseman John 1336 son of Andrew was born about 1336 was in 1378 was one of the sureties given by **John Harold** for the custody of **Stephen Perrot** --- in 1382 a juror at Pembroke --- in 1386 applied **John Wiseman** to Chancery, and obtained a writ directing that the proceedings in the Exchequer should be stayed ---- 1400 **John Wiseman** one of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the **King**'s debts at Pembroke

Wiseman Thomas 1392 was a Juror at Pembroke

Wogan George's 1847 School Pembroke

Wogan Henry 1483 Order of the King's Council to **Henry Wogan**, treasurer of Pembroke, to deliver out of the first revenues of his office £I00 to be employed for the ' stuffe ' of the said castle, and also 20 marks for other small things necessary to be purveyed there *HARL MS 6079, f 156b*

Wogan Henry 1483-1484 treasurer of the county of Pembroke, *Slebech Estate And Family Records*

Wogan Maud 1591 Pembroke Greenhill married **Morgan Powell** father was **David Wogan** *WWHR 1915*

Woodward Francis 1791/2 Mrs tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

Wragg ? 1908 Nurse alleged an assault *Pembroke Union Workhouse*

Wright Richard 1785 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915,*

Wright Thomas 1788 ,Pembroke Mayor 1795,1806, *WWHR 1915,*

Wyrriot Thomas 1459 of Orielton Sheriff of Pembroke *Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton,*

Ynon Lewis 1543 ChurchWarden Pembroke St Mary's *PRO223*

Yong Owen 1619 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915,*

Yonge Owen 1610 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915,*

Young Thomas 1670 Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Younge Owen 1618 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915,*

Land Tax 1791 St Mary's Parish

PARISHANDPROPERTY	SURNAME	FORENAMES
Pembroke St Mary's	Adams	J.P. Collector
Pembroke St Mary's	Lloyd	Dan. Searcher
Pembroke St Mary's	Lloyd	Evan Excise Off.
Pembroke St Mary's	Picton	John Coastwaiter
Pembroke St Mary's	Pykes	Mr Landwaiter
Pembroke St Mary's	Pykes	Mr Salt Officer
Pembroke St Mary's	Tucker	Char. Coastwaiter
Pembroke St Mary's	Webb	Benj. Surveyor
Pembroke St Mary's	Williams	Thomas -Comppillor
Pembroke St Mary's Bangeston	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's Bangeston	Davies	Mrs Francis (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's Beirspool	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's Beirspool	Roberts	Willm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's Brewhouse	Webb	Mr (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's Bush North Hook	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's Cookoo Wood	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's Furzey	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's Furzey	Tasker	Widow (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's Goldern	Cuny	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's Goldern	Phelps	Essex (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's Green Hay	Adams	Major (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's Herrings Mead	Harts	Mrs (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's Herrings Mead	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's Hill	Davies	Mrs (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's Hill	Lewis	J. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's Hill	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's Hill	Milford	Lord (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's Kingswood	Cuny	J.P. (owner)

Pembroke St Mary's	Kingswood	Game	Aaron (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	Llannion	Ackland	Capt. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	Llannion	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	Mill	Davies	Thos. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	Mill	Mears	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	Paterchurch	Boston	Capt.(tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	Paterchurch	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	Paterchurch	Parry	Mrs Jane (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	Paterchurch	The King	(owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	Pennar	Ferrior	Benjm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	Pennar	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	Thimble	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	Thimble	White	Francis (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Adams	J P (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Adams	J P (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Adams	J P (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Adams	Mrs (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Adams	P (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Ainger	Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Arnson	Miss (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Bagshaw	Sam. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Barton	Francis (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Bittle	Mrs (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Booth	Mary (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Bowen	Geo. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Bowen	Mr (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Bowen	Mrs (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Bowling	Mrs Rebecca (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Campbell	Jn. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Canifer	Willm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Carrow	Mrs (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Collins	Mrs (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Corp. of Pembroke	(owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Cuny	P (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Davies	George (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Davies	James (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Drinkwater	Thomas (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Dunn	Jn (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Dunn	Nicholas (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Edwards	Wm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Evans	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Evans	Mrs Eliz (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Evans	Pearce (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Eynon	William (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Ferrier	Benj. (owner)

Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Forns	Eliz. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Froyne	Willm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Froyne Snr	Wm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Furlong	Jn (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Gambold	Mrs Mary (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Game	Aaron (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Game	Aaron (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Gough	Roger (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Haylett	Mrs (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Hays	Mrs (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Hodge	Abrm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Holcombe	Mrs Jane (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Hood	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Hooks	Robt. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Howells	Beny (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Howells	Francis (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Howells	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Howells	Wm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Hughes	Griffith (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Humphreys	Willm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Husband	J (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Husband	Jn. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Jenkins	David (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Jenkins	Richard (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	John	Miss Grace (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Jones	David (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Jones	In. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Jones	Rev. Mr. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Jones	Rich. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Jones	Thos. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Jones	Willm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Jones	Willm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Kynaston	Thos (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Kynaston	Thos (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Leach	Abraham (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Leach	Abraham (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Leach	Abram. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Leach	Abrm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Leach	J (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Levi	Geo (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Levi	Samuel (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Lewis	Benjm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Llewhelling	Mrs (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Llewhelling	Pearce (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Llewhelling	Pearce (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Llewhelling	Rich. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Lloyd	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Lloyd	Mrs Francis (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Lord	Joseph (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Louden	? (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Mansell	Miss Ann (tenant)

Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Mear	Griffith (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Mears	Wm (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Meyrick	J (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Meyrick	Miss Eliz (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Milford	Lord (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Millingchamp	D. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Morgan	Arnold (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Nicholas	Jn. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Palmer	Jn (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Parker	Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Phillips	Francis (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Phillips	Thos. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Phillips	Thos. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Powell	Lewis (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Pudnor	Geo. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Quide	Thos (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Reynolands	Dd. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Ridgeway	Thomas (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Robinson	Capt. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Rogers	Richard (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Sinnett	Wm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Smeaton	Richd. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	St Mary's Church	(owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Thomas	Mary (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Thomas	Richard (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Thomas	Willm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Thomas	Wm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Trewent	Richard (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Tucker	I (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Tucker	Jn (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Tucker	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Tucker	Mrs (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Tucker	Mrs Marg. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Wade	Edward (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Webb	Thos (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Williams	Geo (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Williams	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Williams	Jn (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Williams	Jn (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Wilmot	George (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a house	Woodward	Mrs Francis (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Adams	Major (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Allen	Joshua (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Barnes	Jn. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Bowling	Mrs (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Childs	Jas. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Church land	(owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Cuny	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Cuny	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Davies	John (tenant)

Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Froyne	Wm. Snr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Game	Aaron (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Garratts	Thos. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Holcombe	Rev Mr (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Holcombe	Rev Mr (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Holcombe	Rev Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Holcombe	Rev Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Hood	Benj. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Howells	Widow (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Kynaston	Thos. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Levi	Sam. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Levi	Saml. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Lewis	J (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Lewis	Jn. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Lewis	Mr John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Llewhelling	Pearce (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Lord	Joseph (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Paynter	David (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Pigot	J (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Ridgeway	Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Thomas	Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Vaughan	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	a plot of Land	Wade	Edward (tenant)
Pembroke St Mary's	plots of Land	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	plots of Land	Hereford	Lord Viscount
Pembroke St Mary's	plots of Land	Meyrick	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	plots of Land	Owen	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mary's	tythes	Hereford	Lord Visct (Owner)

Sir Hugh Owen owned a total of 34 houses in Pembroke St Mary's Parish
and 8 plots of land
J Harcourt Powell owned 11 houses and 2 plots of land

Lord Milford owned 5 houses

Lord Hereford owned 5 plots of land

J.F. Meyrick owned 3 houses and 2 plots of land

Land Tax 1791 St Michael’s Parish

Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Allen	Joshua (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Amson	Thos. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Amson	Widow (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Barger	Wm (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Barnes	Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Beed	Lewis (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Blethen	Wm (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Campbell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Campbell	John (owner)

Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Cole	Rich (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Davies	James (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Duggan	Wm (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Eynon	Geo. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	George	Richd (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Hellier	Laurence (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Mendes	Widow (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Meridith	William (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Milford	Lord (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Milford	Lord (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Morce	George (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Nash	William (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Nash (tenant)	Widow of James
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Powell	George (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Pyce	William (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Remond	Henry (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Rice	Miss (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Rice executor of	Captain (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Roach	Henry (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Rogers	Thos (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Thomas	James (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	house & garden	Thomas	Thos. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's	Porch House	Leach	Mrs (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's	Porch House	St Michael's Church Porch House	(owner)
Pembroke St Mich's 2 Fields		Campbell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's 2 Fields		Furlong (tenant)	Widow of Francis
Pembroke St Mich's 2 Fields in St Daniel		Allen	Joshua (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's 2 Fields in St Daniel		Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's 2 houses		Evans	Joseph (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's 2 houses		Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's 2 small Fields		Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's 2 small Fields		Pykes	Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's 3 Tongue Meadow		Amson	Widow (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's 3 Tongue Meadow		Milford	Lord (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's 5 acre meadow		Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's 5 acre meadow		Gwyther	Thos,(tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's 6 acre meadow		Child	James (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's 6 acre meadow		Julian	Rev Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Alleston Farm		Campbell	John (owner)

Pembroke St Mich's Alleston Farm	Furlong	Henry (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Alleston meadow	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Alleston meadow	Lloyd	Major (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Alms Meadow	Barger	Wm (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Alms Meadow	Milford	Lord (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Andrew's House	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Andrew's House	Rice	Rev Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Barlow's Meadow	Remond	Henry (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Barlows Land	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Barlows Land	Hay	Thos (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Barlows Meadow	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Bevan's 2 Fields	Barger	Philip (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Bevan's 2 Fields	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Bevan's little Field	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Bevan's little Field	Blethen	Wm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Bishop's Park	Nash	William (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Bishop's Park	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Bonners Meadow	Corp. of Tenby	(owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Bonners Meadow	Tucker	Mrs (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Booly Land	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Booly Land	Leach	Abrm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Brackpool	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Brackpool	Rossant	William (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Brackpool park	Campbell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Brackpool park	Howells	Benj (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Brazen Walls	Davies	Thomas (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Brazen Walls	St Michael's Church	(owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Chappel Field	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Chappel Field	Bowling	George (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Church House	St Michael's Parish	(owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Cocket Farm	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Cocket Farm	Howells	Benj. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Cocket Mountain	Oriel	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Cocket Mountain	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Codds Park	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Codds Park	Griffiths	Willm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Court Lodge	Amson	Widow (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Court Lodge	Milford	Lord (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Cross House	Campbell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Cross House	Flowers	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's David Smith's House	Childs	James (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's David Smith's House	Thomas	Willm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Deer Park	Ridgeway	Dr (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Derras House	Williams	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Devonal's Field	Milford	Lord (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Devonal's Field	Oriel	George (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's East Kiln Park	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's East Marland Meadow	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's East Marland Meadow.	Davies	James (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Easton Big House	Ackland	Dudley (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Excise Duty	His Majesty	
Pembroke St Mich's Excise Duty	Thomas	Mr Rees Officer

Pembroke St Mich's F. Howells old Field	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's F.Howells old Field	Leach	Abrm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Farr Park	Hooke	Robert (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Farr Park	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Foard park	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Foard park	Leach	Abrm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Gibbons meadow	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Gibbons meadow	Nash	William (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Gordy Hall	Lewis	Henry (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Gordy Hall	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Gordy Hall meadow	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Gordy Hall meadow	Hill	Jacob (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Griffith Howells Mdw	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Griffith Howells Mdw	Ridgeway	Dr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Griffiths land	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Griffiths land	Howells	Benj (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Grove House's land	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Grove House's land	Wade	Edward (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Grove Land	Bowling	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Grove Land	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Grove Mill	Oriel	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Grove Mill	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Harbleston Moore	Parcell	Willm (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Hill Farm	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Hill Farm	Lewis	Jerimiah (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Hill Farm	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Hill Farm	Rogers	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Holly Land	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Holly Land	Adams	Joseph (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Hollyland Field	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Hollyland Field	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Hollyland Field	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Hollyland Field	Jones	Willm (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Hollyland Field	Thomas	Rev Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Hollyland Fields	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Hollyland Field	Howells	Nicholas (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Hone's House	Bowling	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's House in Middle Row	Bowling	George (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Howells Meadows	George	Richd. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Howells meadows	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Hugh Barlow's Land	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Hugh's old House	Mansel	Doctor (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Hugh's old House	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Jery & Nicholas close	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Jery & Nicholas close	Howells	Benj. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Kingsbridge Field	Bowling	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Kingsbridge Field	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Kingsbridge drang	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Kingsbridge drang	Nash	William (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Kingsbridge Field	Cuny	Rev Mr (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Kingsbridge Field	Painter	David (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Kingston Farm	Campbell	John (owner)

Pembroke St Mich's Kingston Farm	Furlong	Henry (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Ladywell Hay	Child	James (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Ladywell Hay	Cole	Hugh (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Lammaston Farm	Childs	James (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Lammaston Farm	Webb	Geo. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Leacher Hay	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Leacher Hay	Thomas (tenant)	widow of David
Pembroke St Mich's Lewis Park	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Lewis Park	Davies	Thomas (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Lieut Davies old hse	Llewhelling	Mrs (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Lieut Davies old hse.	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Lord's Park	Allen	Joshua (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Lord's Park	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Lords Meadow	Cuny	Rev Mr (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Lords Meadow	Phillips	Esex (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Marchants Land	Campbell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Marchants Land	Griffiths	Willm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Marchants meadow	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Marchants meadow	Oriel	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Marlands Croft	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Meares meadow	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Meares meadow	Leach	Abrm. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Meares meadow	Williams	Hugh (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Middle Kiln Park	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Middle Row House	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Middle Row House	Philipps	Edward (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Mill Park	Evans	Joseph (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Mill Park	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Mill Fields	Gilbert	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Mill Fields	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Millards House	St Mary's Parish	(owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Millards old meadow	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Millards old meadow	Tucker	Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Morlandford meadow	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Morlandford meadow	Nash	William (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Mr Leach's Houses	Leach	Abrm. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Mr Leach's Houses	Palmer	Mrs (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Murths meadow	Adams	J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Murths meadow	Williams	William (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's New Houses	Bowling	George (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's New Houses	Evans	Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's New Houses	Haverford	Evans (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Nicol's Field	Child	James (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Nicol's Field	Rogers	Thos (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Oat Park	Gilbert	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Oat Park	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Old Tanyard	Levi	Geo.(tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Old Tanyard	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Parish House	St Michael's Church	(owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Perrots meadow	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Perrots meadow	Llewhelling	Pierce (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Pill Park	Child	James (owner)

Pembroke St Mich's Pill Park Morgan John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Pit Back house Morce Geo. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Pitt Park Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Portclew Field Llewhelling Mr (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Portclew Field Williams John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Post drang Barlow Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Post drang Nash William (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Powells Long Park Harcourt Powell John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Preaching House Bowling Geo (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Preaching House Pykes Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Pwyer's Field Pwyer executor of Mr (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Pwyer's Field Reynolds David (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Pycton's Park Barlow Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Pyctons Park Remond Hugh (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Pykes Park Duggan Wm. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Pykes Park Harcourt Powell John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Red Lyon House Campbell John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Red Lyon House Millard George (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Rees's Field Adams J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Rees's Field John David (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Rick Hay Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Rick Hay Thomas (tenant) widow of David
Pembroke St Mich's St Daniel's park Harcourt Powell John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's St Daniel's park Leach Abrm.(tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's St George's Field Adams J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's St George's Field Nash William (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Steward's old house Morce Geo. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Stony style Field Adams J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Stony style Field Gilbert John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Tanyard Philipp Thos (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Tenby Land Corp. of Tenby (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Tenby Land Hall Mrs (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's The Orchard Child James (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's The Orchard Ridgeway Dr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Treleat Meadow Adams J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Treleat Meadow Davies Thomas (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Tucker's House Harcourt Powell John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Tucker's House Tucker Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Twopenny Hay Williams Isaac (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Underdown Farm Hood Benj. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Underdown Farm Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Wades Close Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Wades Close Oriel John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's WateField Pykes Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's WaterField Child James (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's WaterField Harcourt Powell John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's WaterField Meare Griffith (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Watkins old House Adams J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Watkins old House Morgans Thos (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's West Kiln Park Adams J.P. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's West Kiln Park Remond Henry (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's West Marlands Meadow Adams J.P. (owner)

Pembroke St Mich's Wheelers Land	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Wheelers Land	Leach	Abrm (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Windmill park	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's Windmill park	Williams	William (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's Field in the Holloway	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's great Tythes	Hereford	Lord (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's house & land	Corp. of Tenby	(owner)
Pembroke St Mich's house & land	Hague	Thos (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's house & land	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's house & land	Hitching	Jn.(owner)
Pembroke St Mich's house & land	Mansel	Doctor (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's house & land	Meyrick	J. F. (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's house & land	Morgan	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's house and burgage	Harries	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's house and burgage	St Michael's Church	(owner)
Pembroke St Mich's part of Burgage	Cole	Rich. (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's part of Burgage	Milford	Lord (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's part of Burgage	Milford	Lord (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's part of Burgage	Watkins	Willm (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's part of Pritch's Land	Child	James (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's part of Pritch's Land	Cole	Hugh (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's part of Ritch's land	Child	James (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's part of Ritch's land	Morgan	John (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's part of Staffords hay	Allen	Mr (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's part of Staffords hay	Harcourt Powell	John (owner)
Pembroke St Mich's small tythes	Evans	Joseph (tenant)
Pembroke St Mich's store room & houses	Dunn	John (owner)

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Pembroke Dock

In the forty years I have been researching the history of Pembrokeshire I have made many friends and without their help the Jottings would not have been possible. One very special friend who allowed me to copy many of the maps and early pictures and also provided much information was Mr Jimmy Meyrick Owen and I shall always remember his help and encouragement. John Hogg and I both spent hours talking about old Pembroke Dock and he obtained copies of old maps which he gave me. Vernon Scott not only helped me and advised me, he gave me copies of photographs and helped me with my spelling, format and grammar. John Worley with the Photographic Exhibition Great friends – what more can anyone say.
Thank you all
Basil H J Hughes 2013
Original spelling has not been altered as far as possible.

Pembroke Dock. Before 1814

Until 1875, what is now Pembroke Dock, consisted of two distinct areas -- the land to the north of the Barrack Hill which later was held by the Paterchurch family and the land to the south - East Pennar -- which had once been held by the Jestington family of Eastington. To the east was land held by the Meyricks.

I have been told that the Paterchurch family was an old Norman family who came with the Conqueror but there is no trace in the Battle Abbey roll

Prior to 1396, when the old Earldom of Pembroke, lapsed much of the Paterchurch land was actually the Manor of the Grange of Kyngeswode held by the Earl. What role the Paterchurches played is uncertain as they don't appear in any of the early roles as holding land from the Earl either by knights fee or more likely as tenants as were the Adams family, but they must have been a respected family as they appear as jurors in several important cases relating to land.

Giraldus Cambrensis in the late 1100's recorded a list of Churches in the area but St Patrick's church does not appear.

There are no records either that I could find of the name earlier than 1287 when a witness to a charter of Gilbert granted by a deed at Langum the farm called Russelssland to Philip the son of Roger and to Alice for their lives was David de St Patrick.

A David de Ville Pattricii also appears as a juror on the inquisition as to the lands belonging to Joan de Valance Countess of Pembroke dated Sept 20 1307.

These records do not give any clue to where they actually lived nor is there a mention of a church.

On the 20th August 1324 there was an inquest on the death of Aymer de Valence who had held the county of Pembroke with all its appurtenances and which detailing his holdings in South Pembrokeshire.*(IMP Edward II files 84 and 85)*

These consisted of the Castle and Town Pembroke, the grange of Kyngeswode, the manor of St Florence, the commote of Castlemartin, the town of Tenby and also 25 and a half Knights fee's. The name de Patrick nor any variation appears neither on the jury nor on the list of land holders.

I am mystified by *Patent Roll 27 Edward III Pt1 M27d (Cal p447)* 1353 detailing a complaint of Thomas son of Richard Wyryot regarding his holding of one Knights fee in Orieldoune and Kil***Patrik***eston – is there any connection ? Is that the original spelling of Kilpason?

In 1362 we have the first record of the family holding land and using the name Paterchurch. David Paterchurch held with three co-parceners half a knights fee at Sageston and Williamston Harvill (half a knights fee could be about (*acc to Owen)* 600 acres of good land one quarter of that 150 acres and land was situated in Carew Parish well away from the Paterchurch itself?)

In the early eighteen hundreds there was no trace to be found of the present town. *Acc to Kelly's Directory 1884* "there was originally a farm with a house and church, then designated "Paterchurch,"There was a farmhouse, the old mansion in ruins, a partly completed fort but mostly

fields and meadows with the occasional cottage and lime kiln on the shore.

The very early history

Romans

It was believed that the Romans never venture further west than Carmarthen as no tiles or brick, no Roman villas have been found but several large hoards of coins have been discovered in Pembrokeshire.
Recently however evidence that the Romans did venture further west than Carmarthen has been found. A Roman road linking Carmarthen with Llawhadden which carried on even further west just past Wiston was found. Parts were uncovered during the building of the Whitland bypass and a Roman fort site at Wiston.
The earliest remains that have been found in the area, that is now Pembroke Dock, are Roman coins

Coins of the reign of Claudius Gothicus (268 to 270 AD) and of Constantious II (337 to 361AD), now in the National Museum of Wales, were dug up in a garden in Military Road Pennar and other coins were reported to have been found in the same immediate area.
This could be an indication that the area was the site of a native fortified settlement. Mason has recorded the uncovering of the remains of a stone build road with a stone lined ditch by workmen clearing the site for South Pembrokeshire Hospital.

It can only be a guess as to how the coins came to Pennar.
Was there native fortified settlement on the headland which could have given early warning of danger to the Roman fleet, a native settlement who traded with the Romans, or did someone dropped their purse?

One thing we do know there was plenty of in South Pembrokeshire, was Saints but most of them wandered off to other places to spread their teachings, (were they seeking a more receptive audience)

One local saint who it is believed held land in the area was St Teilo According to The Landaff records he held land at Amroth and also Llanion. His mother is reputed to have had a settlement on Goldern Hill; one pronunciation of her name was Gawden

Pennar

[This was the first booklet I wrote and self published to raise funds for St Patrick's Church. I was told that the information was interesting but there were two spelling mistakes and several grammatical errors – despite that over two hundred copies sold within six weeks]

How old is Pennar?

When I first started to collect information on the area I was told that “Pennar does not go back very far, it is not as old as the Dockyard”. As I soon found out, Pennar is far older.

The name, Pennar, suggests, a Celtic origin Pen: chief, head, end or top; pentir – headland. If this is correct then the name predates the Norman influence in the area.

But man has lived in the area from earliest times; 11,000 years ago, when the climate was very cold and dry after the last Ice Age, hunting mammoths, reindeer and horses he lived in a cave just the other side of Pennar Gut. A man of the New Stone age also lived (and died) in the same cave. It was home to a Bronze Age carpenter and it was used by man up till Norman times and maybe later.
If there were any remains of very early civilisations on this side of the Pennar Gut they have long been destroyed by the farming and the military development of the area.
The earliest remains that have been found, as I have said, were are Roman.

According to Ptolemy the Celtic tribe who lived in the area at the time were the Demetae.A Bishop of St David's chairing a meeting of Archiological Cambrensis in his welcoming speech was adamant that the Romans never came as far west as Pembrokeshire. He believed that they co-operated with the Romans because the Romans defeated the Demetae's traditional enemy, the Silures. The Romans therefore would have no need to make roads or erect forts in the area. He was mistaken.

After the Romans left, the area was still ruled by Kings whose ancestors came from Leinster in Ireland, the Romans seemed to have believed that the best person to keep the Irish away was another Irishman.

Just over a thousand years ago the land in this area belonged to Hywell Dda King of Wales. He had a court at Whitland and is remembered for ordering the Welsh Law to be written down, laws under which women had more rights than they do today.

In 948 AD Hywell Dda gave land in this area to his favourite grandson Jestyn ap Owain ap Hywell Dda. This grant of land included what is now known as Pennar. Jestyn lived on the site of Eastington Farm then called Jestynton and his family continued to live there and hold the land even after the arrival of the Normans until an heiress married a Norman. (Did this happen with Paterchurch, was the land originally held by a Welsh family like at Jestynton and a very early heiress married a Norman like Princess Neste married Gerald de Windsor?)

Early Pennar

Although the Normans invaded England in 1066 they did not venture into Wales till 1093.William the Conqueror did make a pilgrimage (or was it a spying trip) to St David's, but, according to the Doomsday book there appears to have been an agreement between William and Rhys ap Tewdwr, King of Deheubarth, of which this area was a part, that Rhys would retain his authority in his own Kingdom. Rhys' daughter Nesta was sent to the Norman court as surety for Rhys continued loyalty, where she conceived at least one child by the future Henry I.
Rhys died in 1093 opening the floodgates to the Norman conquest of the area and the Normans under the Montgomery's then set up the Marcher Lordship of Cardigan and Pembroke.
Gerald de Windsor was appointed Custodian of the Castle of Pembroke by Arnulph de Montgomery, but lost the post when Arnulph and his brother rebelled against the King and a knight named Saar was appointed.

Arnulph pleaded with the King for a pardon and was told that the King would pardon him when he appeared before him with his head in his lap, so Arnulph retired to France.

Gerald de Windsor, who had taken no active part in the rebellion, went to the King Henry's court where he married Rhys's daughter the beautiful Nesta, Princess of Wales. She owned Carew Castle and large estates in her own right. Nesta, who had several children by different fathers, is credited as being the ancestor of most of the major families of South Wales. Certainly many of the major leaders in the invasion of Ireland were descended from her and one of her grandsons was Giraldus Cambrensis.

Among the many Normans and Flemish who came to this area was the Perrot's. In 1183 Sir Stephen Perrot, who had been Custodian of Narberth Castle, but had lost it to the Welsh, married Elen, daughter and sole heiress of Merchion ap Rhys ap Rydderch ap Jestyn of Jestynton (Eastington). Through this marriage the Perrot's came to hold land in the area which included that of Pennar.

The Perrot's continued to live and hold the land in this area for many centuries. A Stephen Perrot is mentioned in Edward III's reign. His son John Perrot died on the 13th January 1349 and in his will it is mentioned that he held the lands of Pennar. The estate was inherited by Peter Perrot who married Alice daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Harold (the Perrot's seem to have had an eye for wealthy heiresses) thus vastly increasing their estates and from this time Haroldstone near Haverfordwest became the family home. Peter is mentioned in the Close Roll dated 1377.

Pennar is recorded as Estpenr in an Inquisition post mortem of 1363 and as Le Estpennr on 1379 and as East Penarth in the 16th century.

In 1531 Henry VIII confiscated Carew Castle after beheading Rice ap Griffiths the holder. He granted the governorship of the castle to Sir John Perrot "of Haroldstone and Jestynton". Sir John was the natural son of Henry VIII and Mary Berkeley (Lady of the Bedchamber) wife of Sir Thomas Perrot of Haroldstone. Sir Thomas it was who introduced pheasants to Pembrokeshire but "they preferred everyone else's estates to his". When Sir John died in the Tower among the list of his estates Pennar is mentioned as well as"Lanbeath". The land he held by inheritance was returned to Sir John's heirs and the Jestynton estates became the dowry of his daughter Anne when she married Sir John Phillips, Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1595.

In 1570s under the authority of Queen Elizabeth I, Christopher Saxon surveyed the whole of England and Wales. His map of Pembrokeshire is dated 1578 and East Pennar is marked on that Map as is also Paterchurch and Ferryhouse (Pembroke Ferry).

East Pennar and Paterchurch are also recorded, later in 1610, on the John Speede Map of

Pembrokeshire.

George Owen writing in 1595 mentions the Oyster industry of Pennar.
“Pennar Mowth is the creeke that cometh up to Pembroke town, this being the greatest and largest creeke in all Milford, it passeth up into the land 3 myles. The Crowe is a hollow or shelf a pretty way within the entrance of Pennar Mouth and it is an oyster bed and on the Crowe groweth one of the best Oysters of all Milford being a bigg and sweet oyster, the poore people thereabouts are greatly relieved by the oysters there for upon lowe water the bed is drye and the people gather the oysters there without any dredge or other helpe of boate”.
The Jestynton estates which included Pennar were handed down to Hugh Phillips the third son of Sir John Phillips. Hugh’s daughter and heiress Francis (also referred to as Abra) married Thomas Lloyd of Morvil and moved to Grove. Thomas Lloyd’s son, also called Thomas Lloyd, by his second marriage (to Elizabeth Powell) was succeeded by an only daughter who on 12 December 1725 married William Owen MP of Landshipping (later Sir William Owen of Orielton). He acquired all the Lloyd estates including the land of Pennar and rebuilt the house at Orielton.

The register of Hearth tax, Pembroke Town, for 1670 shows that the land of Pennar was leased to a Jenkin Ferrier who must have been quite wealthy, the house was quite large (the old farmhouse) by the average of the times as recorded in the Hearth Tax because tax was payable on 4 hearths.
The Ferrier family were quite influential having connections around St Florence and also being related to the Colby family, they also took an active part in local affairs and in 1769 James Ferrier of Pennar was Mayor of Pembroke.
The Land tax register of 1786 shows that the tenant of Pennar was a Mrs Ferrior and that land tax of £2 10s 0d were payable on it. This compares with £1 1 0d for Paterchurch.
Benjamin Ferrier was the tenant in 1791 and another Ferrier of Pennar, Simon, died at the Battle of Waterloo leading his regiment, the 1st Lifeguards, in a charge for the eleventh time although already badly wounded.

Another pre 1814 Pennar family were the Prices. Thomas Price of East Pennar was Mayor of Pembroke in 1666/7. Morrice Price was listed in the hearth tax records in 1670 and there is a memorial on the outside of the west wall of the tower of St Florence Church to John and his wife Ann Price of Pennar. He died in February 1803 at the age of 102 she died in August of the same year and she was 104. Surely this must have been one of the longest marriages on record. Their son Richard was buried on 13 April 1842 he only reached the age of 99 and another Price, David kept the Dolphin Inn at Llanreath Point and had contact with the first boatload of people who came from Milford to mark out the site for the new Dockyard at Paterchurch in 1813, he reached the age of 96.

Many of the old cottages, not being built of very substantial materials, have disappeared over time. Apart from the hamlet at East Pennar there was also a cottage occupied by a man named Jacob Williams near what is known as Jacobs Pill and some in the middle of a field called Sycamore.

The “main” road into Pennar, before the construction of the Dockyard in 1814 was from Pembroke. Today it is only a narrow path. It starting on the north side of the Pembroke River at the Green, went past St. Anne’s Chapel and when on to East Pennar Farmhouse (The Old Farmhouse, Ferry Rd) with branches of it along the way leading to Imble and Hill farms.
At East Pennar Farmhouse it passed through the farm buildings and the hamlet, through some fields to the west until it reached a cottage in the last field before Pennar Mouth then on to the Point itself. In the early 1800s this part of the path was still in existence although Farm Gates and stiles had been installed in the field boundaries. This was the road which was used by the Oyster Fishermen some of whom lived at East Pennar others at Pembroke. There was also a road leading southwards from Pennar Farm known as Watery Lane which lead onto the Pennar Gut at the Pennar Ridge. This Ridge enabled the river to be forded at low water allowing carts full of farm produce to cross easily.

A footpath over what is now Barrack Hill but was called Redland connected Pennar with Paterchurch farm.

Pennar After 1814:

But first what about events on the Continent?
Col. Samuel Ferrior of Pennar died at the battle of Waterloo [his regiment 1st Life Guards] and although wounded it is said he was leading his regiment in a charge for the eleventh time when killed. His son Col. Charles Ferrior died 13 June 1863. He had served in India for 28 years.

1814 The fortunes and development of Pennar from 1814 were closely linked to that of the Royal Dockyard at Paterchurch, later Pembroke Dock.
At first most of the labour force consisted of men transferred to the new yard from the old one at Milford who travelled up the Haven from Milford by boat and landed just inside Pennar Gut where the boats could float at all stages of the tide, left the boats there in the care of an old woman, Bessy Bradley who lived in the cottage by the Point and walked over the hill via Mr. David Prices public house "the Dolphin" and then to the Dockyard. Mr Price had a marvellous orchard and brewed his own beer but there was a suspicion that it was well watered as no fights ever took place because of it.

1816 the new Yard was expanding rapidly and more men were required. Work in the other major Royal Yards was slack and there was an immigration of large numbers of skilled tradesmen and their families, from the other Royal Dockyards, about 1816 necessitating a massive house building programme. Houses were erected as fast as possible many by the dockyard workers who worked on them after a day's work in the yard, but even so some were occupied before they were completed and many were of very poor standard.

1830 According to *Mrs S. Peters* the majority of the older houses in Pennar were built about 1846 but the Ordinance Survey Map of 1839 based on a survey of 1830 shows that houses were already in existence in Upper St. (now Castle St), Middle St (Grove St), Front St (Fleet St), Military Rd, and North St (Owen St).

1822 The South part of Barrack Hill, what is now Cross Park, part of Pennar Farm, Sykemore and Treowen were purchased from Sir John Owen in 1822 by the Admiralty (51 acres in extent).

1830 This they then exchanged for 13 acres of land owned by the Ordnance Department.

1967 The Barracks and the land attached to it were sold by the Ministry of Defence to the District Council and leased by them for a period of 60 years to the South Pembrokeshire Golf Club.

Old Military Rd.

Modernised Houses Owen St.

1870 Pennar became part of Pembroke Dock and, at that time, was a thriving community with shops, pubs, places of worship, several smallholdings and allotments. The Orielton Estate map shows that by that time most of the older houses in Pennar were in existence and the road connecting Military Rd. with Pennar Point, for which the Admiralty purchased two acres of land in 1862 from the Orielton Estate, was built although the road into Pennar was in a very bad state. In 1884 there were two bakers and grocers, Mr William Lifton of Military Rd. and Mr William Malley who also kept the sub post office, Mr William Phillips, jun. of Military Rd., Pennar was a coal merchant and general carrier, Mr William Phillips, Snr. was a beer retailer, while Mr David Nicholas kept the Royal Oak public house, Mr John Williams, the Kilwentage [3], Mr Robert Court Griffiths, the Commercial Inn and Mr Henry Banner, the Swan Inn.
1856/7 The Orielton Estate, of which Pennar was a part, had been purchased by Miss Jane Martha Jones of Cilwendeg with part of the compensation money for the sale of the Skerries Lighthouse in Anglesey. On her death this estate and the Cilwendeg Estate passed to her niece Margarette Sutton Saurin, wife of Mark Antony Saurin. Part of the estate included the ferry from Pennar to Bentlass and all the houses which were let, leasehold, in the main to dockyard workers although later some were leased to military personnel.

1926 The closing of the Yard in 1926 hit Pennar hard. Many of the skilled craftsmen left the area, unemployment was rife and there was less opportunity for the trade training of the young men of the area as well as the loss of the educational excellence of the Royal Dockyard School. Even before that time the reduction in employment had been so drastic that the Mayor had organised events such as half a mile of pennies and Fêtes and Galas to raise money for the unemployment

fund.
1928 Pennar school held jumble sales to raise money for the Boot fund and up until the mid 30s there were many cases of school girls of that school officially recognised by the Education Committee as suffering from malnutrition.
Free School milk came in 1935 and school dinners 1943.
1926 From 1926 with the arrival of the Royal Air Force the employment situation improved with ancillary work becoming available and an increase in the spending power because of the new base opening up. Many more houses were built to accommodate the Service personnel.
After the war and the closing down of RAF P/D, there was once again much unemployment. Many of the old houses were in need of improvements, over 2000 had suffered bomb damage, many had no indoor facilities. (Mine first had a flush outdoor WC. connected to mains sewerage pipe laid through our backgarden in 1947 and an outside tap as the main water supply.) About that time there was a large estate built by the Council to ease the shortage of housing and later under the *Housing Act of 1957* most of the old cottages of Lower Pennar were demolished, as well as some in Military Rd, and new Council houses built. Some of the surplus R.A.F houses in Stranraer Rd were purchased by the Council others were sold to private owners. The Orielton estate gradually sold the leases of the plots it owned, the last being sold in 1989 at an auction in St Patrick's Church Hall, and most of old houses throughout Pennar have now been modernised.

Industries of Pennar.

The main industries of Pennar were concentrated on agriculture and fisheries. An old description gives a picture of ,what is now, Barrack Hill golden with grain. When the sun is bright in the very early morning it is still possible to see where the old field boundaries used to be as well as some of the old paths.

Fishing.

1600's Oysters were an important export from the Haven by the 1600s when large quantities were sent either overland or in "barks to Bristow". Some of the finest oysters came from Pennar Gut.
1592 A typical cargo of 20,000 is recorded in the Port Books as going to Barnstaple. The trade continued right up until the 1850s when the beds seemed to die out possibly killed by river pollution from the industries and increased population of Pembroke and Pennar. Shipments went to Ireland, Bristol, Liverpool, Holland, and Lisbon.
1674 John Powell sent oysters to London as "thank you" to Sir Robert Clayton for his assistance in procuring the post of "Comptroller of the Customs in the Port of Milford Haven". Even as late as the nineteenth century, trade in oysters from Pennar was large, the *Cambrian Register of 1818* records that the oysters from Pennarmouth were famous. Very large quantities were pickled and sent to Bristol and places further afield.
1719 The quantity and the quality attracted the attention of foreign fishermen; in 1719 the *Deputy Vice Admiral for the County of Pembroke (William Lloyd)* wrote forbidding them from fishing in the branches and in the Haven itself. The foreign ships were of "great burden" and "employed many other fishing boats to dredge for the same oysters whereby to lade there several ships therewith and the same to export out of His Majesty's dominion". An early example of factory ship fishing?

Quarrying.

There was extensive quarrying of limestone between Pennar and Pembroke. According to *Morris* in 1743 - "The Navigation up this river to Pembroke Town is much impeded by the rubbish of the Limestone quarries being thrown into the River; which ought to be remedied, or the Place will be stopped up in the Process of Time." "Within Pennarmouth a Dock might be made which would contain all the Vessels in England and which would be perhaps the greatest thing in the world of that kind"
The main requirement for limestone was for the manufacture of lime as fertiliser and mortar although some was used for building.

Farming.

Before 1812 the main farm in the area was situated near what is now Gilgal Terrace off Ferry Rd, the “old Farmhouse” which is several hundred years old. There was a cluster of buildings between there and the foreshore, and it was on what was then the track to Pembroke, across the fields passing the site of St Ann’s Chapel to the Green. The farm had its own limekiln at the end of what is now Fleet St. There was also supposed to be another small farm at the west end of what is now Military Rd. and a smallholding at the end of the continuance of the track past the old Farmhouse right by the Pennar Point.

1814 After 1814 houses were built on much of the farm land but many small holdings sprang into being. The Orielton estate leases show that many of the tenants of the houses leased areas of land to farm, much on annual tenancy. Quit notices were served on at least seven in 1861, among who were Aaron Longhurst, William Morgan, George Thomas Husband, Thomas Mabe, and James Glanville. Mr Samuel Jenkins of the Victoria Hotel is recorded as leasing 36 acres, part arable, and part permanent turf in 1857.

Shipbuilding.

There is very little information available before 1814. Many small ships and boats would be needed for the oyster industry and other fishing; these would have been on the foreshore, as required, by the users. Certainly there was shipbuilding in the Gut in the 1700s with records showing ships being built at Bentlass but the only major Shipbuilding Yard was that established on a site at Jacobs Pill in the late 1800s.

1874, the Milford Haven Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. Ltd (Jacobs Pill) leased land and properties from the Orielton Estate. This Company had a very impressive Board of Directors including Admiral Lord Clarence Paget as Chairman, Sir William Brett as Secretary, Mr E. Reed MP, E. Barry RA, J. T. Emmerson JP and J. Hall. One Ship built there was a corvette for the Japanese Navy, the Hei Yei launched in 1877, and another was the Acorn. The last work carried out at the yard was the building of a caisson for the Admiralty.
1885 The Company went into liquidation in 1885. As part of its liquidation settlement, the Company assigned to the Orielton Estate the foreshore rights in front of "Front St"Pennar which it had acquired from the Board of Trade.

Up till the 1880s the road connecting Pennar with Pembroke Dock was little more than a mud track a "bitter experience on dark damp nights" and down to Lower Pennar and the Ferry was described as "a double source of danger and disgrace".

Soon after a decent road was constructed with the main aim of conveying goods and manpower to the new Torpedo store at Pennar Point.

Pennar Military Torpedo Store and Magazine

1875 The Government constructed a Torpedo store and magazine close to the shore near Pennar Mouth in 1875. Torpedo trials and submarine mining experiments were carried out here. The site was also used to store all the equipment necessary to mine the Haven. This site was later utilised by the army.

RE Barracks Pennar Point

The site of this Government Torpedo depot after the second World War became Pennar Park holiday camp - now defunct.

Llanreath Tank Farm

Llanreath Oil Storage Depot on Fire due to Enemy bombing 1940

With the change over from coal to oil as fuel for the fleet an Oil Storage depot was erected towards Pennar Point. This was bombed during the Second World War, with tragic loss of life. The remainder of the storage tanks were removed in the 1980s and the site has now being converted into an extension of the Golf Course.

Pennar Chapels and Churches.

Pennar was, until the 1840s, part of the Parish of St Mary's Pembroke. The nearest place of worship would have been, in earlier days, St Anne's Chapel, a small Chapel and place of pilgrimage on the old track from Pennar to Pembroke. It is marked on the Speede map of 1610 and on the French "spys" drawing of 1650. Alternatively the inhabitants of the area could go to Monkton Priory or St Mary's Church either along the track or by boat.

The earliest place of worship in the area although not in Pennar proper was Bethany Baptist Chapel built in 1818, which originally had its own graveyard although this was closed in 1824 allegedly because it was affecting the water supply of the town. The Chapel was lit by tallow candles which smoked and one record commented about the wicks having to be trimmed before the start of the Sermon. At the time the Meyricks who owned most of the land where the present town centre is built, were not in favour of non-conformist places of worship but the Owens who owned the land of the Pennar area allowed a chapel to be built on their land. This led to very early development of the Pennar, High St area.

Originally at the top of what is now Tregennis Hill was Bethany Square with large houses around it, the Caledonia Inn with a kilted Scotsman as its sign and the Cambrian. Most of this was demolished with the building of the Defensible barracks. In the early days of the town Bethany Square was one of the important places of the town were the people met and talked in the summers evenings

Gilgal Baptist Chapel Pennar

Early in the 1860's the Rev. W B Bliss, Minister of Bethel Baptist Church, Pembroke Dock and Mr. David Jones one of the Deacons felt that there was a need for a place of Worship in Pennar.

The old cowsheds of the Old Farmhouse Lower Pennar on the right hand side going down Ferry Lane were converted into schoolroom and chapel. It is the site of what is now Gilgal Terrace as the old building was later converted into dwellings by Mr. Scourfield . This original chapel and schoolroom was opened for Worship on April 27th 1862 and the first service was taken by the Rev. Bliss. A Sunday School was started on May 4th with Mr. David Jones as Superintendent, it started at 10am went on till noon, restarted at 1.45pm till 2.45pm and was followed by a "preaching service". Such was the demand that 60 names were enrolled on the first Sunday.

According to Findlay the Chapel would accommodate 200 to 300 people. The first few months were exceptionally busy with the first service on June 1st of the first Pastor, Rev. T D Mathias, He opened and conducted a day school which started on July 7th.

On the 19th October a Baptismal service was held when eight members were immersed "in the tide"

1862 The Church was officially formed on November 11th 1862 when Mr. David Jones, Mr. William Lewis, Mr. Thomas Powell, Mr. David Gay and Mr. Issac Jenkins were elected Deacons, and it was admitted to the Pembrokeshire Association in 1867.

1868 The Rev. Mathias resigned in June 1868 and over the next seventeen years, four ministers served the flock, Rev. James Williams for two years, Rev. Henry Evans for three years, he had been a shipwright in the Dockyard where he had held short religious services in the lunch break before taking up the Ministry full time. Then after a space of three years came Mr. William Casnodyn who then went as a pastor in Patagonia. He was followed by Mr. Elias Evans.

The old building had become too small for the congregation and was also in need of repair.

1885 When the Rev. T Pandy John became Pastor in 1885 the members decided that a new building was necessary. A site was leased in Nelson St were the present Chapel now stands, the foundation stone of the new Schoolroom was laid by Richard Cory of Cardiff in 1887.

1887 The present Chapel was opened in 1887 and was much larger than the old one being capable, according to the specifications, of seating 550 people. The cost was £950.

1893 Six year later the Rev. John left Pennar for Barry and was succeeded by the Rev. David

Davies. At that time the Chapel was in debt due to the building costs and the Rev. Davies organised the first of the Eisteddfod's held in Pembroke Dock, the profit considerably reducing the Chapel debt.
1889 Unfortunately, because of ill health, he had to resign in 1899 and he died in Swansea on Sept 27th 1900.
1900 Rev. T Williams of Bangor College became the new pastor in 1900 and acted as Mayor's Chaplain in 1904-5 when Alderman W Phillips, one of the congregation, became Mayor of the Borough.
1912 At the end of 1912 moves were made to obtain a grant from the Camegie Trust for an organ Eventually these efforts were successful, and on June 4th, 1913, the instrument (from the Sweetland Organ Building Co., Bath) was dedicated, the guest organist for the ceremony being Mr. M. S. Maurice Popplestone, F.R.C.O.
1915 The Rev. T. Williams married a Church member, Miss Jessie Jonas, and they were both greatly missed when they left in September 1915, to take the Pastorate of Maesyrhelem and Pound Churches in Radnorshire. For many years Mrs. Williams had been a faithful Sunday School teacher, and she continued to support her husband most competently during the whole of his Ministry.
1916 The Rev. D. T. Davies, of Bethel, Loveston, became Pastor in 1916. He was extremely well liked by both young and older mem bers, keenly interested in all spheres of Church life, and a great leader of the people during a very difficult period in the history of the Church, for his Ministry continued throughout the 1914-1918 War and its aftermath.
A number of young men fell in action, and their names, together with those of all the others who enlisted, are recorded on a memorial tablet in the Chapel.
1918 In 1918 another of the young men of the Church entered th Ministry. The Rev. Emest Cole, became Pastor of Great Horwood Baptist Church, After many years of distinguished service in the Baptist cause, he became Pastor Emeritus of Penrallt Baptist Church, Bangor.

Later, during a nation-wide depression which led subsequently to the closure of H.M. Dockyard in 1926, many families left the town to seek employment elsewhere. Church records call attention to the unprecedented times which resulted in the depletion of both officers and congregation. Those remaining were asked to face the situation with courage. Church appointments had to be deferred as again and again still more families departed; the Minister's salary had also to be reduced.
1922 repairs to the building had to be neglected, and affairs were generally at a low ebb. Every effort was made to keep the spirit of the Church alive, and the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held in January, 1922 reveal that the Church had engaged in Lawn Tennis activities which proved a highly satisfactory way of keeping the young people together.
1927 The Church suffered another crushing blow, however, in 1927, when after a long illness, the very much beloved Pastor passed away at the early age of 37 years. There is a tablet to his memory on the North Wall of the Church. His widow who had entered fully into the life of the Church, later became the wife of the Rev. Bleddyn Howells, Pastor of Broadhaven before moving to Melton Mowbray, but upon his death in 1949, she returned to Pembroke
1927 There followed a short period of Ministry by a former Pastor, the Rev. T. P. John, who had retired from his Church in America. Still full of spirit, Mr. John worked to secure the freehold of the Church, and this was achieved for the sum of £43. New Trustees were appointed, Mr. J. Scourfield and Mr. J. Edwards being the only two of the original ones left.
Mr. John was, however, dogged by ill-health from the beginning of his second Ministry, which began on July l7th, 1927, and ended with his enforced retirement on May 27th, 1928. He passed away on July 9th, 1928, to the very great sorrow of the Church.
1928 Next came a period, June 1928 to February 7th, 1932, when no pastor was appointed, but services were conductecl by lay preachers and visiting clergymen. The Rev. Glyn Davies of Puncheston, Evan Davies of Aberkenfig J. Lamb of Milford Haven, W. P. Thomas of New Quay, and W. Jenkins of Roch, officiated at Baptismal Services.
1932 Early in 1932 the Church invited the Rev. Gus Thomas of Howey, to the Pastorate, and he

opened his Ministry on the first Sunday in February.
Both before and after entering the Ministry, Mr. Thomas devoted a great deal of time and energy to the Christian Endeavour Movement, and it would be true to say that he was largely responsible for keeping the movement alive in the town during the 1914-1918 War, for he was no stranger to Pembroke Dock when he came to Gilgal. During the Great War, while serving with the R.A.M.C., he was stationed at Llanion Barracks and contributed much to the religious life of the town,
1935 In a statement delivered to a Church Meeting in 1935 by Mr. T. Masters, a senior Church Deacon the Church was declared to be in good heart, with no debt of any kind substantial sums in hand £22 in the Building Fund, over £40 in the Church Fund while three years' contribution to the Substantiation Fund had already been paid.
1939-45 Mr. Thomas was minister during the World War of 1939-45. Many young men, and women too, were away serving in the Armed Forces. some were directed to other areas on work of National importance while the civilian population suffered considerably from enemy bombing. Many families were evacuate. The Church members, however, played their full part in the many welfare and air-raid precaution activities in the town.
1940 During this time the Schoolroom was taken over bv the Admiralty for the billeting of sailors who came as fire-fighters when Pennar Fuel Tanks were set on fire by enemy action.
1945 At the cessation of hostilities, persons who had served in the Forces, and had a connection with the Chapel, were given a sum of money from a Welcome Home Fund set up by the members.
1944 The Rev. Gus Thomas suffered a great deal of ill-health for a number of years and retired in 1944, though he continued to live at Rose Cottage, near the Chapel, until his death in 1961 The people of Pennar remember him especially for the quality of his sermons, his vigour, and his undaunted cheerfulness in times of adversity.
They remember, too the devoted service of Mrs. Thomas, whose charm and friendliness endeared her to all.
1948 the Church appointed the Rev. J. I .John, student at Cardiff Baptist College. He remained until June, 1951 when he accepted a call to the Mount Calvary Baptist Church, Swansea.
One of the features of his short Ministry was the publication of a Church Magazine which he personally edited. The Secretarial duties were carried out by Mr. J. Phillips.
During this time electricity was introduced into the Church and various improvements were carried out The Choir, depleted and finally abandoned through the period of depression and two World Wars, was resuscitated, and several recitals given.
The Church owes much to Mr. John, whose youthful enthusiasm and untiring efforts in every phase of Church work were an inspiration to his Officers and congregation.
1951 The Rev. Davies, of Llangwm, was next to be invited, and he began his Ministry on Oct 4th, 1951. He was already well known to the people of Pennar, having preached there on a number of occasions and officiated at Baptismal Service at times when there was no Pastor.
Mr. Davies, a man highly esteemed in Non-Conformist circles, had already ministered with distinction at several Churches in Pembrokeshire and Monmouthshire. After training at Myrddin College and the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen, he became Pastor of Yuncheston and Beulah, Little Newcastle, leaving later for Mount Pleasant, Pembroke, and thence to Hope, Cross Keys, where he also took up Y.M.C.A. work, achieving marked success among the troops. At the end of the war, he returned to Pembrokeshire as Pastor of Galilee, Llangwm.
At Gilgal, Mr. Davies was an indefatigable worker, his frequent visits to the sick and elderly being particularly appreciated. The great interest he has always taken in the teaching and training of the young has not lessened throughout the years, and in this, as in all he did, he had the unfailing support and able assistance of his wife, Gilgal greatly values the contribution she made to the life of the Church.
1953 Mr. Davies became President of the English Assembly of the Baptist Union in Wales and Monmouthshire, and in 1957 he held similar office in the Pembrokeshire Baptist Association, having previously served in an executive capacity with both bodies for many years, and preached on a number of occasions at their Meetings.

Mrs. Davies was President of the Women's Intemational Day of Prayer Committee, and was for ten years the Secretary of the Pembrokeshire Branch of the Prayer Union of Ministers' and Missionaries' Wives, representing Pembrokeshire at the Annual Conferences, including one in Switzerland. She had on frequent occasions, occupied the pulpit of many Pembrokeshire Churches. Mr. and Mrs. Davies had also entered fully into the life of the town, and were members of the Old Peoples' Welfare Committee and of the Friends of the South Pembrokeshire Hospital Committee. During Mr. Davies' Pastorate, a new heating system had been installed in the Church, and plans for large scale repairs to the fabric of the building, and for extensive interior decorations were carried out by two contractors, members of Gilgal. Mr. T. Scourfield and Mr. A. Grieve.

Wesley Chapel Pennar.

1820 There had been an early Chapel (Ebenezer) near Bethany Corner . It was very small but had a gallery in which the choir sat. It was demolished at the building of the Barracks.
1860's In the late 1860's a site was leased from the Orielton Estate at the corner of Nelson St. and Gays Lane and in 1870 what was according to *Findlay* " a small plain building accommodating about 120" was erected.
1871 A Certificate of Registration was made out on 28th February 1871 signed by the Rev. Herbert Wesley Haime of Pembroke, the Wesleyian Methodist Minister. 1871.The Chapel was actually registered for Worship on 5th March 1871.
1893 the chapel was closed for renovation and reopened on the first Sunday in August when the Rev. Theadore Bishop was asked to conduct the reopening service. A schoolroom was built as part of these renovations.At that time some of the trustees were Mr. G W John, Mr. A Berry (who was also Chapel Steward), Mr. W Skelton, Mr. B Osmond, Mr. E John, Mr. W Haskley, Mr. C W Lawrence, Mr. W Smith, the Secretary was Mr. E Taylor and the Minister the Rev. R Bryant.
1897 (2nd September) it was agreed to build a house on the ground adjacent to the Chapel, and leased to the Trustees, for a Chapel Keeper. Permission had been given by the Orielton estate office in a letter dated 5th August 1897
A regular pattern of worship continued for many years but, with the closure of the Dockyard, attendance's dwindled and instead of having their own Minister, services were conducted by the Minister from Wesley Chapel, Meyrick St. Pembroke Dock. The trustees meetings were also held at Wesley Chapel, Meyrick St.
1933 it was decided to suspend Sunday evening services.
The property was still leasehold and the Trustees made inquiries as to the possibility of purchasing the freehold in 1935 but the future was looking bleak.
1936 On the 25th February 1936 a meeting was held at the Meyrick St. Chapel when Mr. J Price BA Chapel Superintendent "expressed with regret the closure of the Chapel" in Pennar and said that he hoped in the near future to have a service or more every month.
1937 By October 20th 1937 it had been agreed to close the Chapel , to surrender the lease for the Chapel and the house to the Orielton estate and to dispose of the contents. The Pulpit and Organ were sold to Waterston Chapel for £1 each.

St Patrick's Church.

1850's the Rev. George Edward McHugh (curate of the parish of Pembroke Dock) married the daughter of the Chief Constructor of the Dockyard, J I Fincham, son of the author of Fincham's book on Naval architecture. On his retirement he lived with his son in law and daughter. He died in a riding accident opposite the Pier Hotel Pembroke Dock and was buried in Cosheston Churchyard. They came to live, at first, on plot 547, what is now No.1 Military Rd, which was leased to St John's Church for £100, there Rev. McHugh used to hold a Sunday School and "cottage lectures". Mr William Cole played the harmonium at these meetings.

Findley indicates that the building was used as a Church as he says
1875 that Pennar District Church is a small plain building under the control of the Curate of Pembroke Dock capable of accommodating 100
1877 the Rev. G F Kelly, Vicar of Pembroke Dock, died and Rev. McHugh left the parish. The new Vicar, Rev. F G M Powell, because the numbers attending the "cottage lectures" and Sunday School were so great, felt there was a need for larger premises and, as a temporary expedience, had a wooden hut built in the house grounds at a cost of £193 3s 0d. On the opening of the wooden mission room Mr Reed of the Work's Department played the harmonium. There do not appear to have ever been any deeds for this building and a ground rent of 17s 6d per annum was paid to the occupant of No 1 Military Rd, Mrs Edwards.

This building served the purpose of both Church and Church Hall for many years.

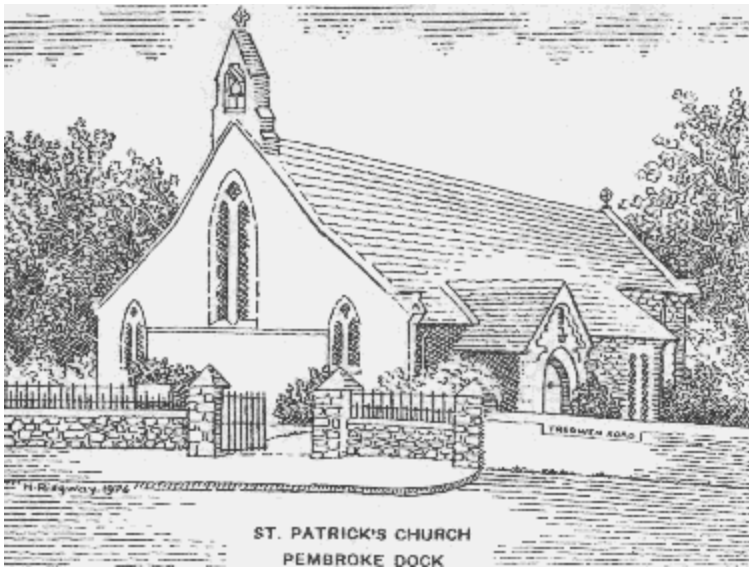
1878 On the estate map of the Orielton Estate 1878 the plot is marked as a School.
In that year (September 19th) a fund was established called the "St Patrick's Church Pennar Building Fund," to raise the funds necessary to build a more substantial Church in limestone, the Rev. F.G.M. Powell was trustee, with the London and Provincial Bank Ltd, Pembroke Dock Branch. The account was opened with a draft of £50 from Mr. H Smith and £5 from Captain Parkeu was paid in on 30th September.
1879 The first services recorded as having taken place in the "Mission Building" were on July 10th 1879 when there was Holy Communion at 8.30 am with 20 communicants, the collection amounted to £1 13 7d. With The Rev. Powell celebrating assisted by the curate, Rev. A R Wilson. Morning Prayer was at 11am at which Archdeacon Lewis preached and the collection was £4 15s 0d. Litany and an Address to the Children followed at 3pm and at 7.30pm there was Evening Prayer at which, according to the Service Register there were 260 in the congregation. The first Baptisms were those of Walter Lee Clark (adult) and Ethel Elizabeth Facey on August 4th, Lilias Margaret Elizabeth Moore on 28th August, Albert James Noakeson Sept 7th, Mary Stephens (adult conditional) September 30th,William George Turner (adult) October 9th Martha Devonald December 12th, Minnie Mary Dimmock, Elizabeth Mary Philpin and William Henry Philpin , all on December 18th. The normal pattern of worship was, Sundays 8.30am Communion, 11am Matins and Litany, 6pm Evensong and on Thursday Evenings 7pm Evensong. The number of Communicants varied between 20 and 30 with 22 on Easter Day 1880.
1889/90 From the St John's accounts for 1889/ 90 it would appear that Pennar spent more on Communion wine (6s 0d) than they did on the Curates Fund (4s 6d).
The Rev. J Seymour Allen , who had succeeded the Rev. Powell as Vicar of Pembroke Dock was very determined that a Church should be built to serve the Pennar and Bufferland area.

Acc to Kelly's Directory 1884
Connected with St John's Church is a wooden mission building, at Pennar, with accommodation for 200, here services are carried out almost precisely as at the parish church : it is contemplated to build a new church of limestone here, towards which a fund has been started.

The Parish of Pembroke Dock – Silas T Phillips 1898

Pennar Mission Room
1895 The alter from the Pennar Mission room was removed and installed in the chapel at the old cemetary (Park St) renovated in 1895

A plot of land was eventually given by the War Office for a new Church on the condition that free seats were provided for Servants of the Crown, and after much fund-raising a start was made.
Pennar School Log records
"1894 May 2nd Commenced afternoon school at 1pm on Wednesday (May 1st) and dismissed at 3pm owing to the Foundation stone of Pennar New Church being laid."
The stone (made by John Phillips Bush St and costing £2 1 6d) was laid by Lady Catherine Allen.
The architects were Nicholson and Son of Hereford, the cost of the plans (which originally called for a spire at the north west corner) were £94 14 6d.
The builders were Morgan and Davies of Pembroke at a cost of £2324 most of which was raised by the parishioners

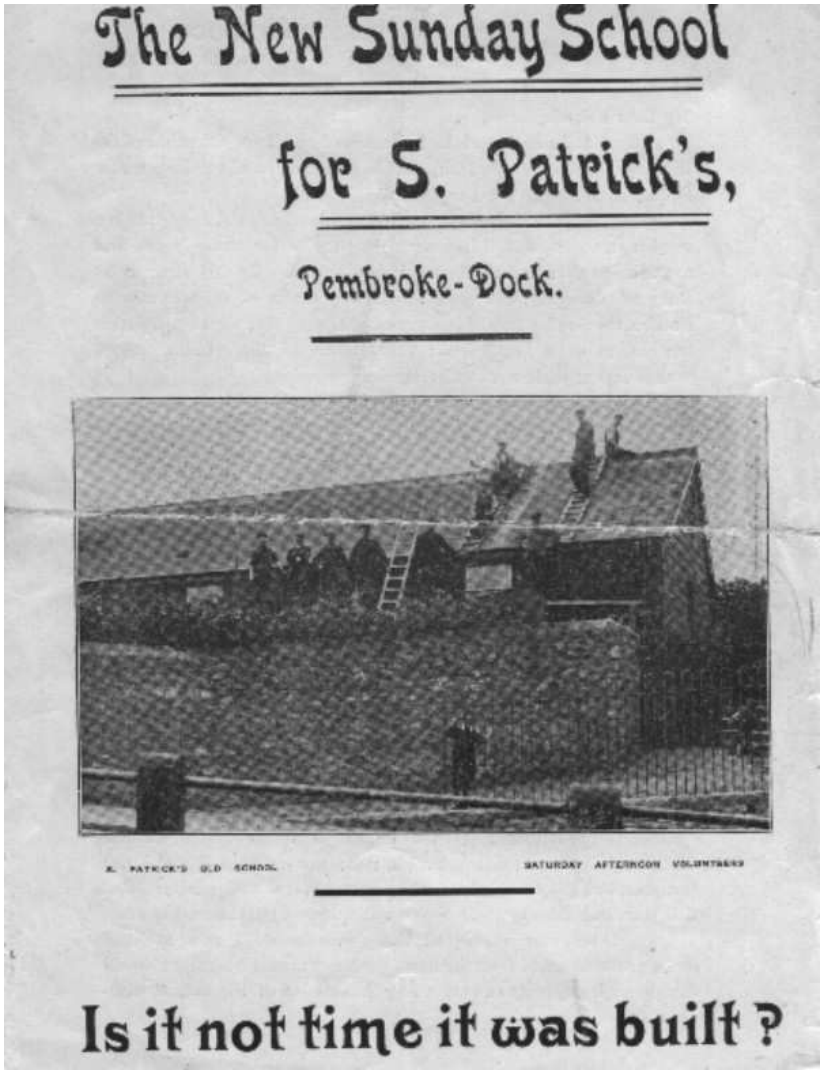


The Church consists of a nave with narrow north and south aisles. The Chancel is continuous with the nave, there is no chancel arch but there is a truss on corbels. The organ Chamber is at the north east with a clergy vestry beyond. The Choir vestry is at the North west. There is a bell-cot with an unusual wheel arrangement at the west end. It is built of squared and random rubble masonry with limestone dressings exposed externally and plastered internally. The roofs are slated with diagonal boards internally coated with three coats of linseed oin put on hot. The floors are wood block. The porch is situated on the south side with the font just inside the entrance.
1895 On July 7th 1895 the last service was held in the "Mission Church" and the register closes with the note that " On July 11th St Patrick's New Church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Swansea and a new book was commenced" The collection at this service was £65 19s 6d.
1895 The Consecration celebrations where on quite a lavish scale, Luncheon was provided for 200 guests and 500 Order of Service sheets were printed although only 144 seats had been purchased.
The Service pattern for the new Church was 11am Communion or Matins and Litany alternating, 6pm Evensong, with the number of Communicants varying between 30 and 50.
Christmas day 1895 saw 32 take Communion
1896 Easter Sunday 1896 there was a total of 139 (the collection was £2 11 8d)

1895 The Organ installed, which is still in use was the one which had been removed from St John's in 1890 stored in St John's Hall and then installed in St Patrick's, after a thorough renovation, by Springfield Wood Works, Huddersfield, at a cost of £30. it was repainted by J Henderson from Albion Square
1979 this organ was surveyed by Geo Ormond & Co. Ltd., Taunton, who said of it that
" The organ was built by Volkes is approximately One Hundred and Sixty years old and is very dirty and worn. It has not been dismantled for many years, and thorough restoration should be considered to prevent further deterioration of this valuable Instrument". It still had the bellows and the handle to pump them but had a blower fitted. Mrs Betty Lomax nee Betty Davies played it for many years and her husband was sextant.
Above the Chancel steps are two carved heads, believed to represent Henry VII and his wife Elizabeth of York. These were carved by Mr. Chas. Henry Williams of 4 Charlton Place , He also did some of the carving in Monkton Priory, the pulpit in St John's Pembroke Dock and the South African War Memorial in Carmarthen.

1895 The first to be Baptised in the new Church were Florence Amy Saunders and Violet Constance Mabel Pheonix both on July 16th 1895.

1904 The Church grew rapidly with the number of Easter Communicants in 1904 being 143 (six more than the previous year) and the average number attending Sunday School being 165. The organist was Miss Bickford and Mr. B Owen of 13 Military Rd was the Sexton
1907 Mr. G Edmunds was the organist with Mr. Thomas of Swan Row as Sexton. The sidesmen were Messrs. Bowen, M Griffiths, L John, J Phillips, J Russan, W Venable, W Wilcox, T James, Easter Communicants totalled 147 and the average attendance at Sunday School was163.
1910 On February 25th 1910 a new Alter was dedicated, it was presented to St Patrick's by the parishioners of Christchurch Swansea. The Vicar, Rev. D L Prosser (later Bishop Prosser) took the service, Lt. Buchanan read the lessons and Mr. H Russant conducted the choir.
1919 The account book for 1919 reveals that the Organist was Mr. Frank Grant-Jones and the Choir Master was Mr. G Russan, Sexton was Mr. Rogers , 3 Sycamore St., and the sidesmen were Messrs W J Ayres, J Harries, W James, F Morse who was also Treasurer, G Morse, M James, W Phillips, J Russan, James Thomas & G Woodley. Easter Communicants numbered 169, baptisms 28, the average in the Sunday School was 107 with 30 teachers, there was also a choir of 25.



1913 the old wooden hut originally used as the Mission Church and being used at that time as a Church Hall was getting a little worse for wear. The Rev. Prosser organised fund-raising for a new Hall and by 1923 the funds had risen to £1200 but to buy the land, build the school, the wall and the railings another £1000 was needed. In his Parochial News letter dated May 1st 1923 the Rev. Prosser (later Archbishop of Wales) called upon all the other Churches to help raise this money at a grand fete to be held in the Market House on July 18th and 19th. This raised £335 18s 11d .

1923 Money was also raised by the people of the area contributing a small sum regularly each week. The account book shows that the largest denomination per week was 6d but the average was 3d. The Church accounts dated 31st December 1923 show that there was still a shortfall of £568 but the money was raised and the new Hall built. The Priest in Charge of Pennar at the time was Rev. E O Phillips and the sidesmen where Messrs J Coldrick, W Davies, J Edden J Harries, T Hill, W James, J John, W R Morse, W Williams, D Harrington, F James, T J Noot, J Williams, C Williams, & J Russan. The organist was Miss Ethel John, choirmaster Mr. J Thomas, and Sexton Mr. Beazley High St. with Mrs Gay and Mrs James appointed as District Visitors to administer the Poor Relief Fund. Numbers in the choir had risen to 52 but the number attending Sunday School was only 95 and there were 220 Easter Communicants.

1924 The old wooden hut which has served Pennar as Church, Church Hall and Sunday School for over forty years, was sold to Mr. A Brown for £18 10s. in 1924. In the same year , the choir stalls were altered to accommodate a larger choir, St John's lent St Patrick's some pews, the organ blowers wages were increased to 8s 6d per quarter and the trees around the Church given by Thomas Meyrick were planted (there were originally two copper beech trees).

The Church Committee Minute book of that year also records the loan of a set of drums to Pennar Regatta and later on the fact that they were never returned.

1924 St Patrick's Church processional Cross and Missal Stand are of particular interest, designed by Mr. Coates Carter , architect for the Church Hall, and exhibited in a design exhibition, they were given to St Patrick's by him on 18th August 1924.

About this time the kneelers, the angels around the altar, and other items were given to St Patrick's on the closing down of the Dockyard Chapel.

1927 gas lighting was introduced while on the Church committee complaints were being made about the "hooligans" who had broken panes of glass in the windows of the new Church Hall.

The flag pole, now overtaken by the Beech tree, was erected in anticipation of the Coronation of Edward VIII.

Part of the grounds of the Church were laid out as a Tennis Court and there was a thriving tennis club and a badminton club using the Hall. The Hall was also used by the School as classrooms.

During the war it was used for civil defence classes and also played a part in providing shelter for the firemen fighting the tank fire blaze. Part of the room underneath the stage was reinforces as an air raid shelter.

1950's there was a Scout group based there, the dances held there are remembered by many, there was a unit of the Girls Friendly Society and this association with young people is carried on as today it is the headquarters of the St Patrick's Guides and Brownies as well as being used by other organisations in the Community.

Pennar Education

Until the creation of the Dockyard the only schools in the area would have been in Pembroke. A Grammar School was established there in 1690 and was housed in part of the old Town Hall (pulled down in 1820). It was a "free" school usually the schoolmasters were clerics and was described as "excellent" in the eighteenth century.

With the new influx of population in the early nineteenth century, there rose a demand for education. Several small private schools were set up including two by what is now Bethany Corner but which used to be Bethany Square.

In the street by the side of the Bethany Chapel, called now Bufferland Terrace, but once known as Barclays Row stood the house of Mr Barclay a well educated man, who had in his younger days given lectures on astronomy and natural philosophy in the principle towns of Great Britain. Here in the back room of his house in which the furniture consisted of three desks, one table, six benches, a small map of the world and a black board, which compared with many of the other schools of the area meant that it was very well equipped, he conducted a school for no more than twenty pupils, mainly the sons of farmers, tradesmen and mechanics. Of course only those whose parents were able to pay the fees could attend.
1847 The Inspectors *(State of Education in Wales)* report states "the manners of the lads were very rude and they amused themselves by mimicking their master". Although the Inspector also stated that their reading ability was high and some of the copy books were exceedingly well written and besides the three "Rs" students also studied navigation and astronomy. Mr Barclay also ran a night school five evenings a week for adults at which the average attendance was twelve and the Inspectors report on the educational standard of one of the adults he taught was very favourable.

1847 The other school was held in the back room of the Public house (Caledonian), the furniture consisted of three tables, six chairs, five benches, and a sofa. The School Mistress was the daughter of the innkeeper. The pupils of this school were quite young, mainly the children of tradesmen, but they were able to read part of St Matthews Gospel and their copy books were quite well written considering their age.

1840s the National School closely followed by the British school were built in Pembroke Dock and again pupils who could afford to pay could attend those

In Pennar the free schools where small Sunday schools attached to and organised by the churches and chapels, the main schools were in Pembroke Dock.

1874 a new school was built for Pennar in Treowen Rd by the Borough of Pembroke School Board. It opened on January 5th and there were 29 pupils all of whom had to pay, which could be quite a drain on a poor families budget. The number of pupils soon averaged 70. Attendance was interrupted by pupils having to help earn money by helping in the potato fields, setting gardens, fetching water, (there was no piped water supply in those days and water for the weekly wash and drinking had to be carried from the wells or springs) picking blackberries, and collecting cinders (used for paths). Some children did not attend at all in the summer months, but in spite of all this the Inspector's report was that those scholars present passed a good examination in the elementary subjects. The writing in the lower standards was particularly good. In 1889 the school, which had been mixed, became girls only, the boys having to go to Albany Square.

1891 The staff in 1891 consisted of the headmistress, one teacher and two pupil teachers; that year education became free, parents no longer had to pay fees.

1901 There were alteration and modifications to the Infants part of the school buildings which caused disruption to the classes.

1904 Headmistress of the Girls school was Mrs M J James assisted by Miss Ruby Gwyther, S E Young, E Jenkins, E Brown, and M Charles. Of the Infants school headmistress was Miss A Lloyd, assisted by Miss W Cullen and M Edwards.

1923 From the time of the building of St Patrick's Church Hall in 1923, till the closing of the opening of the new Junior School in 1970 the hall was utilised by the school as classrooms and as a Hall.

1949 The school remained a girl's school right up till 1949 when it became a Junior Mixed School with boys under 12 being transferred from the Coronation. The first male member of staff actually joined in 1948 the same year that the old gas lighting was replaced. The boys had to cross the road to go to the toilet by the "temporary" class room, the hut now used by Rudd as a Joiners workshop. Originally a cast iron urinal it was replaced in 1944 by a rendered brick urinal. (it backed onto a deep gully leading down to Jacob's Pill and there was a lot of speculation as to whether it drained into this gully rather than into a sewer. I know what we believed, anyway, the smell was terrible)

1956 the new Pennar Infants School was opened in Cross Park .

1959 first Headmaster of the Junior school was appointed.

1970 The Pennar Junior School finally moved out of the old premises in Treowen Rd and into the new ones in Owen St on January 16th 1970.

The old School buildings still retain an association with children as today part of them are used for a Playgroup and family centre.

1928 the Pennar school held jumble sales to raise money for the Boot fund and up until the mid 30's there were many cases of school girls of that school officially recognised by the Education Committee as suffering from malnutrition.
1935 Free School milk came in 1935

1943 school dinners 1943.

Extracts from the School Log 1874

This school was built in Treowen Road by the Borough of Pembroke School Board as a Government school.

1874 Teaching commenced on January 5th 1874, with 29 pupils. During the first week many of the children left school on Market day to attend the market. More pupils were admitted during the following weeks but in February the headmistress punished two pupils for truancy.
On February 11th there was a holiday due to the general election, the first time this school had been available to be used as a polling station.
June 8th 4 girls left school their schooling complete
June 9th some of the girls kept at home to fetch water
August 5th Poor attendance Sunday School treat

August 7th Poor attendance Circus in town
September 21st Some of the children away part of the week helping in the potato fields

1875 January 7th Nearly all the children from Lower Pennar away due to the wet
March 18th Attendance irregular , some of the bigger children kept at home in the garden
May 19th Children prevented from coming to school in the morning by the heavy fall of snow . Register not marked and the children dismissed as soon as the weather cleared .
June 2nd A great many children away in the afternoon, sent by their parents to collect cinders
September 18th A great many children helping in the potato fields

1876 September 19th – school closed on Doctors orders because of Scarlet Fever
April 17th Launching of the dispatch vessel Mercury

1879 September 15th Launching of the gunboat Gladfly

1880 March 10th Launch of the turret ship Ajax

1885 March 30th Several children at home to assist with the gardening
May 11th Launch of the Howe

1886 February 19th Launch of the cruiser Thames
July 25/29th Regatta

1889 September 20th Several girls absent to go blackberrying

November 8th Pennar school became a girl's school instead of a mixed school

1891 March 13th heavy snow pupils arrived very wet and were sent home
May 25th School closed on the instructions of the Medical Officers of Health reopened June 14th
September 1st Free Education

1892 January 11th Heavy snow
April 4th attendance at school poor, pupils gardening
May 9th many children left home because of smallpox in the town, Re vacination program carried out
Some children ordered to stay at home, they were not allowed to return till June 13th

1894 May Foundation stone of Pennar New Church laid

1895 June 17th to 21st Children absent from school due to working in the hay fields

1897 March Dockyard men working through dinner hour so many girls kept away from school to take their fathers dinners
September 3rd Launching of HMS Andromeda

1898 March 14th many girls absent from school due to illness in the families also many leaving early to take dinners to the dockyard.
September 12th Weather hot and fine so many girls absent blackberrying

1899 March 20th Attendance poor – frost and snow every day
May 8th Launching of the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert

1900 February 15th Terrific storm
December Outbreak of measles

1901 Alterations commenced on the Pennar school buildings

1902 September to October – outbreak of "fever"
October 20th Launching of HMS Cornwall

1904 May 4th Opening of Meyrick St Coronation school
May 11th Circus in town

1905 January to March. Influenza prevalent

1906 January 18th General Election

1907 January and February "flu" epidemic
November and December, Severe outbreak of measles.

1909 June 13th an outbreak of Scarlet fever

1915 July to August Influenza epidemic
November Flu epedemic

1921 December 16th half mile of pennies for the Mayor's unemployment fund

1922 December 13th Fete and Gala in aid of the Unemployment Fund

1928November 30 – Jumble sale arranged in connection with the Schools Boot Fund

1929 January 22nd Pennar School Eleven girls in poor state of health to receive hot milk every morning supplied by the Mayor's relief fund

April 30th Pennar School Twelve children to receive hot milk, suffering from malnutrition, by order of the Education Committee ½ pint morning and ½ pint afternoon every day.

1931 December 10th Pennar school, Supply of coke for heating has been used up

1932 November 22nd Jumble sale for Boot Fund for Pembroke Dock school pupils

1933 February 24th severe snow storm – part of the Cloakroom ceiling fell in at Pennar School

1934 January 8th 4 ½ gallons of milk delivered to Pennar School for distribution among needy children. The same amount to be delivered until March

1935 January 14th New milk scheme introduced for schools under the Education Committee

1936 May15th 8 girls form Pennar school went to a holiday camp at Pembrey for a fortnight – this was the start of a scheme that carried on for some years.

1938 September 25th the Borough Surveyor, the Civil Engineer etc attended at Pennar school to consider A.R.P. plans. First Aid Boxes were to be delivered to each class.

1940 During the school holidays, the oil tanks were bombed and the school was used by parties of firemen at the tanks. A.R.P. shelters not complete.
October 14th Because of the lack of shelters senior pupils attended in the mornings and juniors in the afternoon.

1941 January 12th Alert from 8pm to 1145pm
January 30th Meeting of the householders of Pennar in Pennar school for a talk on " The incendary bomb and how to deal with it"
February 4th Meeting of the householders of Pennar at Pennar school for a demonstration on the use of the stirrup pump for householders.
February 11th the shelters at Pennar school had now been built
And from then on right up until September 1942 air raid alerts were recorded

For one period between from May 12th after a particularly heavy raid on the town the schools were closed for 6 weeks

1941 June 17th 1941 saw the departure of the children being evacuated.

1943 September 6th Free dinners and dinners at half price served.

1945 January 2nd Heavy falls of snow

1949 Pennar school became a Junior Mixed school -- boys toilets across the road.

1956 Pennar Infants opened

1962 January 10th Severe frost and snow which did not clear up till February

1970 School moved to the new buildings in Owen St – Pennar Junior Mixed School was officially opened by Alderman Yolland , Chairman of Pembrokeshire County Council on October 22nd

Pennar County Primary School
For Sale 2011

Pennar Disease and Disasters.

1850's Pennar from the 1850s seemed to have been hit by several epidemics of infectious diseases.

1853 Cholera which was so severe that a public letter was written on the subject by Lord Palmeston,

1857 Smallpox in 1857,

1866 Cholera struck again in August 1866 spreading throughout Pennar, but is alleged not out of the area because the people of Pennar sealed themselves off.
The first person to die was a man named Peter Morris age 48. The victims had to be buried within twelve hours and such was the rapid spread of the infection that on 29th August 1866 as well as Peter Morris, also buried were Emma Jones age 28, Margaret Griffiths 11 months, and I. Day age 29.
2nd September Thomas Charles Powell age 32 months, Seth John Stephens, age 12 months, and George Jenkins age 12 months were buried. The next day only one,
3rd September William Wilcox age 25 years
5th September Ann Preese age 40
6th September the death toll had again risen, Maria Morgan age 6 years, Anne Stephens age 26 years, and John Ormond age 28 months.
7th September Elizabeth Ormond buried .
8th of September was the worst day with five victims being buried, like all the others in Park St Cemetery by the Curate of Pembroke Dock, Rev. George Edward McHugh, they were Michael Birmingham age 5 years, Mary Williams, age 57, George Davies age 5 months, Elizabeth Price age 75 years and Mary May age 56 years.
10th September Ann Jones age 39, Stephen Morgan age 9 years, and Jane Preese age 59 were buried.
14th Ann Jones age 48 buried
15th John Jones age 72
16th Mary Ann Jones and Fanny Jones both age 14 years
17th Mary Ann Jones age 74 and Elizabeth Vaulk .
19th Thomas Mabe age 62 and Mary Griffiths age 23 the last two victims.

1867 Scarlet fever raged, it struck again in 1909.

1879/80 Typhoid with over twenty people being affected but fortunately all recovered
The Curate of the time records in the Church Magazine that the problem with the health in Pennar was, that, although these diseases were preventable and that warnings had been given both after the 1853 and the 1866 outbreak, “We would again call attention to the water supply, which is generally admitted to be the viaticum of typhoid fever, and which we hear is in a worse state than ever”.

1875 *Findley* wrote in 1875 of the water supply to the town in general that “save that of the Government dwellings, occupying two or three small streets near the dockyard, and which are supplied from the reservoirs the water supply is furnished by wells in different parts of the town, and by tanks attached to most of the houses. This supply is believed to be adequate to the wants of the community (remarks made by members of the Town Council at a meeting to discuss the sufficiency of the water supply of Pembroke and Pembroke Dock) but it is fairly open to doubt whether it would be found equal to the demands of exceptional dry seasons, which may reasonably be expected, and for which it should be the object of the Town Council to provide”.

1892 Smallpox was present, many children, and parents who could, went away, others were re-vaccinated.

With the turn of the century came measles and influenza, the latter was exceptionally severe in 1915 and 1919 when the Baptismal Register for St Patrick's Church records young babies being baptised by the Nurse.

1920s after the closure of the Dockyard, the area was hit with a diphtheria epidemic. The old offices of the Shipbuilding Company by Jacobs Pill being used as an isolation Hospital. After that time these scourges seem to have been less violent, probably because of better health care and an improved water supply.

There were two great disasters which affected the whole of Pennar and which are still talked about, the Ferry disaster of 1889, and 1940/41 with the Tank Fire of 1940 and the Blitz, but there where earlier disasters which caused great consternation.

1830's smuggling was rife as was wrecking in some parts of the county, The Preventative Officers were keen to catch a man called Truscott who they suspected of smuggling and tried to trap him. A quantity of tobacco had been smuggled in to South Cliffs and one of the Preventative Officers, posing as a customer had persuaded Truscott to deliver it to Bentlass. That night Truscott, his friends, the tobacco and Truscott's young son who had just been taken along for the trip were waiting in Pennar Gut near Bentlass, they were approached by a boat load of Preventative Officers, rowing with muffled oars, Mr Larkin in charge.
The Preventive Officer's boat was spotted by Truscott and he and his friends started rowing as fast as possible up river towards Pembroke. The preventive boat was rapidly overhauling them so the young boy jumped out of the boat and tried to swim towards Jacob's Pill.
According to his account at the trial, the mate of the preventative boat shouted three times for him to stop before shooting him in the back of the head and killing him. There was a tremendous outcry throughout Pennar and the whole area, with meetings at Bethany Square, Pembroke and Pembroke Dock. The Preventative Officers had to be escorted to and from Pembroke Town Hall where the trial was held, by Marines, The mate was found not guilty but for his own safety had to be moved from the area.

With the river so close to Pennar it is not surprising that many of the tragedies in the area should be linked to water.

1850 while playing with his friend, John George, Joe Jenkins ducked under water by Jenkins Pill and drowned, passengers on the ferry from Bentlass saw the commotion, the ferryman diverted to the site and a man called Truscott (a relative of the smuggler), a passenger on the ferry, repeatedly dived to try to rescue the boy but when he finally recovered him, the boy could not be revived.

It seems strange today to think that one hundred years ago, the ferry from Bentlass to Pembroke Dock was a major way for the farmer's wives to bring their produce to market at Pembroke Dock. It was also in constant use ferrying workers who lived that side of the water over to the Pennar side from where they would walk over the Barrack Hill to the Dockyard. The ferry was actually owned by the Orielton Estate but the ferryman at the time was a Mr John Jones who had been ferryman for about 35 years.
1889 That day February 8th 1889 he had taken a boat load of women over to Pennar in the morning, which were on their way to market at Pembroke Dock. He had a lad 15 year old lad helping him Henry Gullon from Bankers Row Pembroke (where the Moat House is now) It was late afternoon , getting dusk when the women returned to Pennar ridge, and there was a choppy sea with the tide ebbing against a strong wind. The boat was quite heavily laden with the nine people on board and all their shopping.
Part way across, according a witness, spray broke over the boat and one of the women stood up and

moved over to the other side, then a wave struck the boat which started to sink leaving everyone in the icy cold rough water.
All nine on board drowned, they were John Jones, ferryman, Henry Gullon, his assistant, Maria Hird of West Grove, Mary Ann Griffiths, her servant, 13 year old Mary Davies of Bentlass, Mrs Nicholas of Newton and her daughter Hannah, Mrs Jane Harris and Mrs Melville Morris of Brownslade.
The inquest verdict on the ferryman was that the deceased and those with him met their death by the accidental upsetting of the boat.

1940 Some may today remember the second tragedy when on 19th August 1940 three German aircraft attacked the Admiralty fuel tanks at Pennar. Said to be the worst fire in Britain since the greatfire of London
Fighting the fire five firemen were killed and many more injured. Despite having been at war for nearly a year with a strong military presence the area was not prepared. *Vernon Scott* has described this event graphically in his book *Inferno 1940*. Pennar was heavily involved many houses were destroyed or damaged, both the School and the Church Hall where occupied by Firemen fighting the fires at the tanks despite the fact that if the Germans attacked either of those buildings there were no Air Raid Shelters at the time although part of the room underneath the stage at the Church hall was reinforced so as to provide some sort of shelter. In fact when the school classes did resume the senior pupils attended in the mornings and the juniors in the afternoon because of lack of Shelters, although a committee had attended the school to consider plans for shelters on September 25th 1939.
Despite several Air Raid alerts the shelters were not completed till February 1941
Another author *W L Richards* gives a very detailed description of these events in his book *Pembrokeshire Under Fire*.

There was a also an accident in the defensible barracks in which 19 servicemen were killed during group training on mine disposal.

The old Civil Defence Headquarters opposite Bethany Chapel was purchased by members of the 1st Pembroke Haven Scout Group parents committee and converted under the supervision of Don Brickle into a new headquarters for the Group.

<u>2013 Afterthought</u>
The land between Stranraer Rd and Military Rd in Pennar is to be formally registered as a village green by Pembrokeshire County Council
Acc to Western Telegraph 30th May 2013

Kyngswode

There are very few early records of land use in the area during the Middle ages unless land came into the direct control of the Crown. This is a small part of the Inquisition into the Estate of Aymer de Valance held on August 20 1324. He as Earl of Pembroke held all of South Pembrokeshire and much of the North although some parts of the estates were still held under the old Welsh laws. Because of the minority of heirs the records have survived for the grange of Kingswood during the early 14 century. From the extent of the land held by the manor it would seem that much of the land which is now Pembroke Dock was part of the manor. These records do not record any land being held by the Paterchurch family who, until the 1360's, are not recorded as holding land of the Earl, or as tenants of a land holder.

Kyngswode Records

1331 Feb 4 Langley
Fine Roll 5 Edward III m 30 (Cal p 230)

Inquisition into the Estate Aymer de Valance held on August 20 1324 before John de Hamptona, King's Escheat, at Pembroke, the Jurors being;
Walter Maeleufaut, Walter de Castro, John Keiez (Kneghey), John Melin, Walter Harald; Stephen Perot, Walter Eliot, Wioti de Laureny, John Cradok, John de Luny, William de Crippynes, Thomas Martin and John Scorlags.
At this Inquisition it was acknowledged that Aymer de Valence had held the county of Pembroke with its appurtenances of "our lord the King in chief by the service of carrying the king's sword on the day of his coronation"

Kyngeswode

The aforesaid Earl held the grange of Kyngeswode in the said county. In which there are;

1 message worth	12d yearly;
2 carucates of land, worth	40s each yearly;
5 acres of meadow, worth	12d per acre;
2 acres several pasture, worth	6d per acre;
and a certain ferry called "Penebroke Fferre", paying	26s 8d rent yearly at Michaelmas and Easter
	Sum £ 30 13s 8d

Ministers Account 1208 No 5
m.1. Account of Philip Denyel, reeve of Kyngiswode, from .Michaelmas 1327 to Michaelmas 1328

Farms
Received of Henry Aunger for certain land in Godybrok let to him for term of life by William de Valencia, 41s.

Of Philip Denyel for 6a of land near le verywill,	7s	6d.
Of Thomas de Rupe and Stephen Beneger for 100a held by them at will,	100s	
Of Thomas Martin for 48a of land in Gonedoune held by him at will,	64s	
Of Thomas de Rupe and Stephen Beneger for 48a in Gonedoune held by them at will,	64s	
Of John Cantrel for a certain marsh (mora) and medegripis held by him at will,	2s	6d.
Farm of the ferry there, yearly	53s	4d.
Sum of Total Receipts,	£ 16 12s 4d.	

Delivered to Richard de Colyngton by the hands of the said tenants

1327 1328
m.2. View of the account of William Peyteuyn, reeve of Kyngeswod from Michaelmas 1327 to Michaelmas 1328.

Rents and Farms

rent of Goldebrok;	41s	
of Philip Daniel for 7 1/2a let to him;	7s	6d
farm of the ferry	73s	4d
	Sum. 101s	10d.

Foreign Expenses
To Henry John of Bourton, for the lord's share of the ferry boat (cimba) there by order of Thomas Hampton 24s 2d.
For carrying 6b. of peas and pols from Kyngeswood to the bridge of Pembroke, which Geoffrey Torinton bought of Thomas Hampton, the steward, 16d,
Paid to Walter Syrboum, janitor of the castle, byorder of Thomas de Hampton,

Paterchurch

I am a “Yardie”. Every day, for a large proportion of my working life, I would walk or cycle along the Dockyard wall past a very old stone tower and through the Dockyard Gates. From a boy, when I explored the site of a ruined building and a plague graveyard, as an apprentice shipwright at Devonport when I worked in my spare time on the St Budoc Chapel site and then under, the supervision of Miss V. Ledger Keeper of Archaeology at Plymouth researched and worked on the Plymton Priory dig, historical research has always been my main interest. The St Budoc site we found was that of a pre Norman Celtic Christian Church with a graveyard. Deserted when a larger church was build in the 14c. Some of the buildings of the settlement had been incorporated into a battlemented farmhouse and there was also a huge tithe barn which had been used up to the 1950's as a store. The Paterchurch tower site and the early drawing by General Adams kept on reminding me of this site and also pre-Norman saints and their disappearing sites elsewhere. Rev George Noakes, when he visited St Patrick's Church Pennar, commented that he was surprised as in the whole of his diocese the modern church at Pennar was the only one dedicated to St Patrick and there was every possibility that St Patrick, like St David, Teilo, and Deniol had studied at Caldy Island. When told about the old name for part of the area as Pater church or Patrick's Church he speculated that there would have been an old Celtic Christian church on the site.

We know from the remains of a church found under Steynton Church dated by Laws as being coeval with the Ogram stone (5or 6 century) and the church found near Brownslade ,that the early churches were very small. The Liturgy of St Deniol (St Daniel's Church Pembroke the tower of which shows evidence of wooden floors and fireplaces)An early manuscripts believed to have been used in the Bangor area gives us an the life of an early Saint and his settlement. The graveyard found near Brownslade records at least one hundred east west burials without coffins in graves whose sides were lined with stone. Only one had a stone cover and that one, besides the remains, contained a stone slab with a cross inside a circle scratched on it. *(E Laws).*Nearby is a much larger 14c church.

De Patrick's Church, the name of the early family means “of Patrick's Church” but although I can find no trace of them owning land there I am reminded of the tenants of Castlemartin and Llanphey who took the name of the area in which they lived So I ask myself if there was a Celtic Christian Church on the site giving the area the name, pre-Norman and certainly pre Dockyard. Also as far as I have been able to ascertain there was no real question about the site having been that of a church and it was always accepted as one with its own graveyard until the 1850's when the Dockyard wanted to expand. Yes the members of Arch Camb after they had been shown around thr Dockyard and entertained royally stated it was domestic building but looking at their program for that day (*Arch Camb 1851*)would not have been able to really examine the building they just did not have time. The Dockyard was the town, they planned it, most of the leaders of the town owed there position to the Dockyard. St John's Church, the National School, the local Market all Dockyard supported and it was the main source of employment. Who was going to say a word against them.

Paterchurch tower and ruins sketch by Gen Adams 1811

In Monkton, when remains were found under the Church floor they were reburied in consecrated

ground. In Pembroke Dock they were sacked up and reburied without any sort of service or prayer in unconsecrated ground although a marker was supposed to have marked the site I could not find it and was told by an old historian that the contractor had destroyed it when the gas works for the Dockyard was built. He also said that the contractor had no luck as his children drowned and the Dockyard was unlucky after 1852.
As regards the contractors children they died in 1831 before the new extension was built.

2013 5th July Acc/to Western Telegraph Newspaper Pembrokeshire County Council are putting Pater Church Tower a Grade 1 listed building up for sale

…....

Acc. to Mrs Peters (*History of Pembroke Dock 1905*) The 1st Earl of Pembroke, Gilbert de Clare granted Pater Church of Patrick's Church to the Commandery of the Knights of St John, who were established at Slebech, They are credited with having built a church and outbuildings on the land for the purpose of holding missions for seamen.

I have research the records of the property of *Slebech Commandery and the Knights of St John by J Rogers Rees Arch Camb 1897,98,99*. in which he lists the donations to the Commandery from its foundation and could not find the donation she mentions. Roger de Clare made several donations c1158 but there does not appear any that could be linked to the immediate area.

The History of Pembroke Dock Web site has a copy of a map not dated but pre 1814 which shows the Paterchurch buildings and one marked as a chapel

In his booklet "T*he Parish of Pembroke Dock" Silas T Phillips (1898)* recorded that when the Dockyard walls were built human remains in considerable quantities were unearthed. They had all been buried in regular order and were removed to a neighbouring field
He quoted from *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol. VI 1851* which also stated that David de Patrick Church had a residence here and that (*maybe quoting Fenton*)
"his daughter and sole heiress Ellen, about the 1st of Henry VI married John Adams of Buckspool, of whose posterity in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth served in Parliament for the town of Pembroke".

The Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments report Paterchurch

The Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments was set up in the early 1900's by Royal Warrant and included among its members:- Sir John Rees, Professor of Celtic Studies Oxford University; Edward Anwyl, Professor of Celtic Studies Aberystwyth; Robert Carr Bosanquet Professor of Classical Archaeology University of Liverpool; Robert Hughes President Cardiff Cymmrodorion Society; Griffith Hartwell Jones Doctor of Divinity Rector of Nutfield; William Edwin Llewellyn Morgan; Hon Lt Col; Evan Vincent-Evans, Sec. Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion; Henry Owen, Dr of Civil Law, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaties; Sir Evan Vincent Evans; Lt Col. Joseph Alfred Bradney C.B.; Sir John Morris-Jones Master of Arts, Professor of Welsh, University North Wales.

They visited the Paterchurch site in May 1923 just before the closure of the Royal Dockyard.

I personally am not qualified to disagree with any of their findings (or local tradition) and so just attach their report.
Basil H J Hughes BA (Hon)

The introduction to the their report (page li) states

Paterchurch
“It is gratifying to be able to recognise in a sadly debased ruin the tower of a church of which only the name has survived. It may not prove uninteresting to set forth briefly the manner of its recovery and identification.

In examining the collection of watercolours and pencil sketches of Mr Charles Norris, a resident of Tenby between the years 1790 -1840, for the purposes of the present volume, we came upon a charming sketch of the entrance to Milford Haven which embraced an view of the land now occupied by the royal dockyard of Pembroke. The only habitation then on the site was a small residence which appeared to consist of or to contain within its grounds a square tower of Pembrokeshire type. Apart from a brief reference in *Fenton's Tour (p 274) 1810* in which he speaks of it as “a fort, a work left unfinished” and the inference from the place name , the Commissioners possessed no information of the previous existence of an antiquity here, but Mr Norris's sketch appeared to warrant further enquiries. The Lords of the Admiralty gave a cordial assent to our visiting the dockyard, and were so good as to furnish us with the following extract from their Departmental records:-
Extract from Admiralty Records
“In consequence of the passing of this *Act 30 Geo. III, c. 5a, section 2a 26,* of an application from the Hon. C. F. Grenville, on behalf of Sir William Hamilton for a lease of the land to dig stone, the property was ordered to be surveyed, this was done in November 1790. An enlarged plan of the ruins of the Paterchurch Mansion is given on the other side which together with the sketch copied from the original in the possession of the Adames' family made by Lt. General Adams about 15 years after the Survey, gives a fairly accurate idea of this house.
Skulls and other human bones have been dug up in the neighbourhood of the Tower which the uninitiated have taken as a decided proof that the tower was originally part of a church. One writer, referring to the discovery of skeletons says, " it evidently indicates that a Monastic establishment had at some early era existed there, the word Llanreath given to an adjoining hill, proving the fact; Llan meaning Church in the Welsh language."
A glance at the plan and at the parish register of St. Mary s Pembroke in which parish the property is situated places the question beyond doubt; the skeletons were unquestionably those of extinct Adam’s' or Patrick churches, a number of whom must have been buried in the family churchyard situated either within or close to the building marked as ruins of a Chapel. The entry in the St. Mary's register in the year 1731 speaks for itself and is as follows:-(Indecipherable, supposed to be January) 11th Buried ye son Rogar of Mr. William Adams in their own Burying Ground.””

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire:
Parish of Pembroke St Mary.
839 *Paterchurch* (6in Ord Surv. Sheet, Pem 39 NE)

“With the exception of the name Paterchurch, the Knowledge and recollection of the church so styled seems to have past completely from the minds of men; it had vanished, and left not a wrack behind. The story of its re-discovery had been set forth in the introduction to the present volume, so that it is unnecessary to do more than to record its archaelogical history and present appearance.

A little over a century ago *Richard Fenton*, in his *tour through Pembrokeshire (p274)(1810)* spoke of it thus:-

“Descend with the tide and leaving Lawrenny to the right, proceed down the haven (of Milford) as

far as the fort, a work left unfinished, to excit a reproach that it ever was begun, and to remain a monument of the scandalous waste of public money …. The spot on which it stands is called Pater or Patrick Church and was purchased by the Crown for the above purpose, of the late Sir William Owen, being an inexhaustible bed of limestone , of which great hewn blocks the fort was built. Above the flat on which it stands , under a gentle rising are the remains of an ancient mansion, formally the residence of David de Patrickchurch, whose daughter and sole heiress, Elen, about the first (year) of HenryVI married John Adams esq of Buckspool, and brought him a large dowry, the whole of the peninsula from Cosheston to Pennarmouth."

Fenton 's narrative does not make it clear if he mistook the tower which he mentions for the ruins of a small military structure , or whether he regarded it as a family mansion built after the style of a medieval peel castle, and he does not seem to have been sufficiently impressed by its appearance to pay a visit or to make enquiry respecting about it.

Architecturally, the present remains consist only of the tower of the church, and this has been subjected to such indifferent treatment that it is evident it owes its continued existence solely to the strength of its walls, and the uses to which its different floors could be turned as store rooms. It is at present so clothed with ivy that the stonework is completely hidden on all sides except one, on which can be traced the now closed entrance which led from the tower into the nave of the church. The tower is thus shown to have stood on the north side of the edifice. Nave and Chancel had probably no structural division,and it is not likely that there was a aisle or transeptal projection on either side. The roofing of the nave probably started immediately below the line of corbels which the photographs show to have extended above the doorway. The tower stairs occupy a turret which is placed at the north-eastern angle of the tower; the stairway opens from the interior of the tower. The ground storey is vaulted after the regular fashion of the Pembrokeshire church towers, and for rude ribs of masonry spring from different corners of the chamber to a central boss. Clumsy intermediate ribs have been added, doubtless to strengthen the floors when the tower was made into a store. The first and second storeys, also rudely vaulted were added at the same time and for the same reason. At some period after the church had ceased to be used as a sacred building , the tower archway was built up as will be noticed in our photograph of the sketch made by Mr Adams the them occupier in the year 1811. Upon the ground once occupied by the church itself, and around three sides of the tower, various premises connected with the work of the dockyard have been erected, but on the east and south-east the land has not been built upon. This spot is still known as the Cemetery, and it is authoritatively stated in the letter quoted below that burials have been met with during trenching operations. – Visited 27th May 1923.

(page 289)

Historically, the little church may be conjectured to have been connected with Monkton Priory, and to have followed the fortunes of that house. Monkton itself, being affiliated to the French house of Seez, was taken into the king's possession at every violation of the peace with France- the last occasion in the reighn of Henry V- and its impropriate churches would meet with the same fate. Placed at the entrance to the great haven of Milford, which was well known to French sailors, Paterchurch, as a position in enemy hands , would have been a a menace and a danger, so thjat it may have been desirable to suppress it altogether. At any rate, quite a century before the dissolution of the smaller monasteries, it had passed into the possession of a grantee named Adams, who probably was a newcomer in the county

((footnote) The first Adams to appear in the public records is Henry, who was sheriff of the county in 1587;but the Welsh genealogist , Lewis Dwnn, provides the family with a pedigree, which starts with a John Adams, who is said to have married Ellen, daughter and heir of David de Paterchurch, c1422.

It is possible that the small estate of Paterchurch passed into the family of Adams to the heiress of an earlier possessor, though the parties to and date of such marriage cannot be identified.

It is equally probable that the church and its endowments were purchased by a local landowner at the dissolution of Monkton Priory.
The family increased its prestige, but the only member who appears to have risen to local eminence was Sir Nicholas Adams, whose inquisition post mortem(*Pub. Rec. Office: Chancery Series II,vol 446 no 63)* certifies that he held the manor of Paterchurch.

At the annual meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, at Tenby, in the year 1851, the following communication from Sir Thomas Pasley, Captain Superintendent of Pembroke dockyard, was read:-
"During the progress of the excavations in 1844, by workmen employed by Mr, Henderson, the contractor for the extension of the new boundary wall of the dockyard, number of skeletons were found deposited about three feet below the surface of a meadow; near Pater Church. These relics appear to have been buried without coffins, as no vestige of any, either wood or stone, could be discovered. On being exposed to view, they were found lying with their heads towards the east, surrounded with stones rudely placed on their edges, and arranged in a coffin-like form, but without a, slab either underneath or above them. Twenty-eight skulls had already been found. One of the most perfect skeletons measured six feet four inches from the ankle-bone to the crown of the head. Many speculations were indulged in as to the origin of this cemetery, which was evidently of great antiquity; it is however not improbable that, from the tower still standing amongst the ruins in good preservation, it was the burial-ground attached to some monastic institution. It is to be regretted that neither history nor tradition throws any light on this interesting subject. All that can now be collected is that neither history nor tradition throws any light on this intersting subject. All that can now be collected is that the ruins of Pater or Patrick Church, were formally the residence of David de Patrickchurch whose daughter and sole heiress, Ellen, about the 1st of HenryVI married John Adams esq. of Buckspool and brought him a large dowry (the whole of the peninsula from Cosheston to Pennarmouth), several of whose posterity, in the reigns of Henry VIII, EdwardVI, Mary and Elizabeth, served in Parliament for the town of Pembroke."
(*page 290*)
The members of the Association visited Pater during the meeting, when it is said that "their attention being naturally directed first to antiquarian researches, they first examined the ancient tower which was unhesitatingly pronounced to be a domestic , and not an ecclesiastical building" (Arch Camb 1851 II, ii, 320 and 322).
(They had also visited Pembroke and therefore did not have much time at Pembroke Dockyard were they were entertained royally.)

A word as to the name. This has varied between Paterchurch and Patrick-church according , as it would appear, to the opinion that the patron of the earlier chapel was Patrick or Peter. The style Pater (pronounced Patter) is a possible derivation from Patrick"

….....

NB I have checked the early Slebech records, the records of the inquest on the property of the Earl of Pembroke 1323 and of the property of Monkton 1377 at the second confiscation of the alien priory by Richard 11 but without trace.

About 1889 further burials were uncovered by the Works Department inside the yard but it was recorded that exposure to the atmosphere reduced the remains, with the exception of the teeth, to dust although there was a suggestion that some remains were stored in the tower pending disposal.

The discovery of the burials had gave rise to the conjecture that the tower was part of a religious building but this was discounted in 1852 when it was reported that the tower had a vaulted structure with heavy ribs and was domestic in character. Could this have been to prevent an outcry about the buildings, which, apart from the tower, where pulled down by the Admiralty soon after, even though the Admiralty records of the survey of 1790 actually state that there was a burial ground there and

that the building was at that time marked on their map as ruins of a Chapel.
More bodies were unearthed in the extensions to the Dockyard in 1854. These were reburied on what is now the site of South Pembrokeshire Hospital and marked with a stone. It is not known what happened to the bones unearthed in the rebuilding of the 1890's except that it is believed that for a time they were stored in one of the rooms of the tower.

The tower, which stands within the old dockyard boundaries on the southern shore of Milford Haven, is approximately 35 feet high. The walls tapering from 4 feet to 2 feet 6 inches thick, and from the top there is a magnificent view to the west of much of the Haven. At the north-east corner of the tower within the walls there is a spiral staircase. Each floor of the tower is made up of one room accessed, from the spiral staircase. The first and second floors have a fireplace in one corner. The flues rise clockwise to two chimneys at roof level and which originally rose above the parapets. Above the stone vaulting of the second floor there is room for another wooden floor. This is very much like the interior of St Daniels Church where the tower has rooms and the remains of two fireplaces plus evidence that there were previously wooden floors. The rooms are quite well lit quite small, about eight feet by nine and a half but could obviously be lived in

…….

Fortifications

Since the 16 century, there had been interest in fortifying the Haven and various plans had been proposed with the building of the two blockhouses at the mouth of the Haven in 1580 as the first practical scheme to be started. George Owen drew up plans in 1595 but these were not implemented.
In 1756 Lt Col. Bastide, Director of Engineers surveyed the area and advised that a series of forts be constructed around the Haven. One of the sites suggested was Paterchurch. These were modified due to the expense and after a further survey by Lt Col Justley Watson; three forts were agreed of which one was to be built at the site of Paterchurch.
In 1759 there was another survey of the area by Captains Herriot and Walker. It was proposed to be purchased for His Majesty's Service at Paterchurch point, land "for fortifying the Interior Part of Milford Haven, according to Colonel Skinners design
The original area of land required by the Board of Ordinance was 63 acres which included the garden, the orchard, a wooded area, the house and farm yard. This land had been acquired by Sir Arthur Owen who had purchased the whole Paterchurch estate of 230 acres from a group of people over the years 1716 to 1718 for £2518. There had been problems with the original purchase as there appear to have been conflicting claims of ownership. The Board of Ordinance purchased the required area from from Sir John Owen

The tower and ruins were originally outside the fenced in area of the Yard but were eventually incorporated into the dockyard and later the crumbling walls of the old ruined mansion were pulled down and the tower left standing. In 1832 a plan was made for the Department of Ordnance showing the ruins.
In the late nineteenth century there was a back wall, about three feet from the northern wall of the tower itself and which may have been joined on to the stone staircase. It is also similar in structure and appearance to the Old Rectory at Angle. The dimensions of the building and measurements suggest that the tower could have been on the north eastern corner of the house,
General Alexander Adams. may have been responsible for the addition of the oriole window on the south side of the first floor, illustrated in the *1923 Royal Commission Report.* It is not shown in the in the water colour sketch of a similar view made by Charles Norris in 1812. It could however have been added later by Edward Laws, who was the occupier at the time of the tithe apportionment's in 1841.

Little is known about the origins of the Paterchurch estate before 1422 but it is alleged that in 1422

the estate of Paterchurch, said by Fenton to have stretched originally from Pennar Point to Cosheston came into the possession of John Adam(e)s of Buckspool through his marriage to Alson or Elen the daughter of David of Patrickchurch or Paterchurch. Little is known of the antecedents of David of Patrickchurch, though records of this family have been traced back as far as 1247.

(Henry Owen in his *Old Pembroke Families 1902 p76* gives only a passing mention three times of the Paterchurch family but no details at all and only mentions the name of the Adam's family once)

1375
Close Roll 49 Edward III m 3d (Cal pp286 7 8)
Record of proceedings before the council, and reciting the licence given by the king on 20 February in the forty third year of the reign, to John de Hastynges, then earl of Pembroke, to make a feoffment to particular persons to whom he would, and to their heirs of the castle and county of Pembroch, the castles and lordships of Tynby and Kilgarren and the commote of Oysterlowe in Wales, which are held in chief, and to such persons to have seisen of the premises and give the name to the said earl and to the heirs of his body, with remainder after his death for lack of such issue to the king and his heirs; also licence given by the king to the said earl to alien in fee simple to whatsoever persons he would all other his castles, lordships,manors, and lands, with the fees and advowsons which he had in demesne or in reversion in England or Wales, being held in chief, the manor of Asshle, co Norfolk, excepted and of such persons to take again such estate as he pleased, namely, to himself alone or jointly with other in fee simple, fee tail or for life, and to entail, give or grant the same to whom he pleased with remainders as he should appoint at his own will and pleasure; and reciting that by virtue of that licence the said earl by charter enfeoffed Walter Amyas, John Abraham, John Donn, John Prat, clerks, Ralph de Walsham and Thomas Criklade and their heirs, as well of the said castle and county of Pembroch, the castles and lordships of Tynby and Kilgarren and the commote of Oysterlowe as of all other his said castles, lordships, manors, lands, fees and advowsons held by him in chief in England and Wales which he had in demesne and in reversion, the manor of Asshle excepted, and also of all other his manors, lordships, lands, fees and advowsons in England and Wales not held in chief which he had in demesne or in reversion; reciting also that the said feoffees after demised to the said earl for a term of five years beginning 20 March 43 Edward III, as well the castle and county of Pembroch, the castle and lordship of Tynby and Kilgarren and commote of Oystrelowe, as other the castles, lordships, manors, lands, fees and advowsons aforesaid, the manor of Asshle excepted, and that within that term he (as John de Hastynges, earl of Pembroke, lord of Weisford and Bergeveny) made a surrender to them of his estate in the premises, a confirmation of their estate, and a quit claim with warranty to them, their heir and assigns (a French text follows), dated at his inn at London, 15 April, 46 Edward III; and further reciting that after upon his passage to Gascony the said earl caused a schedule to be written making mention of those feoffments, and specially requesting the said feofees truly to perform certain his wills , and to dispose of his castles, lordships and lands according to the form of that schedule, causing the same to be sealed with one seal of his in form of a letter patent and closed up, sealing the same when closed, with the ring on his finger, and sending the same so closed and sealed up from the sea to the said feoffees; and reciting that now in the quinzaine of Michaelmas, 49 Edward III, the said earl being dead over sea, certain of the said feoffees, namely, the said Walter, John Donne, John Plat and Ralph de Walsham, came before the Council at Westminster and there delivered the said schedule closed as aforesaid, which was before the Council opened, and there viewed and understand (French text follows), whereby the said earl gave the said feoffees knowledge of his will, charging and requiring them, if he should die over sea before returning to England, of the issues of his said lands to levy and pay his debts, in case full execution of his will might not be by his executors made of his chattels, and then in case he should die without an heir of his body to amortise the manor of Tovenham to the church of St Paul, in order to keep his anniversary every year and to find twelve wax candles thoughout the year, burning at reasonable

times about his tomb, and if there should be any impediment wherefore the said manor might not be amortised, to sell the same and pay the money therof arising to the profit of the said church and the "Chartehous" in London, for the purposes aforesaid, charging them also in case he should die without issue to enfeoff the king of the castle and county of Pembroke, the castle and lordships of Tyneby and Kilgaren and the commote of Oisterlowe, and to give to his cousin, Sir William Beauchamp, and to his heirs for ever, all other the castle, manors, lands, etc., in England and Wales, which the said feoffees had by his feoffment, and the reversion of the castle, town and lordship of Bergev[eny], and of all the manors, lordships, lands, etc., held in dower by Dame Mary de Seint Pawl, in England and Wales, upon condition that he shall bear the whole arms of the said earl, and shall prevail with the king (face tant eidees nostre Seigneur le roi). That he may bear tha name of earl of Pembrok to him and his heirs, and if he will no or may not do so, to make a feoffment and grant of the premises to his cousin, Sir William de Clynton, upon the same conditions, this schedule bearing the date in the same earl's inn in London, 5 May 1372; whereupon the said feoffees there professed that they ever were and are ready to their power truly to fulfil all the wills and conditions in that schedule contained and to do nought contrary to the earl's will; and the said William Beauchamp, after appearing in person before the Council in presence of the said feoffees, averred, in so far as the matter therein contained concerned him, that he was ready for himself and his heirs to perform the same according to the earl's will namely to bear the whole arms of the said earl and to make suit with the king and his heirs that he and his heirs should have, receive and bear the name of earl of Pembroke in case the said earl should die without issue, praying the king and council and the said feoffees to keep whole and unimpaired the estate and right of him the said William and of his heirs therein; but because the said earl dying over seas has an heir of his body, who is now within age as the council is assured, it is determined that the king shall have the wardship of the said castles, manors, lordships, lands, etc., until the lawful age of the said heir, saving to Anne, who was the wife of the said earl, her dower of the same.

, ***[****enfeoffment was the deed by which a person was given land in exchange for a pledge of service. This mechanism was later used to avoid restrictions on the passage of title in land by a system in which a landowner would give land to one person for the use of another]*

(*My Own Thoughts - were the De Paterchurches in service to the Earls as landless retainers but living at Paterchurch which was being used as a look-out and was land apportioned to them at the time of this will***.)**

1790 According to Hon. C F Greville, who tried to lease the site to extract limestone "The house has neither roof, door nor windows; the wind and the thieves have been so diligent.

The building was used for the storage of corn belonging dockyard workers in 1818.

Much of the ruins were pulled down in 1854 and the tower left, one room of which was used as a pattern makers shop. Later a small outbuilding was re-roofed and used as a plumbers shop.(It was in this plumber's shop used by the Works dept. that I was shown pieces of bone, a tobacco tin containing old coins and harness buckles and broken knife blade all of which had "turned up" around the Paterchurch remains. When I said I thought they ought to be in a museum it was pointed out that the "bosses" would not like it.")

Up to 1844
Alongside of Pater Church was a two roomed cottage occupied by Ann Davies who it is said sold beer and biscuits.

Some names in the records of Paterchurch pre 1814

NB - I can find no records of the Paterchurch/Patrickchurch family holding the lands at Paterchurch

de Patrickchurch - Paterchurch --de Ville Patrick

According to Henry Owen Old Pembroke Families 1902 In 1287 **Gilbert** granted by a deed at Langum the farm called Russelsland to **Philip** the son of **Roger** and to **Alice** his wife for their lives" Among the witnesses to this charter was
1287**de St Patrick Church David**

1307 **de Villa Patrick David** 1307 was a juror at Pembroke

1362 **Paterchurch David** 1362 held with three co-parceners half a Knight's fee at Sageston and Williamston Harvill (West Williamston) NB This is the first record of the Paterchurch family holding land. also both plots of land were in the Carew Parish. Part of the Carew estate.

1447 **Paterhouse David** 1447 of Paterhouse was on a jury This would seem to be the father of **Paterchurch Elen** who married **Adams John** of Buckspool from which marriage came the family of **Adams** of Paterchurch and Holyland **Adams John** the great grandson of **John** and **Elen** is the first recorded MP for Pembroke borough in 1541 his son **Adams Henry** sheriff in 1588 and his grandson **Adams Nicholas** were also members for the borough Lewys Dwnn' gives a pedigree of the **Adams** of **Padrig Chyrch**

1422 **de Paterchurch Elen** 1422 married **John Adams** of Buckspool Bosheston

The Adams Family
Like the Paterchurch family there are few records but from these would suggest that they were tenant farmers.

1324 **Adam Richard** December 6th 1324 bond tenant Castlemartin *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8,*

1331 **Adam John** 1331 Tenant Coydrath *I P M Edward II files 84 & 8 m 13*

1386 **Adam John** 1386 the name occures as a jury member on *Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 1386 Castlemartyn*

1407 **Adam John** 1407 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

1408 **Adam John** 1408, September 3 Pardon to John Adam of Tynby for all felonies, etc, committed by him except treason, murder, rape and common larceny *Patent Roll 9 Henry IV, pt 2 m 4 (Cal p 468)*

1422 **Adam John** 1422 of Buckspool wife was **Paterhouse Elen** of Buckspool *Old Pembs Families G Owen* p 76.

1422 the estate of Paterchurch, according to Fenton to have stretched originally from Pennar Point to Cosheston came into the possession of **Adam(e)s John** through his marriage to **Alson or Elen of Patrickchurch or Paterchurch or Paterhouse** the daughter of **David of Patrickchurch or Paterchurch or Paterhouse** Little is known of the antecedents of **David of Patrickchurch** or of the **Adams** family. After marrying into the Paterchurch family the **Adams**' established their main residence at Paterchurch, and remained there until the end of the seventeenth century
Several members of the family were politically active in the area

1541 **Adams John** 1541 great grandson of **John** and **Elen** married **Catherine** daughter of **Thomas ap David Goch ap Meredith ap Madoc** of Stapleton Radnorshire in 1541 MP Paterchurch, JP 1543 1558 9 and 1561 **Adams John** of Paterchurch recorded in the Port Books of Milford *The Elizabethan Squirearchy in Pembrokeshire B Howell,s (Pembrokeshire historian Vol 1 p 25) Old Pembrokeshire Families G Owen p76*
He had a son
1547 **Adams Henry** 1547 **of Paterchurch**, was mayor of Pembroke a JP and MP for Pembroke Borough in 1547 and 1553 He had married **Wogan Anne** daughter of **Wogan Richard** of Boulson in 1552 son of **John Adams** was Sheriff had a son **Nicholas Adams** *Old Pembrokeshire Families G Owen*
(other authorities state **Adams Henry** of Paterchurch son of **John Adams** married **Philips Anne** daughter of **Philips Sir Thomas** was MP for Pembroke 1st and 7th Edward VI and 1st Mary--- *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire 1588)*
He is in the list of Justices of the Peace for 1575, 1577-1607, and appears in the list of Justices of the Peace for 1602 –1625

1615 **Adams Henry (gent)** 1615 Treasurer of the Poor, **Adams Henry of Paterchurch** 1588 mayor of Pembroke JP 1575,1577, 1588 MP 1607 *Bronwydd MS 399 Old Pembrokeshire Families G Owen p76*

1620 **Adams Nicholaus** of Patrick Church *Justice of the Peace in Pembrokeshire*

1601 **Adams Nicholas** 1601 was also an MP for the Borough He had studied at Jesus College and was a barrister-in-law of the Middle Temple At the Inquisition Post Mortem, after **Nicholas**'s death in 1628, it was said that **Henry** had seized in his demesne as of feoff and in one capital messuage called Paterchurch in the parish of St Mary's Pembroke and also owned other land in the county including Buckspool The estates that had been joined at the marriage of the **Adams** family and the Paterchurch family in 1422 where still in the family possession two hundred years later In 1628 the properties were calculated as providing an annual value of £34 9s 4d Approximately half of this sum came from the value of the "capital messuage of Paterchurch" and other property in the parish of St Mary's which had an annual value of £17 13s 8d **Adams Nicholas** was mayor of Pembroke in 1603, 1608, 1614 and 1627 and married **Powell Elizabeth** daughter of **Powell Morgan** He was no stranger to controversy as he was a strong supporter, in 1605, of **Perrot Sir James** of Haroldston against **Canon Sir Thomas**

1601 **Adams Elizabeth** wife of **Adams Nicholas** esq of Paterchurch was accused in 1601 of assaulting **Bathoe Richard** a cleric *PRO St Ch 5/A41/40*

1601 **Adams Thomas** gent,accused of assaulting **Bathoe Richard** a cleric *PRO St Ch 5/A41/40*

Elizabeth and **Nicholas** had a son
1608 **Adams William** 1608 who was 20 years old when his father died in 1628 and he inherited the estates During the Civil War the estate was badly affected and suffered substantial losses It would appear that **William Adams** supported the Parliamentary side and tried to claim compensation for the damage to his property which included Paterchurch On August l9th 1646 he brought a petition to the House of Lords stating that "When the enemy (Royalists) were in the County, he voluntarily gave way for firing divers of his houses in the suburbs of Pembroke He was afterwards obliged to take refuge with his wife and child in Pembroke and the enemy fired his houses and corn and drove away all his cattle"There was a certificate attached from **Laugharne Major General** and **Poyer, John** attesting to his fidelity and great losses The petition was recommended to the House of Commons for compensation but it is not known how much compensation, if any was paid

1650 **Adams William** died about 1650 and the estates were inherited by his son

1670 **Adams Nicholas** The Property must have been rebuilt because it is known that **Nicholas** lived in it and paid on seven hearths *Hearth Tax*
The first wife of **Nicholas Adams** was **Bowen Frances** daughter of **Bowen Rhys of Upton Castle** and they had a son,

1655 **Adams Rice or Rees c**1655 born

1691 **Adams David** 1691 died before that date,

1691 **Adams Frances** 1691 was alive when her father died

After the death of his first wife, **Frances**, **Nicholas** married **Lort Hester,** daughter of **Lort Sir Roger** and they had a son **Adams Roger**
As a marriage settlement to provide for any children of the second marriage, **Nicholas** split the Buckspool and Holyland estates from Paterchurch. Thus after the death of **Nicholas** land that had been part of the Family estate since 1422 was divided (in 1628 whole estate was only worth £34 9s 4d annually, Paterchurch and St Mary's parish property £17 13s 8d annually)

1691 **Adams Roger** son of the second marriage, who inherited the Buckspool and Holyland estate was Commissioner of Subsidies in 1692 and in 1695-6 and Commissioner of Land Tax in 1705 He married **Skyrme Jane** daughter of **Skyrme William** of Llawhaden and was Mayor of Pembroke in 1695 He died in 1708

When **Nicholas** died his eldest son **Adams Rice** brought a Bill of Complaint against the **Gwynne**s, who were the guardians of his step brother **Roger** In this complaint he estimated that the whole estate, including Buckspool and Holyland as well as Paterchurch brought in a clear income of £200 per annum (but in 1628 only worth £34 9s 4d annually). **Rice** was experiencing financial problems, due in part to bad harvests but also because of the marriage settlement of his father, a considerable portion of the income of the old estate went to his stepbrother. He still occupied the Paterchurch estate but had been raising a series of short term loans using parts of the estate as security. The Paterchurch estate consisted of the tower, the house and other buildings including a farmhouse together with land around and some neighbouring properties.

1687 **Adam Rice** borrowed £650 from **Meare,Margaret** who was his tenant at East Llanion using the property at East Llanion, Imble, Furzy Close and Cuckoos Wood as security for a period of twenty years.

1689 **Adam Rice** borrowed another £200 from her for 72 acres around Paterchurch **Margaret Meares** died in 1690, her heir was **Owen John** and **Rice** borrowed more from him

1696 **Adam Rice** owed £350 on a £700 penalty bond which been given to cover some of the arrears and interest that were outstanding on the loans

1697 **Adam Rice**'s debts totalled £1831 4s and he was indicted in the Court of Great Sessions He and his wife entered into an indenture of lease and release of 230 acres of the estate with **Gwynne Richard** for £2,100 on October 2nd 1697 and after the debts were paid off **Rice** received £268 16sThe estate in the indenture consisted of -
"All that capital messuage tenement and lands with appurtenances commonly called and known by the name of Paterchurch and all of those closes fields and parcels of land commonly called and known by the several names of the Hill Yards The Great Park alias Great Cow Park the water park

the middle and long meadow and west meadows the great croft or lays the coney gare or Warren the stoney wall park, neap hay, the Wood orchard, fruit orchard, Gardens, fish pond and waste ground containing in the whole 230 acres of lands be it more or less All situate lying and being in the parish of St Mary in the liberty of the town of Pembroke in the county of Pembroke between the lands of **Owen Sir Hugh Bt** in the possession of **Ferrior Jenkin** the lands of the said **Rice Adams** in the several possession of **Daniell John, Hobb William** and **Whelling Nicholas** on the south and east sides and the sea and river of Milford on the north and west sides thereof"

1698 **Adams Rice** died at Paterchurch in June 1698 and in his will he anticipates at least £500 from the sale of the real estate He appeared to still own Imble(?), Cuckoos Wood **John Daniell**, West Lanion and/or Eastermost House **Hobbs William** and Ferry Hill **Whelling Nicholas** but he had used these lands as security. The amount he had borrowed was due to be repaid before November 1707 to **Meare Margaret** and **Owen John. Gwynne Richard** trustee of that part of the estate inherited by his stepbrother **Adams Roger** was supposed to pay off the debts using the funds from the sale of the 230 acres of land to redeem for **Rice Adams.** By the time of **Adams Rice** death in 1698, **Gwynne Richard** had not paid off the debts as agreed.

1701 **Adams Elizabeth** brought a writ against **Lloyd Hugh** and his wife **Lloyd Joan** in November 1701 for sitting and kneeling in a seat that went with the "demesne, messuage and lands called Llanion", in St Mary's Church Pembroke At the time the **Lloyd**s were the tenants of the Property which was still part of the Paterchurch estate

1702 **Gwynne Richard** died in 1702 without paying off the debts and in 1718, £898 12s was paid to **Owens, George**,son of **Owens, John** , by **GwynneThomas** There was then an indenture passing the remainder of the estate of 230 acres (excluding East Llanion , Imble, Furzy Close and Cuckoos Wood etc) to **Owen Sir Arthur**

Adams Miss of Holyland descended from the **Adams** of Paterchurch married **Loring William Captain** Superintendent Pembroke Dock

1646 **Adames William** 1646 Aug 19 Peterchurch Petition of William Adames of Peterchurch in the county of Pembroke –prays the House give him some assistance rebuilding his house etc *Historical MSS Commission Arch Camb 1882*

1609 **Adams William** 1609 27 Nov born Paterchurch son of **Nicholas Adams** and his wife **Elizabeth** nee **Powell** *WWHR 1915*, age 20 when father died See **Adams of Paterchurch**

1610 **Adams William** 1610 died aged 8 years 5 weeks and 2 days buried in family graveyard at Paterchurch *alabaster memorial St Mary's Church Pembroke*

Old buildings and features in the area pre 1812

Paterchurch Farm situated on the North side of Barrack Hill then known as Patrick's Hill facing the Dockyard Gates on the north side of what is now Victoria Rd Paterchurch Farm was occupied in 1812 by Mr. Francis White whose family had occupied it from 1776

On the Top of Barrack Hill was a hedge running to Llanreath, separating the flat top from the sloping ground. Flat top was called Redwood

There was a cottage on the site of the Fortified Barracks occupied by a haulier called William Connick,

Pennar (old)Farmhouse occupied by a Family called Price in 1667 then by1670 the Ferriors.

Bierspool on old Maps Bayards Pool very old Farmhouse had a dovecote built of Limestone. Pre 1600 demolished 1970's
Nearby was the toll house built in the 1830's

Llanion House

The former house stood to the north of Pembroke near Biers Pool farm, and the inlet on the nearby coast called Lanion Pill. An early medieval Welsh manuscript records that at `Llonyon yn Penvro' beehives and swarms of bees were kept, giving rise to the proverb `o heid Llonyon'. Another manuscript compiled in 1600-19, mentions the family of Bennet, the last of whom was Hugh, There were diverse knightes, as is said, of the Benetts, and their mansion house was now a decayed house at Munston, and they were lords of Mirian, Bernards Pools in Landian alias Laniell (Lanion) near Pembrook and in diverse other places in Pembrokeshire.
The last of the Benetts had three daughters and heiresses: `the one married James ap Eynon of Kenerth, of whom Mores ap Owen is descended and inherited about 50 pound rent by that descent; the other married Bowen of Roblinston who hath the manor of Llanien; and Lutterell is heire to another daughter, and all three have lands in Merriam'.

For some years Llanion formed part of the estate of the Meares family. George Meares gent was at Llanion in 1665 and five years later was assessed at four hearths. Edward Byam, an Antiquan merchant, finally settled at Llanion

The Holcombe family occupied Llanion for a few years in the period 1751-63. It then passed to the Meyrick's who lived there occasionally. In 1786 J. F. Meyrick, Esq., is described as owner-occupier of Lanion, and the land let to Thomas Kinaston. However, by the first decade of the next century it had fallen into decay. Fenton informs us in 1811. Lanion, a seat of John Meyrick Esq., till of late years almost constantly inhabited by a succession of different tenants, temporary residents in the county, but now unroofed and suffered to fall into decay, as Bush, his principal family residence lies so near in a situation much more commanding than the other, though in some respects inferior in point of beauty'. Rees, writing in 1815 describes it as 'now in ruins'.

The Parish of Pembroke Dock – Silas T Phillips 1898
Within high walls and surrounded by a belt of trees stood formerly the mansion of the family of the Meyrick family of Bush, Pembroke and Apley Castle Shropshire.
There is some reason for believing that the land at one time was a possession of the See of Llandaff and it may be that Llanion is but a corruption of Llan Ioan (John's Church). Perhaps successive Bishops of Llandaff felt it incumbent upon them to maintain a priest and chapel on this remote corner of the episcopal estate – no trace remains of a chapel if it ever existed.

1905 the author *Mrs. Stuart Peters* wrote, `to the east of Bierspool may be seen the ruined walls of Llanion House, the original country seat of the Meyrick family. Lord Nelson was sometimes a guest at this old house, and it is said that once or twice he was accompanied there by Lady Hamilton.' --- It must have been very draughty as the house was in disrepair by this time and there is no actual record of either Nelson or Lady Hamilton visiting this side of the Haven.

1846 On June 5th 1846 an uncoffined skeleton was dug up in what was Llanion Park.

(Neither John Hogg [*Lost in Time 2010*] nor I could find a drawing of the house or a plan although we both searched. I did visit the site and see the remains of what I suspected was the House but they were very scanty)

The narrow footpath from Water St to Front St is a right of way for vehicles, being a continuation of the old parish road branching of from what is now King William St. The road originally led from the town across the site of the Railway Goods Yard (where a Lime Kiln once stood) coming out near the Gas works at the back of Mr. George Thomas's mineral water factory, then on to the lower road, the exit being a little to the west side of Bierspool Farm.

On the site of Mr. Elford's Sawmills formerly stood a thatched dwelling house known as Foreshore House

1758 Pater Church Battery started by the Ordinance Dept. never finished.

1595 George Owen writing in a MS giving the course of the strata of coal and lime in Pembrokeshire This vayne passeth estwards to Bater Church, Lanion, Lamfey and to Williamstone by Carewe and soe estwards to St Florens ant to the Norther side of the towne of Tenby
Also *acc./t George Owen*
The Came is a roche or ridge of stones on Pembroke side above Patrichurch a flight shoot in the Channell within the full sea marke

Land Tax 1786 North Hook

J.G.Meyrick	W.Roberts	Buyers pool	£1 10 0d
Sir N.Owen	Mrs Hart	Herrings Mead	£0 2 0d
The King	Capt. Tewing	Pater Church	£1 1 0d
Mr. Webb	Brewhouse		£0 3 0d
Mrs Bowling			£0 1 0
Sir W.Owen	Mrs Parry		£1 15 8d
Mr. Ferrior	Pennar		£2 10 0d

The Beginning

1812 A disagreement in 1812 over the exorbitant price being demanded for the Milford site resulted in the Navy Board seeking land for a dockyard elsewhere on the Milford Haven Waterway. Master shipwright Mr. William Stone, of Plymouth, gave a favourable report on land at Pater Church Point, part of which was already owned by the Government's Board of Ordnance. They agreed to sell the 20 acres four fields, for £3,000. The sale was completed on January 7th. 1813, and later a further 28 acres including a stream, were bought for £5,500. Acc/to Mrs Peters (see below I think this was the land sold by Mr Meyrick

.....

1810 Mr. William Stone (Master Shipwright) surveyed the area and in October 1810 reported on the suitability of Paterchurch Point.

1812 On October 12th 1812 the Admiralty took over, from the Board of Ordinance, a portion of land at Paterchurch Point Approx. 20 acres in extent (part being below the High Water Mark) through their Master Shipwright Mr. Stone. Col Pilkington acted for the Ordnance Department.

1813 March 10th Mr. Meyrick accepted £3000 for four fields to the east of and adjoining the Government Land. 20 acres approx.

1814 Jan 20th Ordnance Dept. surrendered 39 acres of land to the Admiralty
1814 April 28th The Admiralty purchased 20 acres and a stream of water from Mr. Meyrick for £5500 and took possession on June 7th
1822 The Admiralty purchased 37 acres 3 roods 29 perches of land from Mr. Meyrick. This land consisted of part of Paterchurch Farm and the Farmhouse tenanted by Mr. Francis White
1822 The Admiralty purchased from Sir John Owen(Governor of Milford Haven and Vice Admiral of Pembrokeshire) 51 acres of land consisting of the Southern Part of what is now Barrack Hill, Cross Park, Treowen, and part of Pennar Farm.
1828 Admiralty purchased 9 acres of Paterchurch Farm part of Barrack Hill from Mr. John Francis Meyrick.
1830 the Yard was extended, The Admiralty received 13 acres of land from the Ordnance Dept. and gave them the whole of the land purchased in 1822.

There were no roads into the area the main access being by sea although there was a track from the hamlet of Pennar running from the old Farm house up what is now Gay's lane straight across Military Rd and down the little lane directly opposite up King's Lane and from there it used to go , before the Defensible Barracks was built, across the Barrack Hill This track joined, at the old Farmhouse, the track which connected Pennar with Pembroke. There was also another track which linked the Pembroke with Pembroke Ferry and there was a track from that which ran past Beirspool, King William's Way, what is now the bottom of Water's St., then on to the bottom of Meyrick St., were there was a stream running down from the High St Ridge, along what is now Front St and then on the Paterchurch complex.

According to Mrs Peters and numerous other writers
The harbour at Milford Haven had been extolled by no less an authority than Admiral Lord Nelson himself. When negotiations to establish a Dockyard at nearby Milford Haven failed, the Navy looked elsewhere and purchased land at Paterchurch, with the ambition of building the only Royal Dockyard in Wales.

Nearly 50 acres of land was bought from the Meyrick estate for £8000 and work began apace, with a low paling fence run around the site and a frigate, Lapwing, being run ashore as offices.

So began an illustrious history of shipbuilding for the Royal Navy, with over 260 ships (including 4 Royal Yachts) constructed in 112 years. The development of permanent facilities in the yard, such as slipways, offices and workshops, continued alongside the building of housing for the workforce and by 1831 the town had a population of more than 3000. By the 1870s wooden ships had given way to Iron warships and slipways and workshops had to be extended to accommodate ships of up to 14 000 tons such as Repulse in 1892.
For well over a century the name of Pembroke Dock was synonymous with the Royal Navy. Ships built at the town's Royal Dockyard served in every comer of the world.
Yet, when Vice Admiral of the Blue, Lord Horatio Nelson, sailed up the Milford Haven Waterway in the summer of 1802, the area now occupied by the town was all green fields.
Nelson would have seen the Government battery at Pater Point, the old mansion of Paterchurch, a few farms and cottages and the roofless home of the Meyrick family at Llanion.
Within 12 years, however, all was to be transformed. After the negotiations by the Admiralty to buy the land at nearby Milford -where warships were already being built for His Majesty's Navy – broke down. A new site was selected and the move saw the birth of Pembroke Dock,

According to *Findlay*
"In 1812, a misunderstanding took place between the ' Government and the late Honourable R F Grenville proprietor of the land at Milford, where there was a dockyard. The consequence was that Mr. Stone the master shipwright, whose observant eye had discovered the advantageous situation of Pembroke Dock for a naval arsenal of the largest recommended it to the Government, who on surveys being made took advantage of the proposition, and, in 1814 planted the nucleus of the present splendid establishment"
He goes on to say
"Since that period, as its resources became more and more available, it has continually been extending its efficiency until arriving at its present momentous magnitude; and it not rivals, but in most instances exceeds all other maritime magazines that stud our sea-girt isle, in natural advantages, as well as in cheapness of shipbuilding It is said that King William IV., when visiting it in the position of Lord High Admiral, remarked many peculiar points of superiority, "it must become of the utmost advantage to the British nation"".

What do the actual documents say

"WE beg leave most humbly to recommend to Your Royal Highness that Your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to establish, by Your Order in Council, the yard forming at Pater as a Royal dock yard"

1815 George, Prince of Wales, acting as Regent in place of his demented father, George III, gave the Royal Assent to this submission from the Navy Board and the Order in Council, signed on 31 October 1815, established not only a new royal dockyard but also a new naval town.
It was not a good time. Waterloo, fought on 18 June 1815, had ended the long French wars and ships by the hundred were returning home to pay off. The existing Royal Dockyards had now more than enough capacity to support the much-reduced peacetime Royal Navy.
Pater Yard, however, had existed *de facto* for some years and its first two ships were well advanced. The Navy Board had committed public funds to the county twice in a decade and was no doubt reluctant to abandon its investment. The Order in Council served to regularise what had begun as a wartime expedient down the harbour at Milford.

A Royal Dockyard on Milford Haven arose from the Navy Board salvaging work from a bankrupt contractor. During the long French wars the Royal Yards did not have the resources to build large numbers of new warships, maintain the expanded fleets and cope with repair of battle-damaged

vessels. Battles could not be forecast, and repair work disrupted and delayed ship building and increased the costs.
The Navy Board therefore depended on private yards where new vessels could be built without interruption. During the Seven Years War two warships were built under contract at Neyland. Richard Chitty launched the frigate HMS Milford in 1759, and in 1765 Henry Bird and Roger Fisher launched the two-decked HMS Prince of Wales on the same site.

The Navy Board looked to Pembrokeshire again in the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, contracting with Messrs Harry and Joseph Jacob of London for new warships to be built on the foreshore at Milford. When they failed the Navy Board completed the ships, renting the site from year to year. As “timber and iron could be bought there cheaper and workmen obtained in abundance on lower terms than at any other place where ships are now generally built”.

The Board proposed to buy the site and establish a Royal dockyard there. A sale figure of £4,455 was agreed with Charles Francis Grenville and an Order in Council dated 11 October 1809 gave authority to buy the land
“May it please your Majesty”
“Whereas certain papers were referred by us to the Commissioners for revising the civil concerns of your Majesty's Navy, respecting the building of ships of war at Milford Haven, where a line of battleship, a frigate, and a sloop have already been built, and the said Commissioners having stated in the l5th report that timber and iron could be bought there cheaper, and workmen obtained in abundance on lower terms than any other place where ships are generally built, which has since been corroborated by comparing the expense of the " Milford," a 94-gun-ship recently launched there, with the expense of ships of the same class built in your Majesty’s other Dockyards, we deemed it expedient instead of the uncertain tenure by which the building ground at Milford Haven have hitherto been held of Mr. Grenville from year to year, at a certain annual rent, that the same should be purchased and conveyed in trust by your Majesty to the Commissioners of the Navy, and with this view directed the Assistant to the Civil Architect and Engineer of the Navy to proceed to Milford and fix a valuation on the quantity of ground sufficient for the purposes of a Naval Dockyard, and this officer having reported that the sum of £4,455 is the full and proper value of the piece of ground in question, which sum the proprietor agrees to accept on condition of an Act of Parliament being procured, at the public expense, to enable him to convey the same by a good and sufficient title; we do humbly propose that your Majesty will be pleased to authorize us to complete the purchase of the said piece of ground, to be employed as a Dockyard for building your Majesty's ships, the same to be placed on the extraordinary estimate of the Navy, and we do further propose to your Majesty, that the regular establishment of the Dockyard at Milford Haven shall be as follows:

Mr. Barallier, builder, with a. salary of..	£600 a year,
A Clerk to the builder..	£120
Mr. Louis Chas. Barallier, assist. to builder.	£300
One Foreman	£200
Two Quarter-men, each	£140
One Storekeeper without a clerk	£300
One Porter	£ 60”

Grenville however had died on 23 April 1809. His brother, Robert Fulke Grenville, who succeeded him as a life tenant of the estate, refused to accept the price and, in consequence, an order was issued, directing the Navy Board, on 3rd August 1810, to suspend the improvements then going forward on the premises and on the l6th October 1812, finally to give up possession at Midsummer 1814.

1809 Shortly after the agreement of 1809, the Barriers returned to France Louise Barallier became Principal Naval Architect at Toulon. Although Britain was at war with France and they were

Frenchmen they had been the principal Architects at one of His Majesties Dockyards
Mr. William Stone who had come from the Plymouth Yard was appointed Master Shipwright in their place.

The Pater site was a good choice for a dockyard. It was one of the few places on the waterway where flat, land gave on to deep water and a good anchorage.

1814 The dockyard facilities were transferred over the following few years to Government land at Pater and the last personnel finally moved out in mid summer 1814 with the completion of HMS Rochfort.
1814 Jan 20th Ordnance Dept. surrendered 39 acres of land to the Admiralty and the first building slip and the excavation of a dry dock was put in hand.
1814 April 28th the Admiralty purchased 20 acres and a stream of water from Mr. Meyrick for £5500 and took possession on June 7th
"The proposal to the King in Council put forward by the Navy Board suggested the following officials

Grade	Annual Salary
One Master Shipwright	£600
One Clerk	£240
Two Clerks	£160 each
One extra Clerk if necessary	£ 80
One Clerk of the Check and Storekeeper	£600
One Clerk	£320
Two Clerks	£240 each
Three Clerks	£200 each
One extra if necessary	£ 80
Surgeon	£400
Assistant Surgeon	£160
Chaplain	£400
Timber Master	£400
One Clerk to do.	£200
Assistant Master Shipwright	£320
Foreman of Shipwrights	£220
Master Measurer	£220
One Clerk to do	£160
One extra Clerk, if necessary	£ 80
Master Blacksmith	£220
Foreman of Caulkers	£220
Foreman of Blacksmiths.	£160
Foreman of House Carpenters	£120
Foreman of Painters	£110
Foreman of Labourers	£ 70
Foreman of Storehouse Labourers	£110
Boatswain	£220
Warder	£160
Quarter-man of Shipwrights (first class)	£180
Two do. do (second class)	£160
One Gate Porter	£ 60

At first the Chief Constructors were the Master Shipwrights and they included William Stone who selected the site of Pater Yard

T Robert was the first at Pater and actually started the new Yard

J Hawkes

T Blake

W Edie who was one of the original committee that formed the Dockyard School

R Abethell a leading figure in the founding of the Mechanic's Institute

W M Rice

O W Lang, designed the Royal Yacht "Victoria and Albert" built in 1855

H Craddock

J L Fincham who lived in Bush St.When he retired, his son in law was the Rev G McHugh curate of St John's Church. J L Fincham died after being thrown from his horse opposite the Pier Hotel and is buried at Cosheston

R P Saunders who had been a Pembroke Dockyard Apprentice

F Martin

E C Warren

J C Froyne another Pembroke Dockyard Apprentice. Born in 1834 of humble background he first went to school at Lamphey. After he retired in 1895 he lived in Pembroke and served as a councillor and Mayor. He was also a JP.

H Cook

A E Richards.

The first Boatswain was Joseph King. He has served on the "Boreas" the Agamemnon and the "Captain" as Boatswain under Nelson and he was recommended by Nelson and the Earl of St Vincent to the post of Boatswain at the Gibralter Yard from 9th December 1796 to 1808 He then came to the Haven first to Milford as Boatswain and then to Pater yard until his death on 10th June 1829. He is buried in Monkton cemetery and he had a son who lived in the district Joseph Nesbit King who married Ann Gale in Pembroke on 24th March 1824.

1817 A sketch of the Dockyard in 1817 shows a covered slipway similar to those at Chatham and Plymouth.

1818 The cutter Racer was the first vessel built under cover and was launched in April 1818

1822 The Admiralty purchased 37 acres 3 roods 29 perches of land from Mr. Meyrick. This land consisted of part of Pater church Farm and the Farmhouse tenanted by Mr. Francis White

1822 The Admiralty purchased from Sir John Owen (Governor of Milford Haven and Vice Admiral of Pembrokeshire) 51 acres of land consisting of the Southern Part of what is now Barrack Hill, Cross Park, Treowen, and part of Pennar Farm.
1828 The Admiralty purchased 9 acres of Pater church Farm part of Barrack Hill from Mr. John Francis Meyrick.

1830 the Yard was extended, The Admiralty received 13 acres of land from the Ordnance Dept. and gave them the whole of the land purchased in 1822.

1814 By May 30th 1814 the whole of the establishment at Milford had been transferred to the Pater yard as it was called. As Many of the men lived in Milford a beacon was placed on Carr rocks to guide the workmen travelling by water.
The Dockyard was governed by its own officers, Quarter-men who really acted as watchmen helped to guard the establishment had wooden sheds erected for their accommodation.
They were assisted by a party of Royal Marines who were accommodated in an old ship the Dragon which had been hauled above high water for this purpose. It was also used as a Dockyard School for apprentices. The first schoolmaster appointed was a Mr. Good, but a Mr. Bonniwell had acted as Master before that.

1816 The first ships, Valorous & Ariadne were completed by early 1816, and housing for the Dockyard workers had began at Front Street. The Ariadne was the last command of Captain Frederick Marryat the author, who wrote Mr. Midshipman Easy and Peter Simple

Over the next 108 years, over 250 ships were to be built for the Navy - from sixth rates of 1816 to an oilier of 1922,

1823 In 1823 a police force was instituted to replace the caretakers who had been responsible for security in the yard. The initial force consisted of a naval lieutenant Lieutenant Weatherley RN., one inspector, two sergeants and twelve constables. The off-duty constables were expected to march

with their Officer to Church every Sunday. The force was found to be insufficient and was reinforced by the addition of 500 Royal Marines from the Chatham Division complete with a Drum and Fife band that played every evening before last Post was sounded on the Market corner by Moore's the Chemist. The Marines were also employed in levelling and repairing the roads in the Dockyard.

1832 In 1832, when the Navy Board was succeeded by the Admiralty, the practise of appointing a Naval Captain to be Captain Superintendent of the Pembroke Dockyard was introduced

The fortunes and development of Pennar from 1814 were closely linked to that of the Royal Dockyard at Paterchurch, later Pembroke Dock. At first most of the labour force consisted of men transferred to the new yard from the old one at Milford who travelled up the Haven from Milford by boat and landed just inside Pennar Gut where the boats could float at all stages of the tide. They left the boats there in the care of an old woman, Bessy Bradley who lived in the cottage by the Point and walked over the hill via Mr. David Price's public house "the Dolphin" and then to the Dockyard. Mr. Price had a marvellous orchard and brewed his own beer but there was a suspicion that it was well watered as no fights ever took place because of it.

Their numbers were considerably augmented after 1815 by the transfer of the now surplus craftsmen from other Royal Yards. The town planned by the Admiralty and laid out on a chessboard pattern, was originally known as Pater. A proposal to call it Melville, after the First Lord of the Admiralty, received a cool reception, but, ironically it was the Admiralty which did change the town's name. All the goods sent to the new yard were addressed to Pembroke Dock the 'Dock' name stuck.

The founding fathers of Pater were thus largely, but not exclusively, new men. Most established men came from the West Country, shipwrights from 'Plymouth Dock' as Devonport was known until 1823. These Devonians and Comishmen - the Seccombes, Saunders, Tregennas, Willings, Trevennas (and later the Trewents and Treweeks) - although of Celtic stock, nevertheless constituted the most radically distinct influx into south Pembrokeshire since the arrival of the Flemings in the twelfth century. They and their descendants, with the people of Milford, created Pembroke Dock.
The Royal Navy in 1815 was by far the most expensive single commitment of central Government and the largest industrial organisation in the world. With its supporting dockyards the Navy embraced a wider range of specialist professional skills than any other industry. Some of the innovations had great influence throughout the industrial revolution. The block making plant developed at Portsmouth Dockyard at this time was the first example of a conveyor belt system for production.

Pembroke Dock developed as a specialist building yard but its limited facilities denied it the established status of the Home Port dockyards which were also major naval bases with victualling depots, rope works, block mills and other specialist facilities. Pembroke Dock had only one dry dock, no fitting-out basins and, apart from Hobbs' Point (completed in 1832 for the Irish packet service not the Navy) and the Carr Jetty (completed in the first decade of the twentieth century), no satisfactory alongside berths for fitting-out newly-built warships. Before the introduction of iron and steel, newly-launched wooden vessels were usually sent round to Plymouth, sometimes Portsmouth, under jury rig for their masts to be stepped, if they were to be commissioned, or to go into ordinary. Early steam paddle warships went round to Woolwich to be fitted with their machinery. Later in the century the large iron-hulled ships had to have their engines and boilers and later also their main armament installed at Pembroke, and be completed for sea, undertaking their initial sea trials from Milford Haven. The completion of newly-launched ships was often delayed

until the berth at Hobbs' Point was vacated. However, it is remarkable, that the greatest battleships in the British Navy down to 1896 could be fitted out and completed alongside the tiny, tidal jetty at Hobbs' Point. It was an extraordinary feat of improvisation.

Pembroke and its champions campaigned ceaselessly for improved facilities. In mid-century the *Haverfordwest and Milford Haven Telegraph* believed that "the only thing required to make the Dockyard complete is the long talked of; sea wall from the Hard across to Hobbs' Point, thus locking in the Pill, and making it available for a steam factory, steam basin etc. for which its leeward situation.. so admirably fits it", which works "would be a culminating point from which additional sources of prosperity would spring". The steam basin never materialised.

1864 Even after the opening of the railway through to the Dockyard town in August 1864,Pembroke remained a frontier post. "Pembroke labours under the misfortune of being 300 miles from Whitehall. It is an outpost, and only visited occasionally" commiserated the *United Service Gazett*e in 1859, whose writer moreover considered that 'the increasing value and importance of Pembroke as a building yard, seems lost, in great measure on the authorities."

Mrs Stuart Peters, recalled in 1905 the visit twenty years earlier of the 'Chief Constructor of the United States Navy' who, she said, reported that "Pembroke is the first shipbuilding yard in the world". The visitor was Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn USN; he had written that "the best adapted of the British dockyards for building operations is Pembroke.. but having but one dock, no basins, and few shops and stores, is not a fitting out yard, and can only be rendered so at very great expense. Vessels built there usually go to Plymouth, Portsmouth or Chatham to complete." Later historians of the town have likewise accepted uncritically this opinion.
Admiral Charles Penrose Fitzgerald, who was Captain Superintendent of the Dockyard from 1893-95, sometimes thought 'that the Admiralty forgot altogether that there was any such place as Pembroke Dockyard.. "our insignificant little Cinderella of a dockyard did not always get everything she asked for, especially if one of her big sisters was asking for the same thing at the same time"
Even when the long-awaited jetty was being built out over the Carr Rocks after the turn of the century to provide a more efficient - but still tidal alongside fitting-out facility, *The Navy and Army Illustrated* was unimpressed:
The Jetty which was constructed in 1881 was built for coaling ships and hoisting of machinery and boilers in to position. The sheer-legs were believed to be the largest ever constructed at the time and were capable of lifting over 100 tons they cost £110,000
The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty paid their annual visits of inspection to Pembroke Dockyard but they seldom lingered. Artists of the *Illustrated London News* were attracted to west Wales to sketch the launchings of only the greatest vessels. Even into the twentieth century, as the Dockyard was approaching its centenary, visiting members of the Corps of Naval Constructors "never failed to suggest [to Assistant Constructor Arthur Nicholls] that Pembroke was the end of the world and the edge of civilisation"
Pembroke remained a Cinderella yard, a poor relation of the Home Port dockyards, and the desire for recognition, for confirmation of their worth, was a constant preoccupation of its people.

Some writers have given us vivid descriptions of the yard
late 1800's description of the Royal Dockyard

“It occupies an area of eighty acres, surrounded by a high wall, flanked by two Martello towers. There are twelve building slips for vessels of all sizes. There is also a dry dock for repairing them, and enormous stacks of timber of various kinds oak, deal, and larch. The Nasmyth steam hammer and saw mill are particularly worth notice. As it is not a fitting dock, vessels when ready are towed round to Devonport, or Portsmouth to be finished. The dock is defended by a fort to the west, which mounts twenty four guns, and by two Martello towers which each mounts three. There are also large barracks on the hill above, and a hut encampment at Hobbs Point.

Up to 1864, £175,563 had been expended in fortifying Pembroke Dock

1875 An interesting description of the yard was published in 1875
The entrance to the yard is through a wide gateway near the centre of the south wall, on the right and left of which are the houses of the principal officers who reside within its precincts -- spacious and handsome buildings. The various offices connected with the several departments are imposing in appearance and neatly arranged. The Fire Engine House in the centre of the Yard is an extensive stone building, in which about twenty engines are kept in the most perfect order and ready for any emergency. It may be mentioned that the yard is plentifully supplied with water from the Government reservoirs by means of iron pipes; to these pipes fire -plugs are attached in all parts of it.
 “workshops necessarily abound here: there are joiners, millwrights, blacksmiths, plumbers, coppersmiths, coopers, wheelwrights, painters, pattern-makers, and armour plating shops. But among the many we have enumerated, perhaps that of the blacksmiths will attract the greatest attention. Here, are about 200 busy hands all dimly seen working amid heated air smoke, and the glare of the numerous glowing fires of its forges- and on all sides is heard the din, clang and clash of hammers and machinery forging and manufacturing the various kinds of heavy iron work now so requisite in the present advanced state of shipbuilding. Here, also, are three immense steam hammers beneath whose ponderous heads ponderous masses of red hot iron are continually becoming subject to their will. Adjoining is the galvanising shop, where the process of galvanising all the small iron work to prevent it from rusting, is going on”.
"At the west side of the yard are the steam saw mills, worked by the aid of powerful machinery. The sawing room is well worthy of a visit.
 To the south of these, where the open space is chiefly used for the stacking of wood, is a large square basin known as the 'pickling pond', in which the elm and pine timber is kept, to prevent it decaying before being used. Near the docks lie numberless armour plates, varying in thickness from two to fourteen inches, destined to cover the sides of those powerful ships of war, which are being constructed in the neighbouring sheds, the machinery for boring these plates for the rivets, and for shaping them to the turns of the ships' sides also exists here."

The description above does not mention the four big sheds in the eastern part of the yard each about 150 feet long for the shipwrights tool chests. Inside these, rising in terraces, were hundreds of boxes containing the tool kits of the shipwrights. Three gangs of shipwrights could be accommodated on

each tier of the shed. The inspector's offices were built at the north end of each tier. The original joiner's shop was a lean building attached to the eastern wall of the yard

The dockyard estimates for the year 1875 are Salaries £11,355 (white collar); wages £103, 016 (blue collar).

A body of the Metropolitan Police exercise the functions pertaining to their office within the Dockyard: this force consists of 2 Inspectors, 3 Sergeants.

The Dockyard and the Town

Lewis in the Topographical Dictionary of Wales gives a picture of Pembroke Dock in 1838 "Pembroke-Dock, sometimes called Pater, or Paterchurch, is situated on the southern shore of Milford Haven, about two miles from the old town. It consists of several streets of neat and well-built houses, and is partially paved, but not lighted; there are numerous good shops for the supply of the population, several of which are branches from the larger establishments in the town of Pembroke. A handsome inclosed market-place was erected some time ago. The dock-yard forms an area of eighty acres, inclosed within a lofty wall of stone, and comprises a neat range of buildings for the transaction of the public business, houses for the principal officers of the establishment, and a fort for the defence of the place, mounting twenty-three long twenty-four pounders. There are thirteen slips for ship-building, some of them adapted for building first-rates; also a dock, which will contain the largest class ships, having an average depth of twenty-three feet. Among the other branches of the establishment are, a smithery; an extensive pond for the immersion of elm timber; and a steam-engine for pumping out the dock, which also drives a saw-mill, working two frames and a circular saw. Some of the finest ships in the navy have been launched here. Large barracks have recently been built under the superintendence of Capt. Farris, R.E.; they form an imperfect octagon, including an area of more than 6000 square yards, and are strongly fortified with bastions, a wide and deep ditch, and loops for small arms. Besides the government establishment there is a small private dock; and the Irish packet establishment has been some years removed from Milford to this place, with a view to which alteration a very fine jetty was constructed at Hobbs' Point, a few hundred yards to the east of the dockyard; new roads, also, were formed, connecting Hobbs' Point with the main road from Carmarthen, in a new line avoiding both Narberth and Haverfordwest, by which route the mail saves a distance of several miles. In connexion with the packet-station, a large hotel was built by government. The great South Wales railway will have a branch of nineteen miles and a half to Pembroke-Dock, the formation of which will tend greatly to the improvement of the whole district: some particulars of the line are given under the heads of Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, and a fuller account under that of Glamorganshire. Within the last few years, the fortifications connected with the dockyard have been materially strengthened. About a mile to the east of the dockyard is Pembroke ferry, belonging to the crown, and held by Sir John Owen, Bart., who underlets it at an annual rent of £105: it forms the shortest and most usual line of communication between Haverfordwest and Pembroke, the distance between which places by the ferry is only ten miles, but by Narberth twenty-five; the fares are, a halfpenny for a foot-passenger, a penny for a man and horse, and a shilling per wheel for carriages. Steam-communication is maintained between Pembroke-Dock and Haverfordwest, Milford, Tenby, and Bristol".
Pembroke Dock became essentially an Admiralty rather than a naval town. The Commissioners of the Navy Board and, after 1832, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, influenced most aspects of public and private life outside the Dockyard walls. Within a few years of its foundation an Act of Parliament was passed "authorising the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy to establish a Market at the Town of Pembroke Dock . . . and to make Regulations for paving, lighting, cleansing, and good Order of the said Town". This was followed on 10 June 1825 with an Act enabling the Corporation of Pembroke to relinquish and convey to "the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy the Right of Letting the Stalls, Sittings, and other Conveniences in the Market in the

Town of Pembroke Dock, and the Right to the Rent, Tolls, and Fees thereof"
Findlay in 1875 gives a description of the market in his day

"The Market Place is a Government Building, erected in the year 1826 It stands at the south-east comer of the dockyard but outside its walls. It is a large and commodious structure, of quadrangular form, having four spacious entrances, with iron gates, facing north, south, east, and west, respectively: the east gate way, facing Pembroke Street, is the more popular approach. The interior contains numerous stalls for butchers, and vendors of goods of all descriptions. In the centre, above the weighing house, is a building used in connection with the Government Savings' Bank business, a branch of which is conducted here on Market Days.
The market is held upon Friday, but Tuesday is also nominally a market day. About noon on Friday the crowds that thither to conclude purchases make the scene at that time an animated one."

Acc./to .Kelly's Directory 1884
The Market place, situated in Pembroke street, was a government building, erected in I826, but is now in hands of the Corporation. 'The market, which is held on; Friday, is well supplied with meat, fish, poultry, game, butter, cheese, fruit, vegetables and provisions generally

For some time after its construction the market building was used by the dockyard workmen to eat their dinner in the covered stalls. Short services were also held their by a Shipwright Henry Evans who was a Baptist local preacher, he later became minister of Gilgal Baptist Chapel Pennar. Unfortunately one day a man got locked in and in trying to get back to work climbed over the wall fell and broke both ankles. This led to closing down of this facility. After that, until Mrs Chatfield, persuaded the Admiralty and her husband, to convert one of the old saw pit sheds into a workman's dining-room with cooking facilities, a cook, tables and benches with also a reading room, a smoking room and a recreation room, the men had to eat out on Barrack Hill or on the pavement outside the gate.

1853 the Admiralty under the provisions of the act of George III 54 C 159 July 29th 1814 undertook the responsibility for the Conservation of the Haven

View down Pembroke St from Barrack Hill

1925 Exactly 100 years later, on the eve of the closure of the Yard, their Lordships still had a finger in every pie - almost literally. In June 1925 the Captain Superintendent was ordered by the Admiralty to inspect the bakeries of Mr. F. Rogers, Water Street, Pembroke Dock, and Mr. A. Farrow, Charles Street, Milford Haven, and to report on whether they were "a fit source for the supply of bread"
.
The Admiralty and its principal officers at Pembroke Dock filled the paternalist role carried out in other communities by the local landed gentry. The lead in founding the National School, for example, was taken by a committee which included Captain Samuel Jackson, the Captain Superintendent, William Edye, the Master Shipwright, and other Dockyard officers. The foundation stone was laid by Mrs Edye on 26 April 1843, the launching day of the first royal yacht, Victoria

and Albert, and the school was opened on 24 June the following year.

The Navy also played a leading role in founding the first parish church. The land in Bush Street owned by Mr. Meyrick of Bush Estate was conveyed in August 1846 through Edward Laws, a principal officer in the Dockyard. The First Lord of the Admiralty, the Earl of Auckland, attended by a Marines guard of honour and accompanied by the Band of the 37th Regiment, laid the foundation stone of St. John's Church on Monday 21 September that year.
Likewise, in subscription lists for good causes throughout the nineteenth century the names of Captain Superintendents and Master Shipwrights, rather than the local nobility and gentry, usually headed the lists of contributors.

The Ships built at Pembroke Dock

Pembroke's greatest asset and the focus of her prosperity was her thirteen building slips, many more than in any other yard, and these made Pembroke Dockyard the nation's principal building yard for over a century. Nearly 250 warships and other vessels went down the ways at Pembroke in the 106 years which separated the launching of the little sister frigates HMS Ariadne and Valorous in 1816 and that of the fleet oilier Oleander in 1922.

The century of Pembroke shipbuilding witnessed the most profound developments in naval design and construction as sail gave way to steam, driving paddle-wheels and later screw propellers, and wood was overtaken by iron and steel. Successive generations of dockyardies had to learn new skills. Their range and complexity increased as the technical development of war ships advanced apace after the introduction of steam in the 1850s and of iron a decade later. Traditional shipwright expertise slowly gave way to the demands of metal. The rattle of the riveting machines and the fumes from the foundries finally overtook the thud of the adze and the sweet smell of freshly planed oak and pine.

Pembroke-built vessels ranged in consequence from the little cutters HMS Racer and HMS Starling launched together on 21 October 1829, the twenty fourth anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, to the colossal line-of-battleship HMS Howe, christened by Miss Harriet Ramsay on Wednesday evening, 7 March 1860, the last sailing three-decked built for the Royal Navy. She was twice the size of Nelson's Victory and, with a displacement of 6,577 tons, one of the two largest wooden steam battleships.`

Almost every major ship that went down the ways at Pembroke Dock represented a significant advance in naval architecture or played some remarkable part in British imperial history. The first forty-five years saw the construction of nineteen first- and second-rates, ships which represented the culmination of the art of wooden shipbuilding. Among these was Sapping` Rodney, christened by Mrs Adams of Holyland on 18 June 1833, the first British two-decked to carry ninety guns or more. She was towed into action at Sevastopol in 1854 by the Pembroke-built paddler HMS Spiteful where her broadside of 1470 lb. was employed to effect. 'What a dose of pills for the enemies of Great Britain`, exulted The Nautical Magazine. HMS Rodney was relieved as flagship on the China Station in 1869 and paid off at Portsmouth on 27 April 1870, the last wooden capital ship in active seagoing commission.

The Rodney was followed by Symmonds' outstandingly successful Vanguard of 1835, with her beam of fifty-seven feet the broadest ship in the Navy and the broadest ever built in Britain. She and the Rodney were fierce competitors in the Mediterranean where the ships were regarded as champions of two rival systems of naval architecture.

Pembroke Dockyard played a pioneering role in the development of early steam propulsion. The Tartarus of 1834 was the first of a series of paddle wheel steam vessels which included the famous

Gorgon of 1837 and which culminated with the launching by “the lady of Colonel Ellis, Commandant of the Garrison”, on Wednesday, 30 April 1851, of HMS Valorous, the last paddle frigate ever built for the Royal Navy.
Throughout the 1850s the Yard produced the last of the Royal Navy's great wooden line of battleships. The three-decked HMS Duke of Wellington was launched as HMS Windsor Castle on 14 September 1852, the same day as the Iron Duke died at Walmer. Her name was changed in his honour a few days later. She and other big wooden liners of the decade were converted while building to carry steam, being `cut asunder' on the slips and lengthened to make room for boilers and engines. The Duke of Wellington served as flagship in the Baltic during the Russian War. Besides building ships were also scrapped here.

When the “Triumph”, the first ship Nelson was appointed too, under his maternal uncle Captain Maurice Suckling was broken up in 1850, au immense quantity of mercury (quicksilver) was discovered between her frame timbers, evidently the remains of loot taken from Spanish merchant ships. Of course the Naval storekeeper claimed possession, but the Yardies had their share. The means for carrying the stuff away consisted chiefly of bottles, but, when these bottles were confiscated by Search at the gate, the bare pocket was used. The Dockyard workers silvered the backs of mirrors, using the mercury.

Pembroke's first ironclad was HMS Prince Consort, christened by “Miss Jones [of Pantglas], a Carmarthenshire lady”, on Thursday, 26 June 1862. She had been laid down as HMS Triumph, a wooden screw two-decked, but was completed as a wooden ironclad carrying 4.5-inch and 3-inch iron plates. She was followed by other interim ironclads, the Research, Zealous and Lord Clyde. The latter, with her Chatham-built sister ship the Lord Warden, were the largest and fastest steaming wooden ships, naval or mercantile, ever built. But because unseasoned timber had been used in building her at Pembroke, the hull of the Lord Clyde soon became rotten and, known as the Queen's Bad Bargain, she was sold out of the Service within ten years.

Pembroke, after Chatham, was the second of the Royal Yards to receive the plant required for iron hull construction. The first of the iron ships was HMS Penelope, a twin screw corvette launched in 1867. A year later, she was followed by HMS Inconstant which remained afloat for eighty-eight years, the last Pembroke-built warship in existence. With a speed under canvas of 13.5 knots and steaming at 16 knots she was the fastest ship in the world.
The despatch vessels HMS Iris, laid down on No 2 Slip in 1875, and HMS Mercury, laid down on the adjoining No 1 Slip the next year, were the first British warships built of steel and their marine engines made them the fastest fighting ships.

During the last two decades of the century Pembroke Yard launched a series of major capital ships, beginning with the turret ship HMS Edinburgh, launched by the Duchess of Edinburgh in March 1882, and followed by the Collingwood (1882), Howe (1885), Anson (1886), Nile (1888), Empress of India (1891) and Repulse (1892). The final, and by far the heaviest, battleship built in the Yard was the Majestic-class HMS Hannibal, 14,900 tons, launched on 28 April 1896.

Over the next ten years the yard produced a line of protected and armoured cruisers of ever increasing size. The Drake of 1901, which was commanded by Captain John Jellicoe from 1903-4 was the longest ship ever built at Pembroke. The last three armoured cruisers were the monsters HMS Duke of Edinburgh (1904), her half sister HMS Warrior (1905), and the Defence (1907). All three fought in the First Cruiser Squadron at Jutland and only the Duke survived.

Some Pembroke ships made their names in distant waters. The little Starling surveyed Hong Kong waters under Lieutenant Henry Kellett where they are commemorated in Kellett Island, the Headquarters of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club (long since joined to the waterfront) and in

Starling Inlet in the New Territories.
On the Pacific coast of Canada, Fisgard Island and Duntze Head honour the frigate HMS Fisgard of 1819 (which itself recalls the French invasion of Fishguard in 1797), which served on the Pacific Station from 1842 to 1846, and her Captain, John Duntze. On the same chart Constance Cove recalls the visit there on 25 July 1848 of the fourth-rate HMS Constance of 1846 which was the first British warship ever to anchor at Esquimalt, now the Canadian Forces' main base on the Pacific coast.
Pembroke ships made their mark in both the Polar regions. The Alert of 1856 sailed with the Nares Expedition to the Arctic in 1875 and wintered at Floeberg Beach. North, then the highest latitude ever attained by man.
In Antarctica, the great 12,400-feet-high volcano, Mount Erebus, discovered by Sir James Clark Ross on 28 January 1841, was named after his ship, the bomb HMS Erebus of 1826. She sailed in 1845 with Sir John Franklin on his ill-fated expedition to survey the Northwest Passage and into history.

Many vessels from Pembroke Dockyard met violent ends. The fifth-rate HMS Thetis of 1817, carrying home a valuable consignment of gold, silver and plate from Rio de Janeiro, was wrecked on Cape Frion in Brazil in December 1830.
The big two-decked HMS Clarence, launched in July 1827 in the presence of Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence, became a training ship on the Mersey where she was destroyed by fire in June 1884.
The following year she was replaced by the Pembroke-built three-decked HMS Royal William of 1833 which was re-named Clarence. She too was destroyed by fire on the Mersey in July 1899.
Fire also consumed that veteran of the Chinese opium wars, HMS Imogene of 1831, destroyed in the great blaze in Devonport Dockyard in September 1840.
Some ships met their ends in collisions at sea. The Amazon, one of the last timber-hulled sloops built for the Royal Navy, was lost within a year of her launching in May 1865. She was commissioned at Devonport in April 1866 and two months later, on 10 July, she collided off Start Point with the steamer Osprey and both vessels sank. All hands were saved.
The Pembroke-built light cruiser HMS Curacoa of 1917 lost all but twenty-six of her ship's company when she was cut in two in collision with the Cunarder Queen Mary off the Irish coast in October 1942.
The sea also took its toll of many early Pembroke-built sailing warships which went down the ways at Pembroke Dockyard. The Cherokee-class sloops fared worst. HMS Wizard of 1830 was lost on the Seal Bank off Berehaven in February 1859, the Skylark of 1826 was wrecked on the Isle of Wight in April 1845 and the Spey of 1827 was lost on Racoon Key in the Bahamas in November 1840.
Other Cherokees disappeared without trace. HMS Thais of 1829 was lost on passage from Falmouth to Halifax in December 1833 and the Camilla of 1847 in September 1860 off Japan.
The composite gun vessel HMS Gnat, christened by Miss Mirehouse of Angle in the dark on 26 November 1867, was wrecked within a year when she ran aground on Balabac Island in the China Seas on 15 November 1868.
Perhaps the most tragic loss was that of the training frigate HMS Atlanta which had been launched as the Juno at Pembroke Dock in 1844. She sailed from Bermuda for home on 1 February 1880 and foundered in the North Atlantic, taking with her 113 ship's company and 170 young seamen under training.
Pembroke Dockyard ships fought in most of Queen Victoria's little wars against recalcitrant emirs, rebellious native chiefs and omnipresent East Indian pirates. They also fought in the great wars of the twentieth century.
The first British warship sunk in the First World War was the light cruiser HMS Amphion of 1911, mined in the North Sea on 6 August 1914.
The great armoured cruiser HMS Drake, christened by Mrs Lort Phillips in spring 1901, and the

light cruiser HMS Nottingham of 1913, were both torpedoed.
German gunfire at the Battle of Jutland in May 1916 claimed the last two armoured cruisers, the last two major warships built at the Yard, HMS Warrior of 1905 and the Defence of 1907. The Defence, flagship of Rear Admiral Sir Robert Arbuthnot in the First Cruiser Squadron, blew up with the loss of old Sir Robert, one of the Navy's fitness fanatics, and all 893 men on board. The Warrior was so badly damaged that she was abandoned and sank.
The final loss in the Great War occurred a few weeks before the Armistice. The little submarine L 10, launched in January 1918, was sunk off Texel in the following October.
The last vessel launched at Pembroke, the fleet oilier Oleander of 1922, was sunk in Harstead Bay on 8 June 1940 after having been damaged by German dive bombers during the Norwegian Campaign.

List of Ships Built (with thanks to Mrs Tucker)

No. Name Type Guns Construction Laid down Completed Disposal/Remarks

Neyland Built.
Milford Frigate 28 Wood 1759 Sold 1785
Prince of Wales Battleship 74 Wood 1765

Milford Built
Nautilus Sloop 18 Wood 1804 Wrecked. E. Med. 1807
Lavinia Frigate 38 Wood 1806 HS 1836. Laid up from 1814.
Milford Battleship 74 Wood 1809 HS 1825. Laid up from 1815.
Portsmouth Transport Wood 1811 Doubtful
Rochefort Battleship 80 Wood 1814 BU 1826. Barallier design
Surprise Frigate 38 Wood 1812 Hulk 1822

Pembroke Built
001 *Valorous* Frigate 28 Wood 1816 BU 1829
002 *Ariadne* Frigate 28 Wood 1816 Paid off 1834. Coal hulk in Alexandria when sold 1841
003 *Thetis* Frigate 46 Wood 1817 Wrecked 1830 off Brazil when carrying coin and bullion - much of which was salvaged.
004 *Arethusa* Frigate 46 Wood 1817 Paid off by 1836. Quarantine hulk Liverpool. Renamed *Bacchus* 1844. BU 1883
005 *Racer* Cutter 10 Wood 1818 Sold 1823.
006 *Sprightly* Cutter 10 Wood 1818 Existence doubtful.
007 *Belleisle* Battleship 74 Wood 1819 Laid up when completed. Troopship from 1841.
008 *Fisgard* Frigate 46 Wood 1819 BU 1879.
009 *Sylvia* Cutter 10 Wood 1820 A *Sylvia* cutter was tender at Pembroke 1834-42, but ? Portsmouth built. Sold 1859.
010 *Frolic* Brig 10 Wood 1820 Sold 1838.
011 *Falcon* Brig 10 Wood 1820 Engine fitted 1833-4. Sold 1838.
012 *Melampus* Frigate 46 Wood 1820 Sold 1906.'
013 *Skylark* Brig 10 Wood 1820 Wrecked off Dorset 1845.
014 *Swift* Cutter(?) 10 Wood 1820 Prob. Brig
015 *Nereus* Frigate 46 Wood 1821 In 1842 became stores depot at Valparaiso.
016 *Renard* Brig 10 Wood 1821 1848 became mooring vessel at Chatham.
017 *Meteor* Bomb 28 Wood 1823 BU 1849. 1828 ops vs. barbary pirates. Thereafter survey vessel. Renamed *Beacon* 1832
018 *Hamadryad* Frigate 46 Wood 1823 By 1866 was the Dockyard Hospital in Pembroke. Sold 1905.
019 *Zephyr* Brig 4 Wood 1823 Sold 1836.

020 *Wellington* Lighter Wood 1824
021 *Vengeance* Battleship 84 Wood 1824 Sold 1897.
022 *Thisbe* Frigate 46 Wood 1824 Became a church ship at Cardiff. Sold 1892.
023 *Talbot* Frigate 28 Wood 1824 In 1855 a hulk.
024 *Sheldrake* Brig 4 Wood 1825 Sold 1855.
025 *Druid* Frigate 46 Wood 1825 Sold 1863. From 1846 quarantine hulk at Liverpool.
026 *Success* Frigate 28 Wood 1825 Surveyed W.Aus. and found colony.
027 *Skylark* Brig 4 Wood 1826 Wrecked Dorset 1845.
028 *Erebus* Bomb 12 Wood 1826 1839-41 Ross Antarctic expedition. Engined 1845. 1845-48 Franklin's Arctic Expedition. Abandoned in Arctic 1845 - all company lost.
029 *Nemesis* Frigate 46 Wood 1826 BU 1866
030 *Satellite* Frigate 18 Wood 1826 BU 1849. Mainly in South America.
031 *Mooring Lighter* Wood 1826
032 *Clarence* Battleship 84 Wood 1827 Never commisioned. Training ship Plymouth, then Medway, where burnt Jan 1884.
033 *Spey* Brig 10 Wood 1827 Wrecked Racoon Key, Nov 1840.
034 *Variable* Brig 18 Wood 1827 1829 renamed *Pigeon* 6. Then Falmouth packet brig. Sold 1847.
035 *Leda* Frigate 46 Wood 1828 Never commissioned? Hulk in Plymouth 1854.
036 *Sparrow* Cutter 10 Wood 1828 BU 1866
037 *Snipe* Schooner 8 Wood 1828 All life tender in Portsmouth. BU 1860.
038 *Speedy* Cutter 8 Wood 1828 1853 dockyard lighter. BU 1866.
039 *Comet* Sloop 18 Wood 1828. Renamed *Comus* in Trincomalee 1832. BU 1862.
040 *Hotspur* Frigate 46 Wood 1828 In 1859 a chapel hulk. Renamed *Monmouth* 1858. BU 1902.
041 *Lightning* Sloop 18 Wood 1829 Renamed *Larne* 1832. 1839 salvaged bullion from *Thetis* (q.v.)
042 *Partridge* Cutter(?) 10 Wood 1829
043 *Thais* Cutter(?) 10 Wood 1829
044 *Raven* Cutter 10 Wood 1829
045 *Starling* Cutter 10 Wood 1829 Survey vessel 1834. Sold 1844.
046 *Wizard* Brig 10 Wood 1830 'Cherokee'. Lost 1859.
047 *Seahorse* Screw Frigate 46 Wood 1830 Sold 1902.
048 *Stag* Frigate 46 Wood 1830 Laid up 1841. BU 1866.
049 *Timber Barge* Wood 1831
050 *Viper* Schooner 6 Wood 1831 BU 1851. Rigged as brigantine.
051 *Imogene* Frigate 26 Wood 1831 In reserve in 1840 when burnt at Plymouth.
052 *Fly* Sloop(?) 18 Wood 1831 Survey vessel.
053 *Harrier* Sloop(?) 18 Wood 1831
054 *Cockatrice* Schooner 6 Wood 1832
055 *Andromanche* Frigate 28 Wood 1832
056 *Royal William* Battleship 120 Wood 1833 Engined and 74 gun screw 1860. Burnt 1899.
057 *Rodney* Battleship 92 Wood 1833 Engined and screw 1859.
058 *Forth* Frigate 46 Wood 1833 1856 screw mortar frigate - 24 mortars.
059 *Fountain* Water Lighter Wood 1833
060 *Sinbad* Lighter Wood 1834
061 *Tartarus* Steamer Wood 1834 First steamer.
062 *Cleopatra* Sloop 26 Wood 1835 BU 1862.
063 *Vanguard* Battleship 78 Wood 1835 Renamed *Ajax* 1867. BU 1875.
064 *Harlequin* Brig Wood 1836 Hulked 185?
065 *Dido* Sloop 18 Wood 1836 Keppel's ship in Borneo. Hulked Sheerness 1860 Sold 1903.
066 *Carysfort* Sloop 26 Wood 1836 Sold 1861
067 *Cremyll* Victualling Hoy Wood 1836
068 *Gorgon* Paddle Sloop 16 Wood 1837 (??) Probably same as Lilly. First steam warship (?)
069 *Lily* Sloop(?) 16 Wood 1837 Hulked 1860.

070 *Penguin* Steam Packet 6 Wood 1838 Permanently based Falmouth. To Coastguard 1857.
071 *Grecian* Brig 16 Wood 1838 BU 1865.
072 *Peterel* Steam Packet 6 Wood 1838 BU 1862
073 *Daphne* Corvette 18 Wood 1838 Sold 1864
074 *Merlin* Paddle Gunboat Wood 1838 Sold 1863,
075 *Medusa* Paddle Packet Wood 1838 Sold 1865
076 *Cyclops* Paddle Frigate 6 Wood 1839
077 *Persian* Brig 16 Wood 1839 BU 1866
078 *Medina* Paddle Packet Wood 1840
079 *Iris* Sloop 26 Wood 1841 Sold 1869
080 *Vixen* Paddle Sloop 6 Wood 1841 Sold 1862
081 *Geyser* Paddle Sloop 6 Wood 1841 BU 1866
082 *Cambrian* Frigate 36 Wood 1841 Hulked 1862.
83 *Collingwood* Battleship 80 Wood 1841 Engined 1860. Sold 1867
084 *Spiteful* Paddle Sloop 6 Wood 1842 Sold 1883.
085 *Superb* Battleship 80 Wood 1842 Never engined . BU 1869.
086 *Victoria and Albert* Yacht Wood 1843 Paddle. BU 189?
087 *Helena* Brig 16 Wood 1843 Hulked 1861. BU 1921.
088 *Vulture* Paddle Frigate 6 Wood 1843 Sold 1866.
089 *Flying Fish* Sloop 12 Wood 1844 BU 1852
090 *Centurion* Battleship 80 Wood 1844 Engined 1855. Sold 1870.
091 *Juno* Sloop 26 Wood 1844 See Note 4
092 *Water Lighter* Lighter Wood 1845
093 *Kingfisher* Brig 12 Wood 1845 Laid up 1852. HS 1875. Sold 1890
094 *Inflexible* Paddle Sloop 6 Wood 1845 Sold 1864.
095 *Dragon* Paddle Frigate 6 Wood 1845 Sold 1864.
096 *Constance* Frigate 50 Wood 1846 Fitted screw 1862. Sold 1875. Sister of *Arethusa*, *Octavia*, *Sutlej*
097 *Conflict* Sloop 17 Wood 1846 Converted to screw after launch. Sold 1863.
098 *Encounter* Sloop 14 Wood 1846 Engined and reclassed as corvette. BU 1866.
099 *Mariner* Screw Sloop 12 Wood 1846 Reclassed as corvette.
100 *Sybille* Frigate 36 Wood 1847 BU 1866
101 *Britomart* Paddle Sloop(?) 10 Wood 1847 To Coastguard 1857.
102 *Lion* Battleship 80 Wood 1847 Fitted screw 1859. Sold 1905.
103 *Camilla* Sloop 16 Wood 1847 Foundered 1851.
104 *Atalanta* Brig 16 Wood 1847 BU 1868.
105 *Colossus* Battleship 80 Wood 1848 Converted to screw on slip. Sold 1867.
106 *Magicienne* Paddle Frigate 16 Wood 1849 BU 1866.
107 *Buzzard* Paddle Sloop 6 Wood 1849 BU 1883
108 *Desperate* Screw Sloop 8 Wood 1849 Launched as sailing sloop. BU 1865.
109 *Arethusa* Frigate 46 Wood 1849 See *Constance*. Screw 1861. Charitable training ship/orphanage before BU 1934.
110 *Octavia* Frigate 50 Wood 1849 See *Constance*. Screw1861.
111 *Liberty* Training Brig Wood 1850 Sold 1905
112 *Marten* Training Brig Wood 1850 Sold 1907
113 *Barracouta* Paddle Sloop 6 Wood 1851 BU 1882
114 *Valorous* Paddle Frigate 16 Wood 1851 Sold 1891
115 *Musquito* Brig 16 Wood 1851 Sold 1862
116 *Duke of Wellington* Screw Battleship 131 Wood 1852 ex-*Windsor Castle*. Renamed when the Duke died a few days before launch. Sold 1904.
117 *James Watt* Screw Battleship 80 Wood 1853 ex-*Audacious*
118 *Rover* Brig 16 Wood 1853 Sold 1862.

119 *Caesar* Screw Battleship 90 Wood 1853 Sold 1870.
120 *Squirrel* Brig 12 Wood 1853 BU 1879.
121 *Curacoa* Screw Frigate 24 Wood 1854 Sold 1885
122 *Harrier* Screw Sloop 17 Wood 1854 BU 1866
123 *Swallow* Screw Sloop 9 Wood 1854 Sold 1866
124 *Ariel* Screw Sloop 8 Wood 1854 Sold 1865
125 *Falcon* Screw Sloop 16 Wood 1854 BU 1869
126 *Victoria and Albert* Yacht Wood 1855
127 *Sutlej* Frigate 50 Wood 1855 Screw 1860. See 096 *Constance.*
128 *Brunswick* Battleship 80 Wood 1855 Never completed. Sold 1867.
129 *Repulse* Battleship 91 Wood 1855
130 *Flying Fish* Screw Gunboat Wood 1855 Employed as Despatch Vessel. BU 1866.
132 *Pet* Screw Gunboat Wood 1856 *CHEERFUL* class. Sold 1904
133 *Nettle* Screw Gunboat Wood 1856 *CHEERFUL* class. BU 1867
134 *Rambler* Screw Gunboat Wood 1856 *CHEERFUL* class. BU 1869.
135 *Decoy* Screw Gunboat Wood 1856 *CHEERFUL* class. BU 1869.
136 *Janus* Screw Gunboat Wood 1856 *CLOWN* class. Sold 1871.
137 *Drake* Screw Gunboat Wood 1856 *CLOWN* class. Sold 1869. All vessells after this screw.
138 *Albert* Screw 16 Wood 1856
139 *Cordelia* Screw Sloop 11 Wood 1856 BU 1870
140 *Diadem* Screw Frigate 32 Wood 1856 Sold 1875
141 Doris (?) Frigate 32 Wood 1857
142 *Melpemone* Screw Frigate 51 Wood 1857 BU 1875
143 *Gannet* Screw Sloop 11 Wood 1857 Sold 1876.
144 *Orlando* Screw Frigate 51 Wood 1858 Sister of 141 *Dido*. Sold 1871.
145 *Windsor Castle* Screw Battleship 100 Wood 1858 Converted to screw on the stocks. Sold 1908.
146 *Revenge* Screw Battleship 90 Wood 1859 Converted to screw on stocks. BU 1923.
147 *Greyhound* Screw Sloop 17 Wood 1859 Sold 1906.
148 *Immortalité* Screw Frigate 50 Wood 1849 1859 Converted to screw on slip. Guns reduced to 28 in service. Sold 1883.
149 *Espoir* Screw Gunboat 5 Wood 1860 Converted to dredger *YC19* 1869.
150 *Howe* Screw Battleship 91 Wood 1860 Laid down as *Edgar*, Coverted to screw on slip.
151 *Pelican* Screw Sloop 17 Wood 1859 1860 Sold 1867
152 *Nimble* Screw Gunboat 5 Wood 1860 Sold 1906.
153 *Pandora* Screw Gunboat 5 Wood 1861 Sold 1875. Sioster of *Nimble*
154 *Defiance* Screw Battleship 91 Wood 1861 . Became Torpedo/Electrical school, Plymouth. Sold 1931.
155 *Aurora* Screw Frigate 50 Wood 1854 1861 Converted to screw on stocks. BU 1881.
From this date the number of guns is meaningless and is omitted, also all vessels are screw unless otherwise stated.
156 *Perseus* Sloop Wood 1861 Sold 1931
157 *Shearwater* Sloop Wood 1860 1861 BU 1877.
158 *Psyche* Yacht Wood 1862 Paddle
159 *Prince Consort* Broadside Ironclad Ironclad 1860 1862 Laid down as wood screw battleship *Triumph*. Converted on slip. BU 1882.
160 *Enchantress* Admiralty Yacht Wood 1862 Paddle
161 *Research* Central Battery Ironclad Ironclad 1861 1864 Laid down as screw sloop *Trent.*
162 *Alberta* Royal Yacht Wood 1863 Paddle
163 *Zealous* Central Battery Ironclad 1859 Laid down as wooden two-decker. Laid up 1875. BU 1886.
164 *Lord Clyde* Broadside Ironclad Ironclad 1863 1866 out of service 1872. BU 1875.
165 *Amazon* Sloop Wood 1865 Sister of 165 & 168. Teak. Sank in collision 1866.

166 *Vestal* Sloop Wood 1865 Sister of 164 & 168. Teak. Sold 1884.
167 *Nassau* Gunboat Wood 1866 Completed as survey vessel. BU 1880.
168 *Daphne* Sloop Wood 1866 Sister of 165 & 166. Italian oak on English oak frames. Sold 1882.
169 *Penelope* Armoured Corvette Iron 1865 1868 First Pembroke iron ship. Twin screw. BU 1912.
170 *Newport* Gunboat Iron 1868 Completed as survey vessel. Sold 1881.
171 *Gnat* Gunboat Composite 1867 First Pembroke composite.
172 *Inconstant* Frigate Iron 1866 1868 Became Torpedo/Electrical school with *Defiance* (above). BU 1956.
173 *Bittern* Gunboat Wood 1869 Sold 1887.
174 *Iron Duke* Central Battery Ironclad Iron 1868 1870 1900 Coal Hulk.
175 *Osborne* Royal Yacht Iron 1870 Paddle
176 *Coquette* Gunboat Comp 1871 176-182 all sisters. Sold 1889.
177 *Foam* Gunboat Comp 1871 BU 1887.
178 *Decoy* Gunboat Comp 1871 Sold 1885.
179 *Merlin* Gunboat Comp. 1871 Sold 1891
180 *Mosquito* Gunboat Comp. 1871 Sold 1888
181 *Goshawk* Gunboat Comp. 1872 Sold 1906.
182 *Swinger* Gunboat Comp. 1872 Sold 1924.
183 *Thunderer* Battleship Iron 1869 1873 With *Devastation*, first mastless turret battleship. Completion delayed by boiler
explosion. BU 1909.
184 *Seaflower* Training Brig Wood 1873
185 *Fantome* Sloop Comp. 1873 Sold 1889.
186 *Egeria* Sloop Comp. 1873 Sister of185. Sold 1911.
187 *Vesuvius* Torpedo boat Iron 1874 First RN torpedo boat.
188 *Dreadnought* Mastless Battleship Iron 1870 1875 Delayed on slip by redesign.
189 *Shannon* Armoured Cruiser Iron 1873 1875 Unsuccessful design. Coastguard 1883. Sold 1899. Last Pembroke-built iron ship
190 *Emerald* Corvette Comp. 1878 Sold 1906
191 *Iris* Dispatch Vessel Steel 1875 1877 First steel ship in RN. Later reclassified 2nd Cl. Cruiser. Sister of 192. Sold 1905.
192 *Mercury* Dispatch Vessel Steel 1876 1878 Sister of 191. Reclassified 2nd Cl. Cruiser. 1905 Sub. depot ship. Sold 1919.
193 *Pincher* Flatiron Gunboat Steel 1879 Sold 1905.
194 *Gadfly* Flatiron Gunboat Steel 1879 Sold 1918.
195 *Nautilus* Training Brig Wood 1879
196 *Griper* Flatiron Gunboat Steel 1879 BU 1951(?)
197 *Tickler* Flatiron Gunboat Steel 1879 BU 1937
198 *Pilot* Training Brig Wood 1879 Last wooden.
199 *Ajax* Battleship Steel 1880 BU 1904.
200 *Redwing* Gunboat Comp. 1880 Sold 1905.
201 *Bullfrog* Gunboat Comp. 1881 Sold 1933.
202 *Cockchafer* Gunboat Comp. 1881 Last composite. Sold 1905.
203 *Insolent* Flatiron Gunboat Steel 1881 Sold 1905.
204 *Bouncer* Flatiron Gunboat Steel 1881 Wrecked 1922, sold 1925.
205 *Edinburgh* Battleship Steel 1879 1887 Completion delayed by late delivery of new BL guns. HS 1899. Expended as target 1908
206 *Collingwood* Battleship Steel 1880 1882 Coastguard 1897. Reserve 1903. BU 1909.
207 *Amphion* 2nd Class Cruiser Steel 1881 1887 Despatch vessel reclassified before completion. Sold 1906.
208 *Howe* Battleship Steel 1882 1889 Completion delayed by armament. BU 1910
209 *Thames* 2nd Class Cruiser Steel 1884 1888 Depot ship 1903.Sold 1920 to be TS *General Botha*

at the Cape. 1942 reverted to *Thames,* hulk. Scuttled 1947
210 *Anson* Battleship Steel 1883 1889 Delayed as sister 208. BU 1909.
211 *Forth* 2nd Class Cruiser Steel 1884 1889 Depot ship 1903. Sold 1921.
212 *Aurora* Armoured Cruiser Steel 1886 1889 Reserve 1900. Sold 1907.
213 *Nile* Battleship Steel 1886 1890 Reserve 1898. BU 1912.
214 *Peacock* Gunboat Comp. 1888 Sold 1921.
215 *Pigeon* Gunboat Comp. 1888 Sold 1906
216 *Plover* Gunboat Comp. 1888 Sold 1927
217 *Magpie* Gunboat Comp. 1889 Sold 1921.
218 *Redbreast* Gunboat Comp. 1889 Sold 1910
219 *Redpoll* Gunboat Comp. 1889 Sold 1906
220 *Widgeon* Gunboat Comp. 1889 Sold 1906.
221 *Blanche* 3rd Class Cruiser Steel 1889 1890 Wood sheathed. Sold 1905.
222 *Blonde* Sloop Steel 1889 1890 Wood sheathed. Sold 1905.
223 *Mayflower* Training Brig Steel 1890 Sold 1906.
224 *Pearl* 3rd Class Cruiser Steel 1889 1892 Sold 1906
225 *Empress of India* Battleship Steel 1889 1893 Sunk as target 1913.
226 *Repulse* Battleship Steel 1890 1892 Sister of *Empress of India*. BU 1911
227 *Cambrian* 2nd Class Cruiser Steel 1893 Sold 1923.
228 *Flora* 2nd Class Cruiser Steel 1893 Sold 1922. Sister of Cambrian.
229 *Hazard* Torpedo Gunboat Steel 1892 1894 1915 S/M depot ship. Lost in collision 1918.
230 *Renown* Battleship Steel 1893 1897 Laid down as *Renown* Fitted out at Devonport. Sunk as target 1914.
231 *Hannibal* Battleship Steel 1894 1898 BU 1920. Last Pembroke battleship.
232 *Andromeda* 1st Class Protected Cruiser Steel 1895 1899 Sold 1956(?)
233 *Spartiate* 1st Class Protected Cruiser Steel 1897 1903 Delayed by machinery. Sold 1932.
234 *Victoria and Albert* Royal Yacht Steel 1899 BU 1954.
235 *Drake* Armoured Cruiser Steel 1899 1903 Sunk by U Boat 1917.
236 *Essex* Armoured Cruiser Steel 1900 1904 Sold 1921.
237 *Cornwall* Armoured Cruiser Steel 1901 1904 Sold 1920.
238 *Duke of Edinburgh* Armoured Cruiser Steel 1903 1906 Sold 1920.
239 *Warrior* Armoured Cruiser Steel 1903 1906 Sunk at Jutland 1916.
240 *Defence* Armoured Cruiser Steel 1907 1909 Sunk at Jutland 1916.
241 *Boadicea* Light Cruiser Steel 1907 1909 BU 1926
242 *Bellona* Light Cruiser Steel 1908 1910 BU 1921
243 *Blanche* Light Cruiser Steel 1909 1910 BU 1921
244 *Blonde* Light Cruiser Steel 1909 1910 BU 1920
245 *Active* Light Cruiser Steel 1910 1911 BU 1920
246 *Amphion* Light Cruiser Steel 1911 1913 Mined 1914.
247 *Fearless* Light Cruiser Steel 1911 1913 BU 1921.
248 *Nottingham* Light Cruiser Steel 1912 1914 Sunk by U Boat 1916.
249 *Oil Lighter* Lighter Steel 1913
250 *Trefoil* Oil Tanker (RFA) Steel 1913
251 *Cordelia* Light Cruiser Steel 1913 1915 BU 1923.
252 *Carysfort* Light Cruiser Steel 1914 1915 Uncertain? BU 1931.
253 *J3* Submarine Steel 1915 1915 ex-*J7.* Transferred to RAN 1919. BU 1924.
254 *J4* Submarine Steel 1915 1916 ex J$. Transferred to RAN 1919. BU 1929.
255 *Cambrian* Light Cruiser Steel 1914 1916 BU 1934
256 *Turmoil* Oil Tanker (RFA) Steel 1917
257 *Curacoa* Light Cruiser Steel 1916 1917 Sunk in collision 1942.
258 *L10* Submarine Steel 1918 Uncertain. Sunk 1918.
259 *H51* Submarine Steel 1918 BU 1924.

260 *Coal Lighter* Lighter Steel 1918
261 *H52* Submarine Steel 1922 BU
262 *Coal Lighter* Lighter Steel 1919
263 *Oleander* Oil Tanker (RFA) Steel 1922

The Cost - Dockyard deaths and injuries

Naval histories record the battles and the glory but the high price of Admiralty was also paid in full by the men who built these great ships and by their families. The physical hazards of working in the dockyard were many and often fatal. The Important Case Book maintained by the Senior Medical Officer in accordance with *Article 190 of Home Dockyard Regulation's* records a long list of deaths and terrible injuries suffered by Dockyard workers. The terse clinical accounts compiled by Fleet Surgeons a century ago and the occasional moss-covered gravestone are often the only remaining evidence of tragedy. For them there were no drums and no trumpets sounded.

Industrial injuries increased in severity and frequency upon the introduction of iron and steel after 1860 with its associated foundries, forges and machine shops. Falls from staging on the building slips continued to claim lives and hernias were common. To these were now added bums, injuries with machinery and eye damage caused by flying metal during riveting. Almost every addition to the Navy List from Pembroke Dockyard was marked by a new gravestone in a south Pembrokeshire churchyard or a family cast into penury.

The Dockyard Surgery treated all injuries and serious cases were sent on board the old fourth-rate HMS Nankin, a veteran of the Second China War, which served as the dockyard hospital ship from 1866 to 1895 when facilities were provided on shore. The old Nankin was the end of the road for many.

1881 The case of Samuel Ellis Ball, a fifty-four-year-old shipwright, who lies in Plot G.126 just inside the gates of Llanion Cemetery, was not un-typical. On Thursday, 10 February 1881, Samuel was preparing the 465-ton composite gunboat HMS Cockchafer for launching. He fell from a stage at the stem of the ship into the bottom of the slip twenty-two feet below and was taken out to the Nankin in a semi-conscious state where Staff Surgeon Henry Dawson found head, back and chest injuries and a fractured right thigh. "He complained of great pain", the Surgeon told the inquest, "I attended him for ten days, when he died. The primary cause of death was concussion of the brain." The Cockchafer was launched at 9 am on Saturday, 19 February, by Miss Philips of Lawrenny Castle. The ship "took the water beautifully, the strains of the band mingling with the cheers of those assembled". Just offshore, Samuel Ball in HMS Nankin was still barely alive. He died four hours later at 1pm.

Even after the turn of the century life in the Yard could be a brutal business.

1901 John Lewis, aged fifty-six, Established Labourer No 595, was painting a bulkhead in the port engine room of the new cruiser HMS Drake on 30 January 1901 when he slipped and fell thirteen feet onto the engine bearers and then into the crank pit. He fractured his skull "and is now totally deaf. In addition he has lost his left eye which he states occurred when building HMS Shannon on 1st May 1875", wrote Fleet Surgeon Edward Luther. The latter concluded: "His capacity to contribute to his own support is totally destroyed and is likely to be permanent". Lewis was invalided on 16 April 1901.

The dreaded letters DD in red ink denoted the Royal Navy abbreviation for "Discharged Dead", the final epitaph of many.

1900 William Williams aged forty-five, Labourer No 1899, from Bush Street, had been greasing cogs in a machine in No 2 Fitters Shop on the morning of 21 May 1900 when he was caught in the machinery. He was taken to the Surgery with a fractured skull and his right hand amputated "all except his thumb". William Williams received his DD in red ink the following day.

His widow received £193 14s.11d. in compensation from the Admiralty. The following January the Admiralty informed the Captain Superintendent that in future coffins for workmen accidentally

killed in the Dockyard were not to be provided at public expense and the *Pembroke Dock and Pembroke Gazette* reported, “have directed the Yard authorities to recover from the representatives of the late William Williams the cost of the coffin supplied”.

1870 The cost of coffins was a major outlay against which Dockyard workers had to make prudent provision. The Royal Dockyard Interment Society formed in about 1870 “to do away with collections in the Dockyard' collected weekly two pence subscriptions as an insurance against funeral costs. The scheme 'has proved an inestimable boon to very many families”, reported the Society's annual meeting in April 1893.

Shirking

Distance from the Dockyard as well as danger when they got there was a constant problem for the Dockyarders, most of whom lived in a widely dispersed area of south Pembrokeshire. This entailed long journeys by horse or boat for the fortunate but by foot for the many. As the paternal concern of the Admiralty included basic medical care it added to the professional duties of the Dockyard surgeon.

1841 This was recognised as early as 1841. An *Order in Council* dated 11 February, after emphasising that “the number of artificers and workmen has greatly increased [since 1815] and the duty of the Surgeon has become more onerous in consequence of many of the men being obliged to reside at a considerable distance from the yard”, proceeded to ask that the “exigency may be provided for by such small addition to the salary of the Surgeon as will enable him to keep a horse for the purpose of visiting his distant patients”. His salary was duly increased from £400 to £450 a year.

The Dockyard Surgeon was still doing his rounds on horseback at the beginning of this century. In his memoirs, Rear Admiral T.T. Jeans, then a young doctor at Pembroke Dockyard, recalls that houses in Pembroke Dock were so scarce “that many had to live in the villages in the neighbourhood, some as far as seven miles”. He considered that “the long tramp to work and home, day after day, winter and summer, a tragedy in itself, was absolutely incompatible with a satisfactory day's work in between”. The doctor's concern was, however, tempered by the tale he tells of a parson's wife living in one of these remoter villages who, sympathising one day with the wife of a workman who had so far to go to his work, received the unexpected and illuminating reply: “Well, Mum, he do rest all day”.

It was part of Surgeon Jeans' duties to ride around the country to visit Dockyarders who had reported sick. During the spring and at 'potato' time this had its lighter moments: he commented As I rode up a lane towards a cottage, (I would see) over the hedge, the poor “sick” man hoeing his ground. He would hear the horse's hoof, look up, and catch sight of me then dash for his cottage and his bed, where after listening to a long-winded account of his ailments from his wife and hearing the thump of his boots on the floor overhead, I would find him in bed probably fully-dressed but minus those boots.

1880 Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Chatfield, who spent his early years at Pembroke Dockyard in the 1880s where his father was Captain Superintendent, recalled how his mother “initiated the soup kitchen in the Dockyard for the men to have hot soup in the dinner hour”. The *Pembroke Dock and Tenby Gazette* reported that hundreds of the “employees live too far away to allow them to go home in the short dinner time granted and as a consequence they have to be content with cold lunch in the middle of the day”. The soup kitchen was funded by nominal contributions from the men and from the proceeds of concerts organised by Mrs Chatfield. Over the three years of her husband's

appointment fifty-seven gallons of soup were issued daily to 300 grateful men, a total of 17,000 gallons to 90,000 'diners'. Each man received one and a half pints of soup a day at a cost of three pence a week.

There is nothing to suggest that Pembroke men were any slower than their colleagues in other royal Yards in seeing off Their Lordships. Indeed, Surgeon Jeans was of the opinion that the well-known "dockyard crawl" was more apparent in Pembroke Dockyard than in any of the other three great dockyards, and that even the Dockyard shire horses adapted themselves to it:
A couple of these splendidly conditioned animals might be seen drawing, painfully and slowly, a small empty lorry, but at the first sound of the dinner bell, the drivers would slip off their harness and away they would go, helter skelter across the pieces of waste land, jumping the low chain railings in between, frisking like colts, each trying to get to the harness shed and his feed before the others. "I often went out into the Yard simply to watch this horse play - and some sign of active vitality" he said.

1898 Captain Burges Watson, Captain Superintendent just before the turn of the century, was convinced that his workforce was idle and his suspicions reached dramatic climax on 15 July 1898, when he assembled every Dockyard officer from Chief Constructor down to the humblest charge-man in the Dockyard Schoolroom. He reported that he had found a hutch in a timber stack, roofed with corrugated iron, and equipped with towels, water and pillows and in which, it seemed, men had been going to skulk, sleep and - worse still perhaps smoke, for weeks or months previously. The Dockyard Police had later found three men in there and he had discharged them. A few days earlier he had been on board the cruiser HMS Dromedary when, at five minutes to noon, he had distinctly heard the sound of a bell, not the official bell, but a hammer striking on a shackle, and immediately afterwards nearly all hands ceased working. There were other examples of shirking. He had come ashore at the landing stage one night in plain clothes and noted that there was no sound of activity on board the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert where the night shift was on overtime but that when he got near "a perfect din" was set up.
Of course, this all caused a great uproar in the local newspaper with complaints that 2,200 men should not be tarred with the same brush as three errant skulkers.

The workforce was a close-knit community which any senior naval officer found almost impossible to penetrate. Surgeon Jeans observed that the workmen through inter-marriage over long years had become so closely inter-related that "it was no uncommon thing to find a gang of riggers or shipwrights whose foremen and timekeepers were the fathers or uncles or brothers of most of the gang". (I trained as a shipwright and this was still the case in the early 1950's at Devonport where nearly all the men in the South Yard Boathouse came from the same village)They must have led the Captain Superintendents a merry dance.

Launching

1844 Launching days were the highlights of the Pembroke calendar throughout the history of the Dockyard. Their importance varied with the size of the ship which in turn determined the rank of the lady chosen to perform the christening. "These events are to hundreds the "sunny spots" in their chequered existence", commented the *Pembrokeshire Herald* in its report of the launching in 1844 of the two-decked HMS Centurion by Mrs Cockburn of Rhoscrowther.

1816 The Yard was customarily opened to the public on launching days and the latter occasions

attracted crowds of visitors and welcome extra trade in the town. The first launchings were on 10 February 1816 before 'an impressive concourse of spectators assembled to witness the novel event'. The sixth-rates HMS Ariadne and Valorous, built together on that first improvised slip, stem to stem, went afloat, one bows first and the other, more conventionally; stem first, “a circumstance which created considerable interest at the time”.

1852 The launch of the great three-decked HMS Windsor Castle in 1852 was typical. According to one report: “From an early hour on Tuesday morning conveyances of every description commenced swarming into Pater . . . and every description of passage boat from Carmarthen, Tenby, Haverfordwest and Milford and other places, lent their aid in conveying to the scene some of the thousands who, throughout the day, thronged the neighbourhood of the Dockyard”.

1879 At the other end of the scale the little flat iron gunboats HMS Tickler and Griper, launched on Monday, 15 September 1879, were christened by two little girls, Miss E.J. Warren, daughter of the new Chief Constructor, and Miss H.M.F. Powell, the six-year-old daughter of Pembroke Dock's second Vicar and former naval officer, the Rev. F.G.M. Powell, of St John's Church. “Each young lady”, ran one press report, “was presented with an elegantly polished mahogany boxes lined with blue velvet, containing a burnished miniature steel axe, with which each young lady used to sever the cords suspending the weights over the dog-shores.”

The launching process was a complicated engineering undertaking and was not always a success. The launch of the ninety-gun screw two-decked HMS Caesar in the summer of 1853 took seventeen days round-the-clock effort. Lady Georgiana Balfour, daughter of the Earl of Cawdor, christened the 2,767 tons ship on Thursday, 21 July, but the vessel stopped after sliding only half her length down the slip. “Nothing could equal our consternation”, wrote Captain Sir Thomas Pasley, the Captain Superintendent, in his diary, “No one could guess the cause.” When the tide ebbed the ship's bilge-ways and stem were found embedded in the mud with fifty-six feet of the hull suspended without support over the ground-ways.
The operation mounted over the next seventeen days to free the ship became an epic and was fully reported in the *Pembrokeshire Herald*. On the following day “all the casks of the town were borrowed and it was gratifying to see the alacrity with which these were furnished by publicans and others - the former in some instances actually emptying both beer and porter into tubs and vats”. The tide rose more quickly than expected next day, Sunday, and the Dockyard bell was rung and “the [Dockyard) Battalion drums sent through the town - beating to quarters, and messengers on horseback and foot sent off in all directions”. Improvisations failed and it took specially-built camels lashed beneath her counter at low water on Friday, 5 August, to move her. Across the weekend the ship moved forty-eight feet. Then, at 6.10 on Sunday evening, two hours before high water, she started to move. The Battalion drums again “paraded the town, the church and chapels etc. were soon deserted. Sir Thomas Pasley recorded: “And at length she came and marvellous was the excitement and loud and long were the cheers of our men who, poor fellows, have worked as hard as men could work”.
The cause was long debated. One tradition held that a local witch, excluded from attending the launching, put a curse on the Caesar. Another that the Dockyard was cursed because of the destruction of Paterchurch graveyard. More likely there was insufficient tallow between the sole of the ways and the launching slip while the sliding surfaces had been planed too smoothly.
1856
The launching of minor vessels, too, could prove disastrous on the day. The little 238-ton screw

gunboats HMS Janus and Drake were built on the same slip sharing one set of bilge-ways. They were christened at 5.30 pm. on Saturday, 8 March 1856, by Mrs Mathias of Lamphey Court, wife of the High Sheriff, from staging erected on the side of the slip between the two vessels. Both hulls moved off together, Drake leading. As the Janus passed she demolished the platform and Mrs Mathias and her children were “whirled out of their place” and “hurled with frightful violence” into the slip. In the confusion “the gallant little vessels went off without a single cheer or other symptom of approbation”. Miss Mathias, with a broken collar bone, “was for some time insensible”, but they all survived. A week later Mrs Mathias, “being deeply sensible” of the workmen's help in rescuing her family “from the confusion and entanglement into which they were cast”, rewarded them each with ten shillings.

1900 Much more calamitous was the accident to the new royal yacht Victoria and Albert in the winter of 1900, an event which seriously damaged the professional reputation of Pembroke Dockyard and ruined the career of the ship's designer, the Director of Naval Construction, Sir William White.

The 380-foot steel yacht was laid down in December 1897 as a replacement for the veteran paddle yacht of the same name which had been built at Pembroke Dockyard nearly fifty years earlier. The new vessel, the last ship to be launched from Pembroke Yard in Queen Victoria's reign, was launched by the Duchess of York (later Queen Mary) on 9 May 1899.

After her engines and boilers had been installed and her masts stepped under the sheer-legs at Hobbs' Point, the berth had to be vacated for fitting out the new cruiser HMS Spartiate. As there was no other jetty (Pembroke's limitations again!), the yacht was put into dry dock for completion. This was not an unusual proceeding but it led to disaster.

The completed yacht was to be floated out of the dock at dawn on 3 January 1900. As the dock flooded the ship slipped to starboard off her blocks aft with a list of eight degrees to port. “The Marine guard immediately sounded the bugle call” and all ports and scuttles were closed.

The caisson could not be secured at high tide allowing much of the water to escape, leaving the ship unsupported, despite the efforts of the Dockyard fire brigade pumps. Sir William White, summoned from London, arrived at 2 am on “the bleak dock-side and saw the beautiful thing heeled over with naphtha flares burning all round, a host of men climbing over her and shouting angrily”. He felt the hostility in the air but was generous in his praise of the emergency measures which had been taken. “It is not possible for me to over state the value of the prompt and skilful action of the Dockyard officers”, he wrote, “to which we owe the rescue of the vessel from a dangerous position.”

The yacht was safe and watertight with damage limited to an 8-inch dent running over twenty-five feet amidships. She was ballasted with 200 tons of water and 105 tons of pig iron before the next tide, when she was floated out with a ten degree list and taken to a buoy where, on 4 January, Sir William conducted stability tests using a team of 475 men rushing from side to side.

There was a subsequent furore in Press and Parliament. An enquiry presided over by Mr. G.J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, reported on 29 April. The accident was due “not to a single error or miscalculation in the general design but to an excess in weight and equipment [771 tons] distributed over a number of items”. In short, the ship was top heavy.

Sir William was formally censured by the Admiralty and retired a broken man.

Captain Superintendent

The hierarchy of the Royal Dockyards was as strictly determined as the Royal Navy which they served. At the head was the Commissioner or, after the absorption of the Navy Board by the

Admiralty in 1832, the Superintendent - a rear admiral in the major yards but a captain at Pembroke Dockyard. He commanded in all respects: “Commissioner - head of the yard - great man - remarkably great man”, was the accurate description by Arthur Jingle in *Pickwick Papers* of the Commissioner at Chatham where Dickens' father was employed. These sea officers had no shipbuilding knowledge and there was often tension between them and their civilian Master Shipwrights, later Chief Constructors, who had spent a lifetime in the trade. These senior captains, however, knew about handling men.

Pembroke had thirty-five Captain Superintendents between 1832 and 1926 who were borne on the ships' books of the successive guardships at Pembroke which they formally commanded.
Among those early Captain Superintendents were:-

Captain Chas Bullen who was the first, he fought at Trafalgar
Cumby who is buried in Park St Cemetery and also fought at Trafalgar

Samuel Jackson

Sir Watkyn O Pell who had a wooden leg and would ride a horse around the yard and up on the hill so that he could see what was going on. It is said that the horse was so well trained that he could ride it up the gangways on to the ships.

J F Falcon

Peter Richards

Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley,

he was very involved with the early days of the National School

(Biography written about him and his time at Pembroke Dock by By I,awrence Phillips)

I shall always look back on Pembroke Yard as the most comfortable and satisfactory epoch of my life”, he wrote) in his diary. His daughter, Louisa, recalled: “Pembroke Dockyard was . . . a paradise to the Captain Superintendent. No telephone disturbed his equanimity or harassed his clerks. The railway did not approach within 40 miles at the date of his taking up the appointment though it had advanced to only ten miles when his time expired.” Old Sir Thomas, racked by money worries, was cheered by the Dockyard workers and sailors from the guard ship HMS Saturn when he left in the Prospero steamer on 5 June 1854: “At last the Yard was cleared', he wrote, 'and the last sound of Pembroke Dockyard that I shall ever hear died away. But the recollection will never die from my memory. I was quite over- come and felt it all very deeply . . . God bless them all!”

Robert Smart

George Ramsey was very interested in public work in the town and was one of those instrumental in the forming and building of the Mechanics Institute. His son died young and is buried in Park St Cemetery.

William Loring married while at Pembroke Dock Miss Adams of Holyland who was descended from the Adams of Paterchurch

Robert Hall his wife was very interested in helping the poor of the town

William Armytage

R W Courtney

R V Hamilton

George H Parkin Was very keen on fund-raising activities for the National School

Alfred J Chatfield, his wife was very concerned about the conditions that the workmen had to eat at lunchtime and through her work a dining room was built with a recreation and reading room attached.

Acc./to .Kelly's Directory 1884

The senior staff of Her Majesty's Dockyard were.

Captain Superintendent, Alfred J. Chatfield

Harbour Master, Staff-Commander John A. R. Petch

Chief Constructor, J. C. Froyne

Superintending Civil Engineer, George Tinkler

Store keeping & Cashier, A. M. Wiele

Accountant, Charles Napier Pearn

Chaplain, Rev.Frederick William Nickoll MA

Fleet Surgean, Walter F. C. Bartlett .

Secretary to Superintendent, Alfred Penfold

Constructor, G. A.Malpas

Chief Boatswain, John Oliver

Chief Inspector of Police, Daniel Collins

Schoolmaster, Thomas Dawe

Edward Kelly was the next Superintendent

George Digby Morant remembered for having the ability to recognise any man who worked in the yard

Samuel Long He and his wife organised fund-raising activities to place the National School on a sound financial footing

Walter Stewart

Charles Fitzgerald, came to the Yard in 1893: “Their Lordships . . . appointed me to the very best captain's appointment in the Naval Service . . Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard . . . and a delightful two years it proved to be. A good home, an excellent garden, a nice compact little dockyard a good long way from London and the Admiralty, and the kindest and most hospitable neighbours I have ever come across.” *Fitzgerald* His wife was took a great interest in the Sunday Schools and work with young people

Chas J Balfor

Burges Watson He and his wife were instrumental in raising the funding to install a new organ in the Dockyard Chapel. His wife was also very much involved with social work especially the Nurses Association and Home.

Charles J Barlow

Gerald W Russell

John Denison

The reign was terminated by *AFO (Admiralty Fleet Order) 1477 dated 4 June 1926:*
“As Pembroke Dockyard will be reduced to a care and maintenance basis by 3lst May, it has been decided that the appointment of Captain Superintendent is to terminate on that date”
.
The last one Leonard Donaldson, wrote to his staff: “I wish you all every good luck and trust that the Yard may before long be used for some useful purpose and bring some help to the Town and District”.

The Decline of Pembroke Dockyard

The decline of Pembroke Dockyard began soon after the turn of the century. This was not evident to the men then employed. The armoured cruiser HMS Defence, launched in 1907, was the last major warship built at the Yard. Thereafter only light cruisers - averaging one a year - and a handful of submarines occupied a few of the slips which throughout the Great War were concerned with war repair work.

The future United States President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, visited Pembroke Dockyard in July 1918 when he was Assistant Secretary of the (US) Navy. He “thought Pembroke was “an old, small affair

somewhat like our Portsmouth Navy Yard"". In a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniel, Roosevelt reported: "It has been expanded since the War from 1,000 to nearly 4,000 employees, and does mostly repair work to patrol vessels etc., and is also building four submarines. I was particularly interested to see over 500 women employed in various capacities, some of them even acting as moulders' helpers in the foundry, and all of them doing excellent work."

It was somewhat prophetic of future developments in the harbour that the very last vessel launched at Pembroke should have been an oil tanker.
1922 The Royal Fleet Auxiliary Oleander, named by Mrs Dutton, wife of the Captain Superintendent, went down the ways on Wednesday evening, 3 May 1922. As she entered the water "a loud cheer was raised by all present". It must have been a pale shadow of the great launching days the Dockyard had seen. She was brought alongside the Carr Jetty, that first class fitting-out jetty - the lack of which had hindered fitting-out operations for half a century - but which ,had come too late.

The home dockyards were all now seriously under-employed. The machinery and boilers for the Oleander were made at Devonport, Portsmouth and Chatham, "the work having been distributed for the purpose of keeping workmen in the several engineering departments at those dockyards in employment".

The following month the Dockyard suffered a terminal injury with the burning down of the mould loft. Various newspapers reported the tragic event. "Practically the whole population of the town came to witness what was, in many respects, a wonderful spectacle." A north-westerly breeze fanned the fire "which consumed, not only the constructive centre of the Yard, but its archives and collections of ship models and figureheads". The best efforts of the Metropolitan Police, ship's company of the light cruiser HMS Cleopatra in refit, and two companies of the York and Lancaster Regiment, were in vain."
"The serious fire would have been regretted at any time, but happening just now, when the future of the Yard is in doubt, it can only be regarded as a first class calamity. The towns of Pembroke Dock, Pembroke and Neyland, with many adjacent villages, are entirely dependent on the Government Dockyard, and the heavy reduction of workmen employed, ranging from 4,000 to a matter of 1,700, has materially contributed to the attenuated resources of the whole district."

The long and vigorous campaign to save Pembroke Dockyard has been ably documented elsewhere. " A petition to Prime minister Stanley Baldwin stressed the lack of alternative employment and the economic consequences. The town would be denuded of wage earners with the transfer of 400 established men and the discharge of 800 hired workers for whom there was no other work; trade would be paralysed and there would be bankruptcy and ruin for traders; homes would be broken up and family ties severed."

The decision, however, was irreversible. The Navy simply had too many dockyards and the Admiralty had to keep a fleet together with much-reduced funds. Pembroke and Rosyth had to go. The choice was laid out starkly by the *First Sea Lord, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, in his speech at The Lord Mayor's Banquet on 9 November 1925*: "Whether these Yards are necessary for naval purposes, the Admiralty is the only competent judge. As to whether they are necessary for political or social reasons is for the Government to decide. The fact is, that so far as the upkeep of the Fleet is concerned, they are entirely redundant."

Pembroke Dock is now 'almost entirely a town of unemployed and pensioners', commented the *Telegraph Almanac* in 1927. The direct consequence of State policy was thus to destroy a town: between 1921 and 1931 some 3,500 people, a quarter of the town's inhabitants migrated. Most of these were the skilled tradesmen. In 1937 over half of the insured population of the borough were unemployed. It is apparent that in its heyday things had been very different.

Growth had continued fast down to the close of the nineteenth century, the *Pembrokeshire Herald* of 20 January 1899 observing: “prospects for the future of the Yard are bright”.
It pointed out that very recently there had been only about fifty joiners in the Yard, whereas at the present time the number was 200. If we turn to the total numbers employed, then we discover that on 1 May 1860 some 1,356 worked there, a number which grew to between 2,200 and 2,500 by 1898-1899. Wages were high compared with those of other workers: thus the average weekly wage of skilled labourers in the Yard in September 1899 was 24s. whereas the annual average weekly wage in 1898 for those Pembrokeshire farm labourers who were married and provided their own food was 15s. l0d.

There is no mistaking the calamity of 1926 for Pembroke Dock inhabitants. But a good many employed in the Dockyard lived in Pembroke, Neyland, and in outlying villages. Many from the country districts having been formerly employed as farm labourers. Some of the Dock yard mechanics and artisans living in these outlying rural villages rented smallholdings, a reminder once again that Pembrokeshire workers employed in industrial undertakings often had links with the land. These neighbouring towns and villages also suffered in 1926. Local farming, too, was adversely affected through the loss of demand for its produce from dockyard workers and their families.

On 4 April 1956 the hulk of the old iron screw frigate, HMS Inconstant, which Lady Muriel Campbell had “gracefully and dexterously” launched at Pembroke Dockyard on a Thursday afternoon in 1868, arrived at a Belgian port for breaking-up. She was the last Pembroke-built ship afloat. On 29 June that year, Admiral Leonard Andrew Boyd Donaldson, the last Captain-Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard, died aged eighty-one in a Portsmouth hospital. The last ship and the last sailor had gone to their haven under the hill just thirty years after the closure of His Majesty's Royal Yard at Pembroke Dock.

Pembroke Dockyard Today

Today almost nothing remains of those former glories. The building slips have almost all disappeared beneath new developments. A few surviving Dockyard offices, priceless examples of the stonemason's art, are slowly crumbling. The old Dockyard Chapel has been stripped of its memorial window to the lost Atalanta, its oak pews were taken away by the Royal Air Force and its famous bell, captured from the Spaniards, gone without trace.

(The bell was taken from the Spanish second-rate Fenix captured during Rodney’s Moonlight Battle on 16th January 1780. The ship was commissioned into the Royal Navy as HMS Gibraltar and was broken up in Pembroke Dockyard in November 1836 when, presumably, her bell was mounted in the recently completed Dockyard Chapel.)

1975

At Pembroke Dock, the Royal Navy still occupied a part of the old Royal Dockyard, HM Mooring and Marine Salvage Depot and was, until recently under the command of a Resident Naval Officer, who also had the title of Queen's Harbour Master. It has since been civilianised.

The depot was a major employer in the area .In 1975 170 people work there - and was the base for a fleet of Royal Maritime Auxiliary Service vessels, the largest of which was the salvage ship Garganey.

Their 'patch' extends from the Isle of Man to Land's End including the Bristol Channel, and in that area, as part of the Naval salvage organisation, they would be the first to be involved in a Government salvage operation. This includes the recovery from the sea of crashed aircraft.

They are also responsible for the laying and maintenance of all Government mooring and navigation buoys in their area, a mighty task as under each buoy is a complex system of large anchors and chains weighing up to 200 tons. All this has to be lifted, inspected and components changed, at regular intervals.

The RMAS vessels also play a key role in operations on the Royal Aircraft Establishment's guided missile range off Aberporth, where HM ships are frequent visitors for trials.

A Legend – The Haunting of H.M.S. `Asp'

In the year 1850 a Captain Alldridge was given command of H.M.S. Asp, but he never realised how much concern that particular command was to cause him in the future. During a few convivial parties with his seafaring friends, they told him she was said to be a haunted vessel. The Captain, who was not a superstitious man laughed heartily, but from the day he took command he felt there was something strange about the ship.

He had been many years at sea and had heard all the unaccounted noises that always seem to be in a ship at night, the creaks and groaning of its timbers.

He had never heard noises like this ship made, but before long he became quite used to the sounds and paid no further attention to them.

He lay asleep in his ship one night while it was at anchor at Milford Haven, South Wales. He must have been asleep for some time when he was awakened by his Quarter-Master.

` Please to come on deck, sir. The look-out man has been to fetch me and he seems in a terribly shocked condition,' he said. The Captain was not at all pleased about being awakened, but he got up and made his way to the main deck. There he found his look-out man almost incoherent with terror. He insisted he had seen a woman standing on the paddle box pointing towards heaven with her forefinger. She was dressed in white.

` I am going to die for sure tonight,' he said hysterically. The Captain angrily commanded the man to assume his watch on deck and not to be so silly or he would be flogged in the morning.

He ordered the Quarter-Master to see that his command was obeyed. He added that he was not to be disturbed any more during the night about any sightings of the supernatural, or there would be trouble.

For a while, the look-out man tried his best to carry on, but he was overcome by a kind of fit and had to be carried below by his mates.

An entry in the Ships log reads " 3rd December 1852 Seaman Ferris has been charged with deserting lookout duty. During a summary hearing it was alleged that the figure of a woman appeared on the aft deck beckoning and pointing below deck. On medical evidence the accused was found to be sober but emotionally disturbed"

This was not the end of the haunting. The woman appeared to other members of the crew, and, just as on the first occasion, she silently pointed heavenwards.

Some of the sailors were terribly frightened when they saw this woman, but did not dare to say anything about it in case the Captain had them flogged. The others shrugged it off as imagination or too much rum.

During the time the ship was anchored in Haverfordwest River, one Sunday morning the Captain attended church. The sailors had all gone ashore to visit Lawrenny, a village nearby, in the hope of finding congenial female company. The only crew member left on board to keep an eye on things was the ship's steward, a very prosaic kind of man. He was just coming down the companion ladder, thinking of nothing in particular, when a husky voice spoke to him

He was so frightened when he heard this disembodied voice that he fell down the companion way ladder, injuring himself slightly

When the captain came on board the steward told him the disembodied voice which had spoken to him. The captain was angry at first but the man who had a ghastly look on his face begged for his immediate discharge from the Navy. The captain thinking that in this state the steward was useless granted his request, at which the man rushed off to collect his belongings while the captain signed his discharge papers.

The steward did not want to spend another night on H.M.S. Asp, and left as soon as he received his

discharge.
News that the ship was alleged to be haunted reached the village of Lawrenny. Among those who got to hear about the haunting was the local vicar, who had a great interest in the supernatural. He called on the Captain and asked to speak to some of the crew members. The Captain was not very keen to grant permission as he was getting rather tired of the ghost and it was upsetting the men, but he did not want to seem discourteous, so he granted the Vicar permission to visit the ship and talk to the crew.
After interviewing the sailors, the Vicar said he was sure there was a ghost on board, but the Captain refused to let him carry out any form of exorcism, telling him that if the Captain was not afraid of the ghost, then surely the sailors were not either.
The ghost certainly caused the Captain much inconvenience during the years he commanded the Asp.
Several of his men who had told him the same story about seeing the ghost asked for their discharge. He had to let them have their discharge because if he did not so great was their terror that they ran away.
The strange thing was that each man told the same story of seeing a woman dressed in white pointing upwards to heaven. She appeared in many parts of the ship, and at all hours of the day.
The Captain remained sceptical about any ghost being on the ship, until one night when he began to change his mind. He was awakened by a sensation of a hand being placed on his leg above the bedclothes. The touch was icy cold even through the thick woollen blankets, and the cabin had become very cold.

He rang loudly for the Quarter-Master in case someone had been playing a joke, but there was no sign of anything anywhere. This incident happened a few times, but the Captain was a brave man and he did not bother very much. At last something happened to really disturb him. He awoke to find a hand smoothing his forehead. He said afterwards that every hair on his head stood up in fright and he leapt out of bed, but there was no one around. Now the Captain, too, was not very happy about the ghost, but he was afraid to tell any of his contemporaries in case they laughed at him.

In 1857 the ghost left H.M.S. Asp, never to return. The ship had been taken during the autumn of that year to Pembroke Dock for repairs. On the second night after the ship had docked, a sentry swore he saw a figure climb onto the paddle-box of the ship. He noticed it was the figure of a woman, pointing upwards, which then stepped on shore and made straight for him. He was not aware that he had seen the ship's phantom. To him it was just a female figure that had no business on the ship. Pointing his musket, he shouted, ` Who goes there" The figure took not the slightest notice and continued to advance. It walked straight through the barrel of the musket, which the man dropped in terror as he ran to the guardhouse. The sentry standing next to him stayed at his post, although he had seen the whole eerie happening. He was made of sterner stuff than his comrade. He fired his musket to attract the attention of his Guard Commander. A third sentry, who was on guard some distance away from the other two, had an even worse experience than either of them. He saw the figure of a woman dressed in white walk past him and make its way towards the ruins of Pater Old Church across from the dockyard.
The apparition walked into the disused churchyard, and the sentry, who had climbed the wall, saw exactly what happened. The figure climbed on to an old grave, and, standing in the centre, pointed a finger towards heaven. Slowly, slowly, with arms upraised, it sank into the grave, passing through the black gravestone, vanishing from the sentry's sight.
The Guard Commander was told by the sentries what they had seen, and although it seemed unbelievable, he wrote a report of the incident. The ghost never haunted H.M.S. Asp again and the

strange noises of the night ceased.
The once sceptical Captain Alldridge became very anxious to find out whom the woman had been when she was alive, and eventually found that H.M.S. Asp had once been engaged on mail packet duties between Port Patrick and Donaghadee.
After one journey a stewardess whose duty it was to check all the cabins immediately the passengers had left the ship, was on her rounds. She went into a cabin and saw a beautiful, dark-haired girl lying on a berth. She thought the young lady had been asleep and not realised the ship had berthed, as she appeared to be wearing a long white night-dress.
The stewardess went to wake her, when to her horror found that the girl's throat had been cut and she was a horrifying sight covered in blood.
No one ever found out who the girl was, nor was the murderer ever found.
The macabre discovery by the stewardess was talked about all over Britain and Ireland at the time, and then everyone eventually forgot about it.
Captain Alldridge told the Admiralty about the haunting of H.M.S. Asp, and of the tragedy he had unearthed after a great deal of enquiry.
H.M.S. Asp was thoroughly searched, but nothing was found to be amiss. She was then refitted throughout.
She was handed back to Captain Alldridge, and during the whole of his command of her that followed there was no disturbing happening of any kind, and the strange noises ceased.
He sometimes wondered whether the cruelly murdered woman's ghost had left her grave near Pembroke Dock and journeyed on the Asp in the hope of bringing her murderer to justice, but had eventually given up in despair.

Pembroke Dock Town
Early Days

When the early dwelling-houses were built in the town, tanks were attached for the collection of rain-water. In addition to these tanks, there were wells of spring water for the use of the public. One was the Fountain Well, at the top of South Park Street. For many years this well was uncovered, and therefore dangerous. Mr. Seccombe father of the Mr.William Seccombe, made a collection amongst the townspeople, and had it built over. The Fortland Well was situated at the lower end of the boundary wall of the Hut Encampment. The water had its source in a spring distance above the wall. Near this spot was the old road which led to Pembroke Ferry, but it is now enclosed and the present one substituted. The water was obtained through a tap fixed in the wall. The military authorities have within recent years appropriated the supply, and it has been cut off from the public, although, for a long period the people had claimed it as their own right. The Rock Well, a natural spring flowing out of the rocks near the New Pier, was much used, as also were the Cambrian well, on the hill between Lower and Middle Prospect Place, and the well which was on the east side of Tregenna's Hill or Bellvue.
With regard to the Water supply from the well at Bellvue there was a problem. The newly built Bethany Chapel at the summit of the hill had enclosed land for a graveyard. This graveyard caused contamination of the water supply to the well. Orders were given by the Dockyard medical authorities to close the graveyard.

With the exception of a few wells in private gardens, these were the only sources the majority of the people had for the supply of this most essential necessary of life. Two or three of the streets near the Dockyard were supplied with water from the Government reservoirs.These reservoirs were built with earth taken from the Barrack Hill after it came into the possession of the Government, when they excavated and levelled a portion of it in connection with the Defensible Barracks.
For many years the water question was a grievous one; at one time the town practically suffered from a water famine, and whenever there was a spell of dry weather it was very scarce.
The Mr. James Williams, J.P., of London Road, agitated for a long while to have this state of things remedied, and was successful in getting a supply of water by means of a tunnel bored in the eastern side of the hill, near Prospect Place, through which the springs were tapped. The water was then conveyed into large covered-in reservoirs.
Some time after this Councillor W .Davies,J.P. of Princes Street, who was then Chairman of the Water Committee, greatly interested himself in getting hydrants placed in convenient parts of the streets, supplied with water conveyed by pipes from the above-mentioned reservoirs. This water is pumped to a high level, and brought by pipes to the town and to the Dockyard, and also to the garrison.

The town was never been systematically drained, because the work, which was begun in 1900, proved to be difficult and very costly. It was, however, hoped it will be completed, and all the connections made, in less than two years. The estimated cost of the drainage scheme and the waterworks combined £54,516.

In fact my house in Pennar did not have a flush toilet till 1947. This was constructed in the back yard and the only water supply was a cold water tap outside the back door.

Amongst the improvements of the town was the Jetty, constructed to the west of the Dockyard, on the principal portion of a dangerous mass of rocks known as the Carrs unfortunately near the end of

the Dockyard's life. The Jetty was built for the purpose of coaling ships and the hoisting of boilers and machinery into position on the ships. The sheer legs erected for this purpose are reckoned to be among the largest ever constructed, and are capable of lifting over 100 tons. The cost of the Jetty was £110,000.

In King William Street there is a large yard, formerly used in connection with a business carried on by the late firm of Messrs. Jones and Johns Government contractors. This firm built barracks at Dublin, Devizes and Cardiff, also the early brick huts at the Hut Encampment and did work at different times on all the forts at Milford Haven. They, too, erected the cottages at Llanion and many of the houses in London Road. With regard to other industries the building trade during the period employing a great number of men and boys. The principal builders were Mr. Charles Young, Mr. David John, and Mr. John Scourfield.

Free Masons

Amongst the number of volunteers who in the year 1824 came to Pembroke Dock, in response to the invitation from the Admiralty were three Freemasons from Devonport, Mr. William Hutchings, grandfather of Mr. James Hutchings, J.P., of Bush Street, and also of Mr. Horatio Johns Assistant Constructor in H.M. Dockyard; Mr. William Cook; and Mr. John Chapple. These three met at Mr. Hutchings' house in Market Street, with the object of establishing a lodge of the Ancient Order of Freemasons in the town. It is a matter of uncertainty whether the lodge was started at Mr. William Hutchings' house or not. It is thought more likely that it was formed at the Porter Stores, at the top of Tregenna's Hill, kept by Mr. Jones, father-in-law of the late Alderman Samuel Jenkins, for it is recorded that the fraternity regularly met at these stores. Mr. Jones removed afterwards to the Victoria Hotel, and there the brotherhood met for many years.
The lodge, which bears the name of the Loyal Welsh Lodge of Wales, was numbered in its earliest days 79. In 1832 the number was changed to 525, and still later (in 1863) to 378. The charter for the lodge was granted by H.R.H. the late Duke of Sussex on October l, 1824. The first meeting of the lodge was held on September 24, 1824, with eleven members. The first Worshipful Master was Dr. Thomas, JP. of Officers' Row. He continued in office from 1824 to 1826, and upon his vacating this honourable position was presented with a beautiful gold medal from the brethren. It cost £10, and was enclosed in a velvet lined case with a crystal glass cover.
Mr. John Chapple occupied the chair of office in 1826 and 1827. In 1830 Mr. William Hutchings worthily filled this important post, and during his time of office was most assiduous in the cause, and was thoroughly conversant with the rites of the order. It often fell to his lot to instruct the brethren in the inauguration of new lodges, which in those days of inconvenient travelling made the carrying out of such duties no sinecure.

Mr. William Cook succeeded Mr. William Hutchings as Worshipful Master.

The lodge was removed in later years from the Victoria Hotel to the house of Mr. Webb, shoemaker, Meyrick Street North; from thence it was transferred to the Royal Edinburgh Hotel. It was removed from there to Meyrick Street North, to what are known as the Masonic Buildings, which are chambers over the shop premises owned by Mr. Mathias, of Dimond House.
After so many removals, the Freemasons decided to build a permanent place wherein to hold their

lodge meetings. A suitable site was chosen in Bush Street West, and on Wednesday, May 20, 1902, the foundation and corner stones of a new Masonic Hall were laid. The weather on the day was propitious, and the Freemasons marched in procession from the schoolroom of St.John's Church, where a special lodge was opened, to the site of the new building, headed by the Volunteer Band. The line of route was decorated by flags suspended from many windows; and, clothed in full regalia; the members of the Order presented an imposing appearance.

After prayer and the singing of an anthem, the laying of the chief stone was proceeded with. Previous to its being placed in position, some papers and documents were laid in a prepared cavity. These were a copy of the *Pembroke Dock Gazette,* a list of the officers and building committee of the Loyal Welsh Lodge, the by-laws of the Provincial Grand Lodge and of the Loyal Welsh Lodge; and a programme of the day's proceedings. A plate was placed then to cover over the cavity, and the stone was laid by the Rev. David Bowen, of Monkton, Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Past G.C., of England, according to the rites of Freemasonry.

A corner-stone was laid to the right of the foundation-stone by Colonel Meyrick, C.B., and one further on, to the west of the building, by Lord Kensington, D.S.O An address was then given by the Rev. David Bowen, and after two hymns and the National Anthem had been sung, the Freemasons again formed in processional order, and returned to St. John's Schoolroom to conclude the business of the day.

On Tuesday, January 24, 1905, the new Masonic Hall was formally opened by Mr. H. G. Truscott, G.M. 1904. In honour of the occasion the Freemasons presented Mr. Truscott with a handsome gold jewel in a velvet-lined case, inscribed as follows: ' Presented to Brother H. G. Truscott by the Brethren of the Loyal Welsh Lodge, No.378, Jan.24,1905'.

At a lodge held on the same day, Mr. Levi Phillips was installed as Worshipful Master for the coming year of office (1905) by the retiring Master, Mr. H. G.Truscott.

The Architects who designed the new Masonic Hall were Messrs. G. Morgan and Sons, of Carmarthen, and the contractor who carried out the work was Mr. Charles Young, of Gwyther Street. The estimated cost is £1,500.

Special mention should be made of the roll of the Masters in the lodge-room, which is a complete record from 1824. The back of the frame bears this statement in illuminated lettering:

LOYAL WELSH LODGE 378 of FREEMASONS.

This frame was presented to the above Lodge by Bro. B. Mules, J.W.

It is made from the following historically connected woods:

The bases are from an old lintel brought from one of the old temples in Palestine: the pillars and arch are part of an old beam from the Cathedral of St. David's; the small frame on the top of the arch is from a portion of H. M. S.Bellerophon, which conveyed Napoleon l. to England, and contains the likeness of the first Master of the Lodge, the late P. M.Doctor Thomas.

The two metallic steps are part of the Atlantic cable which conveyed that truly masonic message from her Majesty the Queen to President Lincoln of America 'Glory to God on high, peace on earth and goodwill towards men'

Designed by Bro. P.M Neil Boyle, P.P.G.P.

Independent Order of Rechabites Friendly Society

The Independent Order of Rechabites Friendly Society was introduced into Pembroke Dock as an outcome of a series of temperance meetings held here in the early forties. The first meeting of the institution was held on October 12, 1842, in the house of a Mr.Gribbell, at the corner of Commercial Row, now occupied by Mr.Tucker, hairdresser and tobacconist. The members were there duly initiated as members of the Rechabite Order, Tent No.890. The Tent is a branch of the

Salford Unity of Rechabites. It was decided that the newly formed Tent should be named the 'Superb'. The name was suggested by the launch of a vessel so called from the Dockyard about the same time; subsequent events have proved that the title was a happy and appropriate one.
The Superb Tent, No.890, I.O.R.S.U. continued meeting at Mr. Gribbell's house for nearly two years; but as its members increased, the place became too small to accommodate them, so they removed to Mr.Tregenna's schoolroom in Pembroke Road. Here they held their meetings for four years, but again became straitened for room, and the Tent was removed to the Temperance Hall, which had not long been built, where for over half a century it has grown in members and funds.
The removal of the Superb Tent to its new quarters at the Temperance Hall was marked by an attempt to do something for the youth of the town by the formation of a juvenile benefit society, similarly constituted in all respects, save in the matter of age and subscription, to the senior Tent. The venture proved successful, and the Juvenile Superb Tent was opened at the Temperance Hall,,in October, 1848, on the anniversary of the Adult Tent
Members flowed into the Juvenile Tent so rapidly that in 1851 it was found necessary to divide the Tent into two sections, junior and senior, but both forming one society. At the age of sixteen years the members desirous of joining the Adult Tent are transferred to it from the Juvenile Tent. It is gratifying to know that this takes place in nearly every case. In 1887 the Superb Tent was registered under the Friendly Societies Act of Parliament. The number of its members at the present day is about 400; the Juvenile Tent has about half this number,
On October 25, 1902, the Superb Tent of the Indepent Order of Rechabites celebrated its diamond jubilee, when a special service was held at the parish church of St. John's, and the late Very Rev. Dean of St. David's, Dean Howell, preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon. In connection with this celebration a most imposing procession marched through the town. A social evening was held afterwards at the Temperance Hall.

Temperance Hall

About the year 1845 a great temperance orator named Scott came to Pembroke Dock, and through his earnest and eloquent speeches many joined the ranks of total abstainers.
The late Mr. Tregenna, Mr. Davies and Mr. Lewis, who were at that time great workers in the temperance cause, united with others in promoting a movement whereby a special building should be erected for the furtherance of the cause. Accordingly, a site was secured for the purpose, and the Temperance Hall was built in 1845-1846. Mr. John Hall an Inspector of shipwrights held the lease of the land and advanced the money needed for the carrying out of the work. It is recorded that in or about 1868 Mr. William Griffiths of Park Street, took a new lease on the land for 99 years at £3 per annum, paid off the mortgage, and bequeathed the Hall to the Temperance Society.
After the death of Mr. Griffiths, a tablet was placed in the Hall. It read as follows:-
1872
This Tablet is erected by the Temperance Society as a token of their esteem for William Griffiths, late lessee of this Hall, and in remembrance of his zeal in the Temperance Cause.

The Temperance Hal1 was primarily intended for temperance meetings only, but it was however, afterwards used for various purposes,. Since it was first built it had been lengthened, and has had anterooms added to it, and has been otherwise improved; but it was still inadequate to the needs of the population. It was damaged by enemy action during the Second World War and demolished in 1956. In 1948 the trustee's of the building agreed to give the site and the damaged building to the council without charge and the Council with the aid of War Damage Compensation from the Government were able to build a new Hall on the site. This Hall was named the Pater Hall and was opened by the Mayor Alderman William Nevin on December 11th 1957

The various temperance societies have done splendid work in the town. Among others who devoted almost their lives to the cause, a special reference must be made to the late Mr. Henry Road, who was untiring in assisting every effort put forth for temperance.

Lodges in the early town

1872 The Pembroke Dock Independent Order of Good Templars, Lodge No.57, started on September 12, 1872, at the Temperance Hall.

1873 The Bond of Friendship Lodge was formed in the schoolroom of Meyrick Street Congregational Chapel. It was broken up for a short time; an attempt to re-establish it was made in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Queen Street East, but it lasted for only a brief period.

1902 The lodge of the Good Templars known as Victoria the Good was opened in February, 1902, by the late Barrack-Sergeant Wilde, who was a Crimean veteran, and who also went through the Indian Mutiny.

1837 On January 29 in the first year of the reign of Queen Victoria there was an Oddfellows Lodge, named in honour of Her late Majesty the Loyal Victoria Lodge, opened at the Victoria Hotel. It is said that the large rooms at the back of this hotel were built for the purpose of holding such meetings.
The first Noble Grand, and subsequently Grand Master, was Dr. J. Sumpter, who lost his life by accidentally falling into the trench of the Defensible Barracks. The Loyal Victoria is the older lodge of Oddfellows, No.1822.

1844 On Christmas Eve, 1844, the Loyal Prince Albert Lodge of Oddfellows No.3836, held the first meeting at the Rose and Crown Inn. Mr. Johnson, of Queen Street, was present on the occasion, with seven other members.
Dr. Thomas, J.P., was the first Noble Grand. It is note-worthy that Dr. Thomas took a prominent part in nearly every institution in his day; as it has been quaintly said by an old inhabitant who knew him, 'Dr. Thomas was the front marcher in most everything'. The Grand Master of the district when the Prince Albert Lodge was first opened was Mr Samuel Jenkins.
The first of the funds, £10, were placed in the Savings Bank by Dr. Thomas, April, 1845. Fifty years after the society was founded, it numbered 140 members.

1844 the Ancient Order of Druids was represented in this locality, but the society soon broke up. Mr. W. D. Ivemey,C.C., was a member of this Order, and there was in existence in the town an old certificate that belonged to Mr. William Pagett, of Pembroke, which states that he was initiated into the mystical rites of this old British Order on April 29,1844.
Mr. Robert Lanning, once Town Clerk of the borough, and Dr. James Bryant, of Pembroke, held leading positions in this institution.

1845 The Ancient Order of Foresters started about 1845 under the name of the Court Star of Pater. The courts were first held at the old Foresters' Inn in King Street, but were afterwards removed to the Royal William Inn in Pembroke Street, now known as the White Hart.

1840's In the late forties there were a few members of a purely Welsh society called Ivorites, who held meetings at an inn which once flourished in Queen Street East, called the Royal George.
In 1854 the Ivorites became amalgamated with another court of Foresters named Court Victoria. About the same time also flourished, the Ancient Order of Shepherds, which was a sort of inner court of the Foresters; that is to say, one could not be a Shepherd unless he were a Forester first.

Mechanics Institute

1850 The Mechanics' Institute had its beginning in a small way. Two Dockyard officers, named respectively Mr. Abethel and Mr. Chevalier, assisted by a committee, started it in 1850 in the interests of the young men of the town to enable them to obtain a practical education with a view to their obtaining posts in the Royal Dockyard. It was held first in a room of a house in Lewis Street belonging to the late Mr. Thomas Dunbar Harris. Mr Harris was appointed Librarian, which position he held for up-wards of thirty-two years. Upon his retirement in September, 1882, he was presented with an illuminated address and a purse of gold on behalf of the members of the Mechanics' Institute. The new venture which was started flourished well, and with the increase of members the room in Lewis Street became too small to hold them; consequently it was decided at a meeting in January,l862 to erect a more commodious building. A committee was formed to further the matter, and Mr. (later Sir Thomas) Meyrick granted the site of the building in Dimond Street for a term of ninety- nine years at the nominal rent of half a crown per annum. Many prominent ladies and gentlemen took up the matter heartily. A subscription list was opened to raise £700, the sum necessary for carrying out the work. On June 7th , 1862, the foundation stone of the present Mechanics' Institute was laid by Mrs. Ramsay, who afterwards became Lady Dalhousie. To assist the funds of the new building, a grand bazaar was held in the town in June, l863, of which the late Countess Cawdor, the Lady Frederick Kerr, and Lady Meyrick were patronesses.
Since the Institute was first erected many improvements had been made, and much more money expended on the building. It had a good circulating library, with an opportunity given of changing books four times in the week There is a billiard-room on the premises, also a large reading-room, open from 9.a.m. to 10.p.m. daily, where papers and magazines were freely provided. The subscription necessary to become a member was small - six shillings per year - and could be paid weekly or monthly. It is impossible to say what an immense benefit this institution is to the town, particularly to the younger portion of its inhabitants. Mr. John Llewellyn was the Librarian.
In the 1970's a friend Jimmy Meyrick Owen a local solicitor commented many times that he still enjoyed playing billiards there but there were only two or three who used the place. Parts were let off as offices to various organisations.

Banks and Building Societies

1863 the Pembrokeshire Permanent Benefit Building Society was started by Mr. Henry Trevena, of Laws Street South. Previous to this society there had been three others in the town, but the methods

by which they were each carried on proved unsatisfactory as in these societies the monthly takings were put up by auction, and the highest bidder obtained the money, so it is very easy to see that such methods were sure.to have proved means of discontent.
The first meeting of the new society was held on January 13, 1863, in the late Mr. W .J. Davies's auction-room, Queen Street East, when sixteen members were present; and on February 20,1863, the Pembrokeshire Permanent Building Society was y launched. The meetings afterwards were held at the Temperance Hall for many years, until the Building.Society Office, opened July l, 1892, was erected in Bush Street West. The members of this society up to December, 1904, numbered 1797, and the income for that year amounted to about £32,000.
The first secretary was Mr. John Mumford; next came Mr. W. Mathias, and after him Mr John Butler. Upon his death the secretarial duties were taken over by Mr. Joseph Snoddy, a.
The next president was Mr. Richard Cornish, of Gwyther Street North. Upon the death of the Mr. D. Hughes Brown, solicitor, which occurred in January, 1905, Mr. F. W. Merriman was appointed his successor legal adviser,

1860's Some time in the early sixties there was a bank in Commercial Row, managed by the late Mr.James McLean. It was called the Milford Haven Bank, and was the first to be established in the town. Afterwards it was the South Wales Bank, and finally became a branch of the London and Provincial Bank, had premises at the north-west corner of Dimond Street. Mr. Richard Harwood was manager of this bank for many years. The followed by Mr. H.M.Rice.

T'he National and Provincial Bank also has a branch in the town. It was opened in Bush Street, next door to Cambria House. Thence it was transferred to Meyrick Street North - first of all into the premises occupied by Walters' Bank, which existed there for a short time, and then into a new building. The manager was Mr. Richard Thomas .

Other organisations

1843 the Ladies' Association of the British and Foreign Bible Society was formed; the prime mover in the work was a lady named Mrs. Taylor, wife of Captain Joshua Taylor, R.N. She lived at Llanreath, and the committee meetings for many years were held at her house. After this lady left the town, she was succeeded as secretary by Miss. Morris, of Laws Street North. The president of the Ladies' Association was Lady Meyrick, and the treasurer was Mrs. William Robinson, of Church Street.

1860's Some gentlemen of the town established the Pembroke Dock auxiliary of the Bible Society, with Mr.John Walter, a gentleman endowed with much Christian activity, as first secretary. The Rev.William Evans, , was secretary for a time; Mr.Joseph Merriman was afterwards appointed as such, and kept the secretarial books for no less than twenty-five years to be followed by Mr.A.Mackintosh.

1860's the Pembroke Dock Society for the Relief of Distress was established. Previous to this a small number of charitably disposed people had started what was known as the Culm Society, which, as its name shows, was formed to provide fuel for the poor in the winter. The relief society is said to have originated in the following way: One cold and stormy winter's night. Mr.William Dawkins, of Albion House, met Mr.John Walter, of the.Dockyard, in the street; during their conversation they decided that the Culm Society was inadequate for the needs of the poor people, and that something should be done in the way of assisting them also with food. The outcome of this was the forming of the Society for the Relief of Distress, which is the oldest charitable institution in

the town. The first meeting of the Society for the Relief of Distress was held in Mr. W. J. Davies's sale room in Queen Street East. The first president of the society was Mr. Meyrick of Bush. The first chairman of committee was Mr. W. Mason,J.P., of London Road. Its first secretary was Mr. John Walter, the other secretaries were Messrs. George Theobald Davies, F.A.E. Potts, C. W. Lawrence and J. Lawrence. Mr. F. W Merriman, solicitor, took over the duties in 1904. Other members included Mr. Richard Harwood, formerly manager of the London and Provincial Bank, Mr. Isaac Smedley,J.P. Mr William Lawrence, and Alderman McColl, J.P.,.C.C.
During the Coronation celebrations, the society distributed special relief, together with portraits of their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra, as a remembrance of the auspicious occasion.

1868 March 26,, a Vestry Meeting was convened at St.John's Church for the purpose ot determining whether a Burial Board should be provided for St.John's parish. It was decided that this should be done. Dr.Fitzroy Kelly was in the chair on the occasion. The first business meeting of the Board was held in the Vestry room of the church on April 1, 1860. The first clerk of the Burial Board was the Mr. W. G.Phillips, (Gazette Office). he was appointed to the position on April 10, 1869. The first members elected were Captain Cocks and Messrs. J. Morgan, Cornelius Williams William Dawkins, William H. Lewis, James Howell and R. Bonniwell. The solicitor was Mr. G.Whitley Dunn. The architect was Mr. K. W. Ladd, at one time Borough Surveyor. Mr. Cornelius Williams for many years was clerk of the Burial Board; upon his death he was succeeded in this office by his son, Mr. A.Williams of Commercial Row.

1882, June 21The Pembroke Dock and Milford Haven Chamber of Commerce, originally called the Chamber of Trade, was established with the object of promoting the trade of the town. The first president was Mr J.H.Teasdale, who held the office from 1882 to 1884. The first secretary was Mr. T. G. Hancock. After he vacated this office, it was filled by the late Mr. David Jenkins Then Mr. F. W. Merriman, solicitor. Since the Chamber of Commerce has been established, it was instrumental in bringing forward many benefits to this district. Amongst other things may be mentioned the Jetty, which undoubtedly was the outcome of an agitation on the part of its members for the building of a dry-dock. The naval authorities thought that a jetty was more necessary than the dock hence its erection. Some credit also must be given to the Chamber of Commerce for the stone barracks that built to take the place of the old wooden huts. The weekly half-holiday, which was a boon to the young people of the town, and the Wednesday half-day excursions to Tenby, also owe their origin to this institution. To it, too, must be attributed the better postal service, the reduction of railway rates, and many other matters which affecting the trade and prosperity of the town.

T'here is two political clubs in the town.
1886 The Conservative Club was formed in the Masonic rooms, Royal Edinburgh Hotel,
1894 Lord Cross, K.G., formally opened the Conservative Club, Bush Street which was built on the site of the old joint-stock shop.

1887 The Liberal Club was opened at the corner of Pembroke Street, facing Albion Square - Conchar's Corner. There was no public ceremony on the occasion, but the premises were declared open by Isaac Smedley, Esq., J.P.

1888 April The Pembroke Dock Co-operative Society was started at the corner of Bush Street in the house later occupied by Mr.John Grieve. During the time the society occupied these premises, a fire broke out there and destroyed a considerable quantity of stock; but owing to the valuable help

rendered by the Connaught Rangers, who brought their hose, and obtained water from the tanks adjoining the neighbouring houses, the fire was soon subdued.

1892 July 16, the foundation-stone of the new buildings in Albion Square was laid by Mrs.W.J.Brown, wife of the president of the society at that time. The architect of these buildings was Mr.H.Cartwright Reid, C.E.

1889 Pembroke Dock Police-Station was built in Charlton Place. Before this place was erected, the house in Albion Square later occupied by Mr.Henderson, painter, for many years did duty as the station for the force.

1893 the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes was formed, under the Grand Surrey Banner, at the Pier Hotel.

1894 it was transferred to the Grand Lodge of England, and called the Royal Pater Lodge. In 1900 the lodge removed from the Pier Hotel to the Market Tavern in Pembroke Street. There were about sixty members.

1902 A new lodge was made in addition to the Royal Pater, and called the Sir Thomas Meyrick's Lodge, under the Grand Lodge of England. The meetings of this lodge were held in the Bush Tavern. There was forty members.

Pembroke Dock creation

The reason for Pembroke Dock is indicated in its name: it was developed as a dockyard town early in the nineteenth century, no more than two miles away from the established market of Pembroke. Whereas the latter was located on a narrow tidal pill leading off the Milford Haven waterway, Pembroke Dock was built on a low platform on the southern shore of the main estuary from which ships could be directly launched into the deeper waters of the channel. It was not built by a private entrepreneur as a commercial undertaking but by the Admiralty Board for the Royal Navy and, interestingly, it was to retain a military role long after the dockyard itself had outlived its usefulness. Shipbuilding for the Royal Navy had commenced in Pembrokeshire in the mid eighteen century at Neyland and in the late eighteenth century at Milford, downstream of the subsequent developments at Pembroke Dock. When the yard at Milford became to expensive an alternative site was sought in the haven. That alternative site became known as Pembroke Dock.

Prior to the building of the town, the land - known as Paterchurch was largely in agricultural use for centuries under the Adams Family until their debts became to great when it was acquired from the new owners by the Meyrick family. However, the Ordnance Department already had a foothold there, having purchased part of it at Paterchurch Point as the site for a fort - which was started but not finished - in the 1750s.
Initially, in 1810, an area of just over twenty acres was earmarked and purchased for the new venture, but this proved to be far too small and over subsequent years the Admiralty Board progressively extended its holding by taking in more land from the Ordnance Department and the Meyricks. The dockyard itself was marked out and fenced off in 1812 and then given a stone

boundary in 1814 (which was replaced by a much more substantial structure between 1830 and 1832).
While it was the intention to move operations upstream in 1813, this was delayed until 1814 because of work in hand in Milford on the battleship Rochefort. Nonetheless, by the 1820 a dockyard was in place.

In these early days there was little residential accommodation in the immediate vicinity, with the workers in the yard having to travel daily from Milford and from other settlements on both sides of the waterway, but plans were afoot to create an associated new town.

The first houses in the town built after the opening of the Yard were built by Mr. Lowless, John Narbeth (Carpenter) and John Jones, started on the 14th May 1814 they were completed by the 25th September and were occupied by Mrs Thomas,(wife of the foreman of Shipwrights,) Mr. Thomas (foreman of Blacksmiths) Mr. Clun (Issuer of Stores) and Mr. Honeydear (Publican) These houses were built in Front St., then called Thomas St.
John Narbeth of Pembroke recording in his diary
1813 "In the year of the Lord 1 January 1813 began the enclosing of the new Dockyard, Pater, and the fitting up of workshops for the men and sheds for all sorts of materials; there was a temporary dock dug out to take in an old 74 gun ship for a storehouse , and the upperdeck for offices for the Builder and Storekeeper; the yard enclosed with wooden pailings."
1814" By 1st January 1814 the whole of the of the workmen were able to come there to commence their shipbuilding with Mr. Roberts as their builder , and not so much as one house on the spot , only Paterchurch farm, so poor old Pembroke was well filled with both officers and men for a few years".
"On the 14th day of May 1814, Mr. Lowless and myself left poor old Pembroke to commence its rival, so on that day was the first shaving cut and first window frame made by John Narbeth, and by September 25th 1814, was the first four houses ready. Mrs. Thomas the foreman of Shipwrights wife came to take possession, and we drank to the success of the first house in Pater.
Mr Thomas, foreman of Shipwrights; Mr. Stephens, foreman of Blacksmiths; Mr. Clun, issuer of stores; and Mr. Honeydear, public house ; were the first four inhabitants of the new town, Michaelmas Day 1814. After that we built a public house for Mr. Phillips on the corner of Middle St".

1815 February 22 Cresswell Quay
extract from a letter from Hugh Wilson to J Harcourt Powell, esq. ...The dockyard being so nigh will certainly improve the property at Pembroke, but great exertions are making to build houses adjoining the yard. There are now near one hundred building and engaged to build on Mr. Meyrick's

property and the continuance of building there will , it is thought by everyone, keep the rents from advancing very rapidly at Pembroke..
Harcourt Powell MS unnumbered.

1815 June the Mayor of Pembroke requested help from the Navy Board to repair the old track which connected Pembroke with the new yard and which was being increasingly used by the work force who were lodging in Pembroke town. Previously it had only used as a means of communication with the farm buildings at Paterchurch. This request was refused but the following year the matter was again raised . It was agreed that if the parish would keep in good repair the whole of a road from the "Lodge" to farmer White's house at Paterchurch (which stood at the top of what is now Sunderland Ave.) then the Navy Board would contribute £200 towards making the road.

1817 By 1817 the framework for the town was set down outside the east wall of the dockyard in a grid-iron arrangement of streets, some quite spacious, running north-south and east-west. The Admiralty Board and the Meyricks (the latter still retaining much of the vacant land adjacent to the dock) granted leases to an army of small builders who gradually lined the new thoroughfares with houses, sometimes in piecemeal fashion. The original leases from the Admiralty were for 60 years at 6d per foot but those from the Bush and Orielton Estate were for length of three lives with the addition on one in certain conditions.

Building commenced along the waterfront in what is now Front Street then Thomas Street after Thomas Meyrick After the building of Front St., houses were built in King's St, Queen's St., Commercial Road (now Commercial Row and Bellevue Terrace/ Tregennis Hill (Tregennis Hill was so called because a Mr. Tregenna occupied a house at top of it, his son was a prominent contractor and built forts down the Haven), Pembroke St., Cross Park, High St., Brewery Row (now Charlton Place)

1816 By 1816 the new Yard was expanding rapidly and more men were required. Work in the other major Royal Yards was slack and there was a immigration of large numbers of skilled tradesmen and their families, from the other Royal Dockyards, about 1816 necessitating a massive house building programme. Houses were erected as fast as possible many with the aid of the dockyard workers who worked on them after a day's work in the yard, but even so some were occupied before they were completed and many were of very poor standard.
1823 Back Cottages (Park St) were built in 1823.
1830 According to Mrs S Peters the majority of the older houses in Pennar were built about 1846 but the Ordinance Survey Map of 1839 based on a survey of 1830 shows that houses were already in existence in Upper St (now Castle St), Middle St (Grove St), Front St (Fleet St), Military Rd, and North St (Owen St) Mays Buildings (Nelson St)

This was the basic orientation of the grid layout which was to be extended eastwards and southwards After the end of the Napolionic War, the Yard time was, in the first instance, reduced to five and a half days a week, and later to five days a week. Tradesmen now and again, having to do laborers' work in the Yard and the gardens becoming very important as a source of food. The wages of the Tradesmen dropped to 19s per week and that of the Laborers to 10s

Problems with obtaining a site for a Chapel had an influence on the early town construction. Bush

estate was loathed to provide a site but Orielton Estate was more receptive, also the Corporation had made a decent road leading from Pembroke through - Furzey (High Street), caused the construction of the town, for the time being, to move to Bethany Square as its center.

1818, cottages were built along Pembroke road, north, near Bethany Chapel.

1818 Bethany Chapel was erected-the first place of worship to be erected .in the new town.
The first Bethany Chapel, with its cemetery was lighted inside by tallow candles that smoked needing deacons to go round, during the singing of the hymn before the sermon, with a pair of "snuffers" to lop of the burnt wick.

1825 The houses of Belle Vue terrace, described as one of the prettiest places in Pembroke Dock were built . Cottages nestling into the hill side to the east of Barracks' Hill, surrounded by gardens full of fruit trees, terminating at the bottom with a row of tall trees.

1820 Shortly after Bethany the first Wesleyian Chapel was built at the top of the row (Tregennis Hill), on the north side, just outside Mr. James Biddlecombe's garden, on the edge of the Barracks's field It was a small place, but it had a gallery, and a choir sat in it.

1820, Cross Park houses were erected, and the big houses in the square followed.
The Caledonia," Inn; with its sign of a kilted Scotchman, the "Cambrian" Inn, Phillips Grocery Store, Barclays' School (the present "Caledonia") Glanville's Grocery, Tregenna's workshop and school were the first Temperance meetings were held. In the early days of the town Bethany Square was one of the important places of the town were the people met and talked in the summers evenings
Most of this was demolished with the building of the Defensible barracks.

Park St Cemetery

(acc to Mrs Peters History of Pembroke Dock 1905)
As the town of Pater increased in size, a proper place for sepulture became necessary. In Monkton Churchyard and in that of St.Mary's, Pembroke, many of the earliest inhabitants of the town found their last resting-places.Bethany Chapel (built in 1818) was provided with a grave-yard wherein many were buried, but it was deemed expedient that a special place should be set apart for burials. During the growth of the town in three decades, the reaper Death had gathered in so many lives that the old burial ground became too crowded, and it was therefore necessary to provide a new cemetery.

1869 On October 2, 1869, this new cemetery was opened. But before the cemetery was formally opened a few internments took place . The Rev. Eliakim Shadrach, a much revered minister of Albion Square Church, of whom more in another chapter was the first was laid to rest in this 'God's acre'. He died April 8, 1869. A monument was erected to his memory by the members of the church, and in May, 1872, Miss. Maggie Moore, daughter of the late Mr.Joseph Moore, chemist unveiled it. This cemetery has recently been enlarged by the addition of more land.

1830's Smuggling

In the early 1830's smuggling was rife as was wrecking in some parts of the county, The Preventative Officers were keen to catch a man called Truscott from Pembroke who they suspected of smuggling and tried to trap him. A quantity of tobacco had been smuggled in to South Cliffs and one of the Preventative Officers, posing as a customer had persuaded Truscott to deliver it to

Bentlass. That night Truscott, his friends, the tobacco and Truscotts young son who had just been taken along for the trip were waiting in Pennar Gut near Bentlass, they were approached by a boat load of Preventative Officers, rowing with muffled oars, Mr. Larkin in charge. Truscott spotted the Preventive Officers boat and he and his friends started rowing as fast as possible up river towards Pembroke. The preventive boat was rapidly overhauling them so the young boy jumped out of the boat and tried to swim towards Jacob's Pill. According to his account at the trial, the mate of the preventative boat shouted three time for him to stop before shooting him in the back of the head and killing him. There was a tremendous outcry throughout Pennar and the whole area, with meetings at Bethany Square, Pembroke and Pembroke Dock. The Preventative Officers had to be escorted to and from Pembroke Town Hall where the trial was held, by Marines, The mate was found not guilty but for his own safety had to be moved from the area.

From 1830 onwards development also occurred in the Melville Street/Albion Square area close to the south-east corner of the dockyard.
It was in this part of the town that the Market House was built in 1826 after the objections from nearby Pembroke had been resolved.
When the market was first proposed in 1817 the Corporation of Pembroke objected and finally the mayor of Pembroke wrote to the Officers of Pater Dockyard

Pembroke 12 September 1818
Gentlemen
Having been informed that the Government have held out an inducement to those persons who are inclined to take lots for building houses at H M Dockyard Pembroke, that a market place is to be built, and a market established there. I request to know if that be the case, and if you have felt it your duty to acquaint the proper departments of the state that H M Dockyard being situated within the liberties of this Borough, where there is a market established by law, that the establishment of another market at H M Dockyard would be an unlawful infringement and injury to the Franchise and Revenues of this Corporation

I have the honour to be etc.

Anthony J Stokes
Mayor of Pembroke

The Principal
Officers of H M Dockyard Pembroke

The following year an act of Parliament was past (George III 59, C C XXV) giving powers to the Admiralty to build a market place and to make bye-laws for the good rule and government of the town.

The original landing place for the area was enclosed within Dockyard, but this was not really available at full tide owing to the accumulation of mud. To replace this and to facilitate the bringing of produce to the market from across the water, the Government built the Hard in 1827.
According to *Mrs Peters (The History of Pembroke Dock)* An eyewitness stated that the work of making the Hard was done by the men of the Dockyard, assisted by the marines, and the materials

used for it were the refuse stones and rubbish left from the excavations made in forming or extending the Yard.
Objections to this Hard were made by James Huzzey, the lessee of Pembroke Ferry, who claimed the exclusive right of ferrying.
1826 the Admiralty built the market hall paying Pembroke Borough £3000 compensation for the right to sell goods (this right had previously belonged solely to the Freemen of Pembroke) The building cost £4630.5s.7d
1827. The foundation stone was laid in the northwest corner. Prominent at the ceremony were the Freemasons who marched from the Navy Tavern were they held their lodge meetings to the site. Also at this time the Admiralty built what is now Commercial Row, and slip in Front St., to compensate the town for the loss of the previous landing place, swallowed up by the expansion of the Yard, at a cost of £71. Its aim was to facilitate the bringing of produce from the surrounding area to the Market.
This became, right up until the 1850's, the principle landing place for boats to and from Neyland causing problems with the existing ferry from Pembroke Ferry to Burton. The lessee Mr Huzzey contended that he had the sole right to ferry people across the Haven from any point. The matter came before the courts at the Summer Assizes in 1834 and the judgement went against Mr Huzzey. Mr Huzzey took the matter of the Neyland Hobbs' Point ferry to the Court of Exchequer of Pleas. Again the judgement went against him.
The landing place at Neyland was at the point near a Public House called the Shipwright's arms and at that time kept by Mrs Margaret John. This public house disapeared when the new rail terminus was constructed at Neyland by Brunel.

Further enhanced means of transport were implemented in the 1830's

The Mail Service had previously run from Milford Haven but it was decided to improve the roads to Pembroke Dock so as to avoid the long hilly road from Narberth via Haverfordwest to Milford. This necessitated a new pier being built.
1830 the foundation stone of the pier at Hobbs Point (Named after a Nicholas Hobbs, buried May 4th 1728 who once owned land in the area.) was laid by Captain E J Savage R E. The excavations began in 1829 and for much of the work on the seaward side a diving bell was used. It was completed in 1832 it cost £20,250. 19s.3 1/4d.

Sailing packets - viz., the Auckland, Camden, Treeling, Gower, Iris and Mansfield - carried the Irish mails in the early twenties between Ireland and Milford, but in the year 1836 the mails were brought to Hobbs' Point to meet the royal mail-coaches,
The sailing packets were later discarded for small steamers named respectively the Adder, Advice, Jasper, Prospero, Pigmy, Donkey and Viper. A reserve steamer, the Firefly, was moored off Barnlake in case of emergency.

After the pier was completed, the London Mail-Coach Road, now generally known as the Lower Road, was made. The contractor was Mr.Henderson, of Bangeston House.
A large hotel was built near Hobbs' Point at the same time, with several stables attached for the mail-coach horses. It may be interesting to know that a dinner to celebrate the Earl Cawdor's coming of age was held at this hotel also a house was built for the Superintendent of Packets.

For many years after the Government placed a rope across the road once a year to preserve their

rights.

1837 the service was taken over by the Admiralty but by 1848 other routes to Ireland had become more popular and the service closed. The hotel and stables was transferred to the War department, and until it was enclosed into the Military Hut Encampment, the Admiralty used the Superintendents house as a temporary hospital.

1831 A Steam ship service was introduced between Bristol and the Haven. Once a fortnight the "Frolic" a steam packet travelled from Haverfordwest, calling at Pembroke Dock, Milford and Tenby to Bristol Unfortunately on 16th March 1831 she was wrecked on the Nash Sands. All 71 people on board died including several from Haverfordwest and the son and daughter of Mr Henderson of Bangeston who was a local government contractor. *Acc to Mrs Peters*

1896 At one time the pier nearly became lost to the public. On August 13, 1896, a deputation of the Town Council Water Committee, with Mr.A.McColl as chairman, waited on Mr.Austen Chamberlain, then Civil Lord of the Admiralty, relative to the water supply of the town and the proposed closing of Hobbs' Point Pier to, the public.
After the plan of the laying on of the water had been shown and satisfactorily dealt with, the matter of the closing of the pier was brought forward. Upon conditions the deputation received an assurance that the closing order should be suspended for six months. A second deputation, consisting of Messrs. McColl, Sketch, S. J.Allen, and Hulm, again waited on Mr. Austen Chamberlain March, 1897, with the result that the closing order was extended to January l, 1898. In December, 1897, Mr. J. Allen, then Deputy Mayor was in London on private business, when he found that, although the Corporation had made all the necessary arrangements with regard to the water-supply, the Local Government Board, in whose hands it then lay, had not so informed the Admiralty. They, thinking that the Corporation were the defaulters, determined to issue the final closing order of Hobbs' Point. Mr. Allen saw Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and placed the matter before him in the right light; consequently the closing order was unconditionally with drawn,

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The coaches were drawn by four horses, which were changed at different posting-houses on the road, and ran as far as Gloucester; there they met the train, as the railway at that time was made between Gloucester and the Metropolis. The same driver only went to St. Clears. The posting-house where he stopped was the Picton Castle, and, being central for the coaches, a large and flourish ing business was done there. The most popular of the men who drove the coach was named Bramble, and he is described by one who knew him well as "a real gentleman". It is sad to relate that this man took the innovation of the railway, and consequent cessation of the mail-coach service to Pembroke Dock so greatly to heart that he developed melancholia, and hanged himself, during a fit of depression, in a stable at Tenby.

1848 passengers for the royal mail-coaches became very scarce, and they ceased to run to Hobbs' Point. After that time the mails were carried by a four-horse coach to Narberth Road (now called Clynderwen), where it met the royal mail. The coach was owned by a man named Benjamin Davies and driven by his son-in-law John Thomas. After the railway to New Milford was completed in April, 1856, the mails were brought across the water and conveyed by the mail train to their destination. When the royal mail coaches were taken off the Lower Road, the stage coaches used to start from, and arrive at, the old Victoria Hotel, at the top of Pembroke Street. One of these coaches brought a newspaper every week. Weekly papers at that time cost sixpence, but, owing to the repeal of the newspaper stamp duty, were some time later reduced to threepence, and still later to the price of one penny. Alderman Hughes of Bush Street, used to stand on the steps of the Clarence Inn and read the paper to the people who congregated there for the purpose of hearing it every Sunday. During the Crimean War a crowd collected long before the arrival of the coach on the newspaper day, anxious to hear the latest news.

The hotel and stables on Lower Rd which had been built for the convenience of travellers were subsequently passed over to the use of the military, and the Government requisitioned Hobbs' Point.
(The o1d turnpike gate through which the coaches passed disappeared in1889.)

1831 the town's population was 3,076.
That was the year of the very hard fought parliamentary election between Sir John Owen of Orielton and Colonel Grenville of Milford. Haverfordwest was the polling station and large quantities of beer and food were supplied to influence the voters. Sir John' supporters included the colliers, many of whom worked in his mines and for intimidation only, one would hope, they marched round with their picks on their shoulders. Of course the other side was supported too. Grenville's supporters included the Shipwrights who entered the fray carrying their adze. Many fights were won by the Dockyardies. It is said that both gentlemen nearly ruined themselves with the expenses of this election which was won by Sir John Owen

The old lock up stood at the top of Brewery Row. Reputed to have been a miserable den with an iron studded door, the inside was sufficiently terrorising to expiate the fault of any poor unfortunate prisoner who was incarcerated therein. Attached to the lock up was the local pound with a strong iron spiked gate.

1834
A description of the town in 1834 reads *(Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis)*
Pembroke Dock, sometimes likewise called PATER, or PATERCHURCH, is situated on the southern shore of Milford Haven, about two miles from the old town. It consists of several streets of neat and well-built houses, and is partially paved, but not lighted : there are numerous good shops for the supply of the population, , several of which are branches from the larger establishments in the borough. A handsome enclosed market-place was erected here about five years ago; but it has hitherto been but scantily supplied, and most of the inhabitants frequent the market at Pembroke. The dockyard forms a spacious area enclosed within a lofty wall of stone, and comprises a neat range of buildings for the public offices, houses for the principal officers of the establishment, a well-built chapel fitted . up with elegant simplicity for the use of the officers and men employed in the Yard, and a fort, which is just completed, for the defence of the place, mounting twenty- three

long twenty-four pounders. There are twelve slips for ship-building, which is at present the only business carried on in the yard, though, from the low price of labour in this part of the country, and the facility of obtaining materials of all kinds, it is in contemplation to introduce other branches of labour for the naval service. There are at present on the stocks, and in different states of progress, the Royal William of one hundred and twenty guns ; the Rodney, of ninety two gun; the Forth, of forty-six guns; the Andromache, of twenty-eight; the Harrier, of eighteen; and the Cockatrice schooner. The number of men employed at present is about five hundred. Besides the Government establishment there is a small private dock, and it is probable that the Irish packet establishment will be removed from Milford to this place, with a view to which alteration a very fine jetty is now being constructed at Hobb's Point, a few hundred yards to the east of the dock-yard, from which new roads have been formed, connecting it with the main road from Carmarthen, in a new line avoiding both Narberth and Haverfordwest, by which route the mail will save a distance of several miles. About a mile to the east of the dock-yard is Pembroke ferry, belonging to the crown, and held by Sir John Owen, Bart., who underlets it at an annual rent of £200 : it forms the shortest and most usual line of communication between Haverfordwest and Pembroke, the distance between which places by the ferry is only ten miles, but by Narberth twenty-five : the fares are one-halfpenny for a foot passenger, one penny for a man and horse, and one shilling per wheel for carriages.

The regularity of the streets suggests at first sight that development took place in a much more structured way than was the case. The reality was that numerous builders were engaged in the process, and terraces were often formed by the coalescence of individual or small clusters of houses, rather than built in their entirety by one person at one time. This is revealed in the Registers of Building Plans which show that many lessees and/or builders applied for building approval in a particular street and that their applications were spread over months and sometimes years. As an example, 'One of the present-day main thoroughfares - Dimond Street - was built piece-meal, the south side of the street completed almost fifteen years before the northern part. In Market St one plot was not built on till 1847and Princes St still had plots vacant in the 1840's For a long time the northern side retained a high, thorny hedge - an incongruous sight in the centre of the thriving and developing town. By this process, a town of over 11,000 inhabitants (that is, Pater Ward of Pembroke M.B. in the 1901 Census) came into being during the nineteenth century. What was built was not particularly impressive, rows of terraced houses of one or two storeys with slate roofs The town was built basically to accommodate large numbers of workers in industrial employment. Most streets were lined by two storey, single-fronted houses but showing some variation, especially over the course of the century. In general, those built in the early days closest to the waterfront and dockyard (such as Front Street, Brewery Street and Clarence Street) were small and had plain facades. Those built later in the century, while retaining the same overall structure, were larger in their internal dimensions and had bay-windows. An interesting and distinctive form of working-class housing was the use of the single storey cottage, particularly characteristic of the outer parts of the town (for example, in High Street and Waterloo), where four rooms were built at street level. Certain areas had far grander houses witness Officer's Row, (Queen St West) which was completely occupied by Dockyard Officers.

At this time every woman walking about the town had to wear clogs or pattens to keep their feet and dresses clear of the mud because the streets were not very well made up. At night a lantern was a necessity as piles of culm and slime for mixing into fuel, would very often be left in the street overnight. Water had to be fetched from wells and rain water collected in tanks. The Admiralty had their own supply having driven tunnels into Barrack Hill to collect it. They also purchased the right

to the springs at Bethany Corner from Mr Tregennis for £200 had piped it down to their reservoir at the top of Charlton Place. These springs had previously fed a stream running down, in a deep ravine, were Tregennis Hill is now. As the town grew, facilities followed. At the start there was skeleton shopping provision in Commercial Row, these included Trewent drapery shop, Clougher's book shop, the Royal Oak Hotel and general shop kept by Nathaniel Owen, where at first the leading hands of the gangs used to distribute the wages. And Moore's the Chemist.

Friday St., so called , was were goods were sold before the Market was built. The name was later changed, in 1827,to Clarence St in honour of the visit of Prince William Henry , Duke of Clarence (later William IV) who came to witness the launch of the " Clarence" With the town's spread westwards, the centre of commerce gradually shifted in that direction, until Queen Street and Dimond Street, and the spurs leading off them, became the main shopping artery.

After a period of stagnation the town had started spreading eastward in 1836 mainly due to the increase in size and therefore employment brought about by the Dockyard expansion.
Queen St East, part of Meyrick St and Lewis St were built about this time. It had been intended to build a row of better houses up the Dockyard Avenue and two were built but the arrival of Mr Edie as Master Shipwright changed the plans. He decided on the planting of a row of trees and the two houses built were purchased by the Government and allocated to the Lieutenant in charge of Police and the Boatswain of the yard.

The Postal Service

1837 London Mail Coach arr. 12.34, dep. 01.32. 273 milcs

Hobbs Point was made a Post Town when the Irish Packet was transferred there from Milford Haven about 1837. Before the establishment of the harbour at Hobbs point the main centre of population was at Pembroke Dock (the Admiralty Dockyard) and the village of Pater or Paterchurch which both lay about half a mile away to the southwest. These places were, in turn, a fifth Clause Post under Pembroke two miles to the south east. When Hobbs Point was established Pembroke Dock became a Penny Post under Hobbs Point.

The additional 1/2d. charge.
In 1826 Telford surveyed the Hobbs Point-St. Clears road as an alternative to the much criticised Milford-St. Clears turnpike. In 1833 his road from Hobbs Point was under construction but the funds held by the Turnpike Trust for completion were inadequate and according to the *1846 Report of the Commissioners on Highways in South Wales* further moneys (the amounts quoted by different people giving evidence to the Commission conflict) were secured against a charge to be levied on letters carried from Ireland to South Wales. The 1/2d. surcharge Act was passed on 22 June 1 836 and applicd to letters coming into Milford;. Probable period of use was Jul. 1836 to Dec. 1839.

The Waterford Packet had to come to Milford until about 1837 when it moved to Hobbs Point, (near of Pembroke Dock).

One reason for moving it was the poor state of the turnpike betwecn Haverfordwest and Milford. This road, built by Greville in 1791, was so bad in 1817 that the Secretary of the Post Office, Sir Francis Keeling, sent for Henry Leach, Collector of Customs and Controller of the Post Office Packet at Milford, and told him that it would be impossible to maintain the mail for Ireland unless

the road was improved. Leach in his report the following year attributed the lack of repairs to misappropriation of funds by the trustees of the turnpike.
1825 Telford surveyed this road and subsequently was asked to survey the route to Hobbs Point from St. Clear and Begelly. In order to help pay for the new road to Hobbs Point an Additional' 1/2d surcharge was authorised on letters

Law and Order

Acc to Mrs Peters
The two first magistrates in the town were Dr. Thomas and Mr.Propert.

Dr.Thomas resided in Officers' Row, and subsequently in Charlton Place. He was also a Town Councillor.

At Mr.Propert's house magisterial business was conducted. The house that he occupied was the small one adjoining Albion Square Chapel. It was at that time, with the exception of the Albion House, the only building in the square. It had a small court of grass and flowers in front, and in addition a similar one at the side.
The guardians of the peace were two or three constables.
One was a retired sergeant named Gilfillan, another was Lipton and one was named George Young, familiarly known as Old Young. The duties of these men were manifold, if light.
George Young also acted as sanitary inspector, for which duty he received £5 a year.
At the top of Brewery Row formerly stood the old lock-up. It was a miserable den with a nail studded door, and the inside was sufficiently terrorizing to expiate the fault of any poor unfortunate prisoner who was incarcerated therein. Attached to the lock-up was a small plot of grass, secured by a strong iron spiked gate; this was the local pound.To the delighted curiosity of small children,very occasionally a stray quadruped might have been seen inside.

1843/4 Mr Edward Laws, Naval Storekeeper of Pembroke Dockyard and a trustee of the Bush Estate was selected as Mayor of the Borough, he was also the chief magistrate for Pembroke Dock.

1860, the next one was Mr James Cocks a master mariner and timber merchant. He died age 89 in 1891.
1870 Samuel Jenkins and ex Dockyard official and landlord of the Victoria Hotel was Mayor (he later was landlord of the Bush Hotel)

1872 William S Lewis a draper of Pembroke St was Mayor.

The growth of the town depended on improvements inside the dockyard and the build-up of military support. The presence of the dockyard created the need for armed protection, and from the early there was a military presence in the town. Early in the century they were housed in an old vessel but permanent barracks and fortifications were soon needed. The three most important developments for the overall shape of the town were the Defensible Barracks, the Pennar Barracks and the Llanion Barracks.
Work started on the first in 1844 on the top of the hill - which became known as Barrack Hill - immediately behind the dockyard; the second was completed before the end of the century for the Royal Engineers; and the third replaced a hut encampment for the Crimean War at Llanion overlooking Hobbs Point.
With the demolishment of the houses by the War Department to provide a clear field of fire from the

Barracks, many who had lived in Wesley Row, Cross Park, Tregennis Hill West and Bethany Square moved to the new houses that were being built in what is now Bufferland. The influx of military personnel lead to an increase in housebuilding and as well as Dimond St South and Meyrick St Water St East and Lewis St and Laws St were started. The Temperance hall was erected in 1845.

Migration in and out

But there were times of unemployment, and migration in and out.An example is the Hawgood family recorded in the
1851 Census Pembroke Dock

Hawgood William (37) 474 - Shipwright - 23 Dimond St P/d born Dale
Hawgood Martha (38)474 - wife - born Dale
Hawgood Anne Jane (6) 474 -scholar - born Pembroke Dock
Hawgood Susannah(8) 474 -scholar - born Pembroke Dock
Hawgood Eleanor(11) 474 - scholar - born Milford
Hawgood Henry(13) 474 - scholar - born Dale

Hawgood Thomas (34) 406 Tailor Master - 14 Lewis St - Pembroke Dock ---(was he one who became a Mormon)
Hawgood Mary Ann (26) 406 - wife - born Milford
Hawgood Henry (5) 406 - scholar - born Dale
Hawgood John (10m) 406 - born Marloes
Hawgood Margaret (3) 406 - born Walywins Castle
Elizabeth Edwards - visitor - age 14 - unmarried - born Marloes
This part of the family emigrated to the USA in 1856

William Hawgood was blinded in one eye in the Dockyard and later became mine host at the London Coffee House Picton Terr Neyland

1900

By the end of the nineteenth century the main features of Pembroke Dock were in place,
An enclosed naval dockyard, and associated fitting-out facilities on the waterway;
To the east of this yard a grid-iron town, with its streets (some spacious) lined by rows of terraced properties, these showing some variation in size and style. Residential development had also spread up the hill to the south, with streets leading off the road to Pembroke and towards Pennar;
Shopping facilities were located in Commercial Row and the Market House nearby, and along the main thoroughfares to the east, especially the Queen Street/Dimond Street axis.
Large tracts of land at the edges were given over to military uses, most notably at Barrack Hill, Pennar and Llanion; Land was purchased at Llanion for the use of the army and a site near Hill Farm was also purchased with the intention of building a Military Hospital. Land was purchased at Pennar Point, a bridge built to connect Cross Park with Pennar, and a road built to connect this bridge with Pennar point. The original intension was to bridge the mouth of Pennar Gut and then continue the road linking all the Military Forts down to Angle.
The Pembroke and Tenby Railway, which had opened a station in Pembroke Dock in 1864, was extended through the town, cutting across some of its streets en route, into the dockyard, with a secondary spur to Hobbs Point, in the early 1870s

The use of culm for fires going out of fashion by the 1850's and a coal yard was established at the top of Pembroke St by a Mr Michael Morris. House coal from Newport arrived by sea and was offloaded at Front St. In the early part of the 1900's the yard was run by a Miss Leais.

Among notable buildings and services were the Mechanics Institute , Dimond St whose foundation stone was laid by Mrs Ramsey wife of Captain Ramsey M (Later Earl of Dalhousie) in June 1862. The land was leased by T C Meyrick for 99 years at 2s 6d per year. It contained a Reading room, a library of 3500 books and a small museum Members paid 6d per week
Acc/to.Kelly's Directory 1884
The Mechanics' Institute situated in Dimond street,the foundation stone of which was laid June 2 th, 1862 contains a fine reading-room, which is well supplied with the daily and weekly newspapers and periodicals : the library contains about 4,000 volumes, and there is a small museum in connection with it.

The Government Savings bank in the Market.

London and Provisional Bank situated at the corner of Dimond St opposite the Royal Hotel

Post Office
acc to Mrs Peters
The first post-office, as may be expected, was a very unpretentious place of business. It was held in a small house opposite the market house. The postmaster who kept it was a Mr.Tribble. The office was afterwards removed to the Mail-coach Hotel, Hobbs Point; from thence it was transferred to a house on the site of the present Pier Hotel.At both these last named places a Mrs. Williams did duty as postmistress. For a time she also kept it in Commercial Row, and while it was held as a general office at the Mail-coach Hotel, a post office branch, or receiving house, was, for the convenienceof the public,held at the stores of Mr Nathaniel Owen in Commercial Row. After this the post-office was for many years kept by Mr.George Thomas Husband of the Clarence Inn, at the top of Pembroke Street. Letters were delivered once daily at 7.pm. The office was then removed to a position in Meyrick Street North. Originaily on this site stood a public-house called the Lamb and Flag kept by one Tom Harris, who was also a haulier; afterwards it passed into the possession of a Mr. Joseph Briggs, of the Bush Hotel; it was next an office for the Great Western Railway Company before it was taken over by the Post Office authorities.

The Temperance hall in Dimond St which was enlarged in the 1870's and besides being used by the Temperance Movement was also used for a variety of other purposes including public lectures and concerts. It held about 500 people.

The Albion Hall in Albion Square capable of holding over 800 people and renovated in the early 1870's used for concerts and lectures and miscellaneous entertainments.

The Police station was in Albion Square.

The area of Pembroke Dock ecclesiastical parish 1096 acres and the population in 1881 was 11,662

The Parish Clerk was Thomas Williamson.

1872 April 22nd by Order made by Queen Victoria in the Royal Court at Windsor that on and after June 30th 1872 the County Court should be held at Pembroke Dock instead of Pembroke. The County Court Room was next to the Victoria Hotel in Pembroke St. The Courts were held monthly and the Pembroke town Council held their meetings there altemating with Pembroke.

Pennar became part of Pembroke Dock about 1870 and, at that time, was a thriving community with shops, pubs, places of worship, several smallholdings and allotments. The Orielton Estate map shows that by that time most of the older houses in Pennar were in existence and the road connecting Military Rd. with Pennar Point, for which the Admiralty purchased two acres of land in 1862 from the Orielton Estate, was built although the road into Pennar was in a very bad state.
In 1884 there were two bakers and grocers , Mr. William Lifton of Military Rd. and Mr. William Malley who also kept the sub post office, Mr. William Phillips, jun. of Military Rd ., Pennar was a coal merchant and general carrier, Mr. William Phillips, Snr was a beer retailer, while Mr. David Nicholas kept the Royal Oak public house, Mr. John Williams, the Kilwentage ,Mr. Robert Court Griffiths, the Commercial Inn and Mr. Henry Banner, the Swan Inn.
The Orielton Estate, of which Pennar was a part, had been purchased in 1856/7 by Miss Jane Martha Jones of Cilwendeg with part of the compensation money for the sale of the Skerries Lighthouse in Anglesey. On her death this estate and the Cilwendeg Estate passed to her niece Margarette Sutton Saurin, wife of Mark Antony Saurin. Part of the estate included the ferry from Pennar to Bentlass and all the houses which were let, leasehold, in the main to dockyard workers although later some were leased to military personnel.

In 1875 the town was described as well lit with gas and pretty regularly built The principal streets are Dimond St, Queen St East, Commercial Row, Pembroke St, Bush St, and Meyrick St. Bush St was not completed at that time.
The water supply other than that to the Government dwellings was from wells and by tanks attached to the houses. It was believed to be adequate by the town council.
The town had at that time two weekly newspapers The Pembroke Dock and Tenby Gazette and the Pembrokeshire Advertiser.

Acc/to J A Findlay writing 1875
1871 census pop nearly 12000
inhabitants consisted principally of tradespeople and dockyard artisans and comprise persons from nearly all parts of the UK mainly brought hither by the Dockyard and the Garrison

Districts of Pennar, Bufferland, and Waterloo are the more recent additions to the Town
It was essentially an English speaking Community
Principle Landowners T C Meyrick Esq. , Mark Antony Saurin of Orielton and the Government.

“Seen from the harbour the town makes a considerable appearance. The Dockyard presents a chief feature with its lofty and uniform range of tolerably handsome sheds covering the numerous slips whose entrances are skirted by the waters of the Haven. Beyond it crowing the summit of the hill to which they give their name stands the Defensible barracks. Away to the left the continuous elevations of High St and Prospect Place are occupied by terraces and streets of exceedingly neat looking private houses. Below and nearer us - on the level- is the larger and more business part of

the town; where the mass of houses seem closely packed together, but in which the slender pinnacles of the Congregational Chapel are the only prominent object.
Seem from the Barrack Hill looking to the North we see the Dockyard beneath us. The building sheds rise majestically and barrier like along the water's edge ; while from their dark roofs most profusely skylights twinkle in the sunshine. To their right, al long slender structure with its roof and portions of its sides composed wholly of glass (The Glass House) is not without some pretension to beauty. Extensive and imposing blocks of stone buildings occupying the middle of the yard-devoted to various purposes -next to arrest our notice and holding an elevated central position on one of these, the Clock is seen-from which the time of day is at some is readily made out. , Nearer , fine plantations of high trees separate the well built officers' residences from the parts just described. In the south-east corner stands the Chapel of the yard, with its small square-set tower surmounted by a cupola, and cross ; and at our feet is the pretty entrance to the Establishment. All these catch the eye, and exquisitely combine to render this portion of the picture a most attractive and pleasing one.
Turning from the Dockyard we will now enumerate some of the objects which strike us as most prominent in the second part of the picture.
At the foot of the Hill are the National Schools, containing a crowd of bright, happy-looking, and intelligent children; and near to them the Victoria, Hotel at the top of Pembroke Street. A little to our right is Belle Vue Terrace, with its snug little cottages, each enveloped in the shrubbery and fruit-trees of its surrounding garden ; and adjacent, the Government reservoirs, holding two large rectangular sheets of fresh water-bright and sparkling. Beyond these latter, the Congregational Chapel, one of the most handsome edifices in the town, appears to advantage; and further .along, the Town Clock, situated in the rather low and un-imposing tower of St. John's Church attracts attention.
Still further beyond, the wooden huts of the Military encampment dot the grassy slope which terminates in the Admiralty Pier at Hobbs' Point,-where a pair of immense ,"sheer-legs,", forms a fitting completion to the picture, which has now been describe"

1880 Up till the 1880's the road connecting Pennar with Pembroke Dock was little more than a mud track a "bitter experience on dark damp nights" and down to Lower Pennar and the Ferry was described as "a double source of danger and disgrace" Soon after decent road was constructed with the main aim of conveying goods and manpower the new Torpedo store at Pennar Point.

1881 The Corporation bought the Market hall from the Admiralty for £4000. The Corporation later covered it in.
In the latter part of the century there was much rebuilding. Many of the early houses which had become more or less slums were replaced. The old cottages of Nailers Lane, (Wellington St.) Back Cottages (Park St) and Front St. as well as Pigs Parade (Bush St) were some. The Admiralty sold of its land in Pembroke St, Market St, Princes St, Cumby St and Victoria Rd making these sites freehold which encouraged owners to spend money replacing of refurbishing properties in these streets.
In 1884 according to Kelly's directory 49 public houses are listed in as being in the town
1887 and 1889 Mr. William Seccombe the then Mayor had placed a number of seats on Barrack Hill

Kelly's Directory 1884
Pembroke Dock

Pembroke Dock, or Pater, is a ward of the municipal borough ot Pembroke, from which it is distant by rail 2 and by road 3 miles; in I844 it was formed into an ecclesiastical parish from St. Mary, Pembroke: the inhabitants, consist chiefly of trades-people and dockyard artisans. The government dockyard here possesses great natural advantages and occupies 80 acres of ground surrounded by a high wall with a formidable fort facing the water, for its protection; on Barrack Hill, immediately behind (from which the entire yard can be overlooked), are strongly fortified artillery barracks mounting guns facing every point. This place, generally called "Little England beyond Wales," was originally a farm with a house and church, then designated "Pater cburch," and was the residence of William de Paterchurch, a follower of William the Conqueror: in 1812 surveys were made, and in 1814 the nucleus of the present government dockyard establishment was formed. The Pembroke and Tenby Railway Company have a line direct into the yard, thus avoiding the transshipment of heavy stores at the passenger station. Through the vicinity abounds with magnificent in land and seaboard scenery, Pembroke Dock itself has few attractions for the visitor, except the government yard and beautiful Haven, which is capable of floating the largest ships at neap tide and across which steamers are continually plying to and from Neyland (or New Milford) in connection with the Great Western railway station, which is situated at the end of Dimond street, and affords communication with every part of the North of England and the Midlands *vid* ~ the Central Wales line.

Kelly's Directory 1884

Inns and Hotels 1884

Railway Inn	Llanion Terr	Mr John Arlow
Swan Inn	Pennar	Mr Henry Banner
Bush Hotel	Bush St	Mr Samual Jenkins
South Wales Hotel	London Rd	Mr James Chappell
Dock Gate Inn	Melville St	Mr George Cousins (he was also a baker)
Foresters Inn	Kings St	Mr Daniel Davies
Landshipping Inn	Queens St	Mr Thomas Davies
Rose and Crown	Queen St East	Mr William Durnford
Railway Hotel	Gwyther St	Mr Henry Elliot
Prospect Tavern	16 Prospect Place	Mr W Emmerson
Talbot Tavern	South Meyrick St.	Mr James Findlay
Star Inn	17 Water St	Mr Samual Frise
Globe	King St	Mr John Fulcher
Salutation Inn	Lewis St	Mrs Catherine Gibby
Kings Arms	Front St	Mr George L Griffiths
Commercial Inn	Pennar	Mr Robert Court Griffiths
Swan Inn	Queens St	Mr Walter Griffiths
Clarence Inn	1 Victoria Terr	Mr James Gwyther
Rising Sun	Queen St	Mr William Gwyther
Hearts of Oak	Front St	Mr Richard Hall
Charlton Inn	South Park St	Mrs Mary Hancock
Prince Albert	Market St	Mr William Herbert
Pier Hotel	Llanion Terr	Miss Emily Hussey
Navy Inn	Queen St West	Mr William Hyde
Bush Family & Commercial Hotel	Bush St	Mr Samual Jenkins

Hawthorne Inn	Clarence St	Mr Jenkin Henry Larkin
Red Lion Inn	Lower Commercial Rd	Mrs Mary Ann Leathlean
Bell and Lion	Commercial Row	Fredrick Lewis
Albert Inn	Dimond St	Mrs Anne Llewhellin
Rose and Crown	Queen St	Mrs Elizabeth Llewhellin
Sun Inn	Queen St East	Mr John McBean (also boot maker)
Burton Brewery Wine &		
Spirit vaults	Dimond St	Mr John Meyrick
Foresters Arms	Kings St	Mrs Ann Morris
Bird In Hand	Lewis St	Mr William Morris
Caledonian	High St	Mrs Elizabeth Martha Morgans
Royal Oak	Pennar	Mr David Nicholas
Duke of York	Pembroke St	Mr Fredrick Noakes
White Hart	Pembroke St	Mr Thomas Page
Alexander Inn	Water St	Mr William Page
Three Tuns	Dimond St East	Miss Mary Maria Phillips
Commercial Hotel	Queen St	Miss Emily Potter
Three Crowns	Laws St	Mrs Jane Louisa Price
Bridgewater Arms	Kings St	Mr Henry Rowley
Pembrokeshire Arms	Lower Meyrick St	Mr Albert Saxby
Queens Hotel	Queen St East	Mrs Anna Sharpe
Navy Tavern	Pembroke St	Mr John Thomas
New Cambria	Prospect Place	Mr Samual Watkins
Prince of Wales	Laws St	Mr Sydney Webb (also photographer)
Vine	Melville St	Mr David White
Kalwentage Inn	Pennar	Mr John Williams

Entertainment

Various travelling companies of players acted in wooden theatres at the lower end of the cottages and of Lewis Street, where,among other dramas, the tragedy of 'Maria Martin' was enacted in all its horrors, and was a favourite play, being at that time quite up-to-date. One of the most patronized of these theatres was known as 'Cardonis'. Following these, other temporary 'playhouses' have stayed here at different periods. Later the Queen's Theatre was been erected in Queen Street East; the proprietor was Mr. Walter Canton.
Cook's circus was the first that came to the town, and made
a great display.
Waxwork shows and travelling menageris were sources of much wonder and delight, and for many years stood in the Station Field. This in now covered byApley Terrace and Hawkestone Road. One travelling show that visited the town many years ago was very amusing. A loud-voiced showman invited the public inside to see 'a living head without a body, which was picked up rolling down the sandy plains of Africa. The deluded person who paid the modest entrance fee of twopence was rewarded by seeing the head fixed in a box-like arrangement which hid the lower part of the body of a local “celebrity”, best known by the name of Pyot, the dialect word for the magpie.

The first roundabout that visited Pembroke Dock was pushed round by boys, who for this work

were rewarded by getting a free ride after a certain number of turns. An improvement on this was the whirligig, which was manipulated by some person. After this came the roundabout worked by a pony, then the steam-horses, finally leading up to the goregous gondolas and moving animals belonging to Mr.H.Studt. These latest improvements in the way of whirligigs and the revolving gondolas - 'Venice on land' -were each accompanied by a powerful organ; the motive power which produces the music is the same as that which drives the other mechanism, and the illuminant is electricity. Mr Studt represents a family who for many years made occasional visits to the neighbourhood. He was well-known for his contributions to local charities

1904 On May 14, 1904, Colonel Cody (Buffalo Bill) brought his gigantic show of the Wild West to Pembroke Dock. Where his “North American Indian, Cossack” and other daring riders gave their magnificent display of horsemanship and marvellous shooting in a large field nearly opposite Bierspool Farm.

In the early eighties bicycle races were held in the streets of the town, the cycle being then the old penny farthing ; some time after these races took place, a cycle-track was made on the ground leading from the Fort Road to old Pater Battery. June 28, which was then kept as a holiday, being the Coronation day of Queen Victoria, was a favourite day for these races, and large crowds used to gather at such a time to witness them.
The Barrack Hill, the cricket-field, and the field opposite Biespool, all come in for a fair share of patronage in an athletic way. But in addition to these places, the athletes of the town had a splendid ground for football, cricket, and other games, situated on a piece of Government land opposite the County Intermediate School. The ground was leased at a low rental on condition that sports and other amusements were to be held there, but that it was not to be let to any circus or travelling show. There are three tennis clubs, and courts laid out for the game at Llanion, Bierspool, and at Kingswood.

Processions

Many processions had been held in connection with the different societies, such as those of the past in which the Foresters took part in their gay regalia and feathered hats; and of the Rechabites, who, when they paraded the streets in the 1870's of the last century, never marched without carrying aloft on a stick a small cask, open from end to end.
Pembroke Dock people have witnessed many sights of interest in their town. There is a tradition that, when King George 1V, died, the day of his funeral was observed by a procession of people, who marched round the Market Place and through the few streets that were then built in the town. Queen Victoria was proclaimed at the Dockyard gates by, it is said, Dr.Paynter of Pembroke, who was then Mayor of the borough.

1839The centenary of Wesleyan Methodism in 1839 was commemorated by a demonstration of Sunday-school children connected with this denomination- each child received on the occasion a medal to mark the event .

1849 On August 14, 1849, the royal yacht, the first Victoria and Albert, with Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales (King Edward VII), and the Princess Royal (the late Empress of Germany), came into Milford Haven. Queen Victoria appeared on the deck of the vessel, attired in a dress of a dark material, with a white shawl loosely thrown around her shoulders, and wearing a white straw bonnet trimmed with blue, and with blue strings. Numbers of

small boats put out to see the yacht, and Earl Grey, in response to the cheering of the people in them, brought His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the side of the yacht for them to see. He was dressed in a sailor suit, with a broad white hat. A Welsh girl, habited in native costume, went on board the royal yacht, with a present of butter for Queen Victoria from the late Earl Cawdor. Prince Albert came up to Pembroke Dock in the Fairy, a small yacht and viewed Pembroke Castle, but went no further. He then returned to the yacht. The yeomanry turned out on the occasion, and a royal salute was fired from the Defensible Barracks. Queen Victoria did not land, and was never in the town.

1858 the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales were again in the harbour, having boarded the old royal yacht from Neyland, en voyage for Ireland

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1858 On April 7, 1858, the coming of age celebrations of Thomas Charlton Meyrick, Esq., (later Sir Thomas Meyrick, Bart. C.B) took place. A dinner was held at the Victoria Hotel, and shortly after a grand ball was also given at Bush House in honour of the occasion.

1861 The Prince Consort died on December 14, 1861. The sad news did not arrive in the town until the following day (Sunday). The body of the late Prince was interred at Windsor on December 23 (after wards removed to Frogmore), and Pembroke Dock, together with other places in the kingdom, observed the day as one of national mourning.

1864 The marriage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra of Denmark took place on March 10, 1864, and was, of course, the occasion of much rejoicing. The children from the various Sunday-schools assembled together and marched through the Dockyard and principal streets of the town, headed by the Rechabite band. The band of the volunteers also accompanied the procession. This regiment held a grand parade and review on the Barrack Hill that day. All the children were decorated with a white silk ribbon rosette, bearing in the centre portraits of the Prince and Princess. The houses were illuminated in the evening - one house in Prospect Place noticeably so, having fixed to it a large Prince of Wales's plume lighted by gas.There was a bonfire on the Barrack Hill. A ball was held at the Victoria Hotel the same night.

1880 The Robert Raikes centenary of Sunday-schools was celebrated on June 28, 1880. Hundreds the children of the town, accompanied by bands, marched from Albion Square, through the Dockyard and the principal thorough fares, forming a gay pageant as they walked, wearing their bright centennial medals. They disbanded and went to their Sunday-schools for tea, afterwards meeting on the Barrack Hill, where all sorts of games were indulged in

1887 June 21 the Jubilee demonstration commemorated on Tuesday, the fifty years' reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. A huge procession, headed by the 8lst Loyal North Lancashire military band, formed between Albion Square. and the end of Bush Street East and marched round the streets of the town, entering the gate of the Dockyard through the main gate, and up south-east Lovers' Walk to the Barrack Hill. The procession comprised the Chamber of Trade and all the scholars of the different Sunday-schools of the town. In addition to the Loyal Lancashire brass band, there were the fife and drum band of the same regiment and the town Excelsior band in attendance. The children marched four abreast and were marshalled by Messrs. William James, John Bray, and W. H. Way on horseback. On the slopes of the Barrack Hill three cheers for Queen Victoria were given. Then the National Anthem, 'God bless the Prince of Wales', 'Al1 hail the power

of Jesu's Name', and the Doxology were heartily sung by many hundreds of people, efficiently led by Mr. D. A. Andrews.The schools divided after the singing, and marched to their several schoolrooms, where the teachers had provided tea. At half-past five they reassembled on the Hill for games; the Excelsior band and the band of the regiment played at intervals. At ten o'clock a monster bonfire was lighted, after which a display of fireworks was given by Messrs. Llewellin and Sons,of Bristol. Each child was presented with a Jubilee medal as a memento of the day.

1892 The death of Prince Albert Victor, the late Duke of Clarence,on January 14, 1892, and his funeral, which took place at Windsor on January 20, were commemorated at Pembroke Dock.On the day his remains were interred an impressive service was held at St. John's Church, when the Mayor and Corporation and representatives of the army and navy were present. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. R. Lloyd, then curate in charge.

1893 On July 6, 1893, the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of York and Princess May of Teck (now the Prince and Princess of Wales), Pembroke Dock was decorated and illuminated. On the Barrack Hill, a bonfire was lighted, and fireworks were set off by Mr. K. McAlpin and Mr. Joseph Tucker, of Commercial Row. Many of the townspeople wore a white rose, the York emblem, on the day.

1897 The celebrations of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee on Tuesday, June 22, 1897, were carried out on much the same lines as on Jubilee Day, 1887. The Sunday schools assembled in a field east of Bush Street, kindly lent by Mrs. Owen Davies, of Waterloo House. The band of the 2nd Battalion Devon Regiment (Colonel Bullock commanding officer) headed the procession. The Salvation Army band also marched and played. Before the procession started the Sunday-school officers distributed medals to the children; then 'God save the Queen' and 'God bless the Prince of Wales' were sung. The same marshals were in attendance as in 1887, with the addition of Mr. James Eastlake Thomas. Inside the grounds of the Dockyard the English and Welsh National Anthems were sung, after which the children proceeded in marching order to the Barrack Hill, where 'All hail the power of Jesu's Name' the National Anthem, and the Doxology were again sung by the direction of Mr.Fred Sanders, and conducted by Mr. D. A. Andrews. The children afterwards dispersed to their own schools.

Calamities and disasters

It is not to be expected that during the space of ninety yearsthe town has escaped all calamity.

1866 On January 8th 1866, Bush House, at that time the residence of Mr.:Meyrick, the owner of the estate, was burnt down. The fire broke out at five o'clock in the evening through some inadvertence. A beam in the chimney caught fire. There was a strong westerly breeze going at the time, which fanned the flames and caused them to spread quickly. The Dockyard men living in the district of Pembroke, who were returning home from work, rendered great assistance, as did also the soldiers of the 6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment, but all to no purpose, as far as saving the mansion went, although they were able to remove many valuables to places of safety. The fire, happily, was not accompanied by any loss of life.

1880 The biggest fire that has occurred in the town, until the Tank fire of World War II,was that which destroyed the 'Emporium' drapery establishment in Bush Street, then owned by the late

Mr.David Jenkins. About ten o'clock on the night of July 12, 1880, the first alarm was given. The flames increased so rapidly that they grew beyond control, and the whole of the house was soon on fire, and was completely burned. Unfortunately, a young man named Richards, an assistant in the business, lost his life in the burning building.

The drapery business of Mr.Thomas Phelps, which was at one time carried on in Commercial Row, suffered greatly from a destructive fire. The conflagration spread until it reached the ironmongery establishment of Mr.J.Phillips next door, and did immense mischief. In consequence of this fire both these businesses were discontinued.

Fire also threatened the destruction of Mr.J.Hancock's drapery establishment, the Crillion, in Dimond Street, but, fortunately, it was subdued before it had taken too great a hold.

1897 A volunteer fire-brigade was formed in the town in 1897, and paraded for the first time in the Mayor's (Mr.William Davies) Procession to Albion Square Congregational Church in 1898. It also marched in Alderman McColl's mayoral procession in 1900 to St.Andrew's Chapel, and likewise took part in the historical pageant in Coronation year, 1902. The late Mr.D.Hughes Brown, Mrs.J.Allen, and Mr.McColl were the first promoters of this fire-brigade.

1905 Owing to lack of support the brigade was disorganized
.
Calamities other than those by fire have happened in the town. Some have been caused, of course, by the various dangers to be met with in any big works. The waters that wash our coast are responsible for many others.

1831 The daughters of Mr.William Henderson, of Bangeston House, lost their lives by the foundering of a steam packet called the Frolic, which was wrecked off the Nash Sands (Glamorganshire), September, 1831. This ship was comparatively new, having only been in use about a year for trading every fortnight between Bristol and Haverfordwest.

1889 A sad accident, resulting in the loss of nine lives, happened on Friday afternoon, February 8, 1889. It was market. day and the weather was very stormy. The market-women were returning home across Bentlass Ferry, and the boat was heavily laden, with, amongst other things, a sack of flour; while proceeding across the water, just before reaching the other side, the boat capsized with all her living freight, and the seven women and two men of whom it consisted were drowned. The sadness of the disaster was added to by the thought that they were within one would have surmised, such easy reach of help, and the tide, at the time was but at low ebb.
This was not the only tragedy connected with Pennar and the Gut (More information is recorded under Pennar)

Newspapers

(Acc/to Mrs Peters)
1844 Pembrokeshire Herald Published in Haverfordwest. First and only newspaper carrying any information and local news (published by Mr. J. T. Morris)

1855 Potters' Electric News, but in 1870 became incorporated with the Pembrokeshire Herald.

1861 Pembroke Dock and Tenby Gazette founded by Mr W. G. Phillips published every Thursday

cost one penny At first published in Queen St East but later moved to North Meyrick St. It was later renamed Pembroke Dock and Pembroke Gazette and was a Liberal paper . Mr W. G. Phillips died in 1889 and Mr J,A.Beed became editor. He was followed by Mr Llewellyn Powell son in law of the founder and then his eldest son Mr H. Montague Powell

Free Press, mainly a Pembroke paper, but which contains Pembroke Dock news, proprietor Mr Ivor Ward Davies
The Pembrokeshire Times, was the Tenby Telephone, edited in Bush Street, Pembroke Dock, by Mr. William C.Harris and printed by Mr.Alfred Cozens, now station-master at Lamphey.

1880 and 1882 Pembroke Dock Express.a halfpenny paper existed for a short time only.

1901 The Pembroke Dock Journal was first published on January 24, 1901. A penny weekly paper, published every Wednesday at the Journal office, North Meyrick Street, by its owner, Mr. W. G. Dobson.

1904 The Weekly Post a Conservative local paper, published from the Weekly Post offices in Bush Street, January, 1904, edited by Messrs. John Thomas and Son.

Solicitors 1905

(Acc/to Mrs Peters)
The legal profession is represented in the town by Mr.H.A. Jones-Lloyd, solicitor (offices Bush Street)
Mr. F. W. Merriman of the firm of Messrs. George Thomas and Merriman, solicitors (offices, 11 Meyrick Street North).
Mr. W. G. Wynne, son of Major Wynne of Mellaston, has recently been admitted a solicitor and has purchased the practice of the late Mr. D. Hughes Brown of Meyrick Street North.
Mr.F.S.Reed, solicitor of Pembroke, has an office in Dimond Street Pembroke Dock

Doctors 1905

(Acc/to Mrs Peters)
The members of the medical profession are:-
Dr.H.D.Reynolds,M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.;
Dr.E.A.Saunders, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.;
Dr.Geoffrey Stamper, M.R.C.S. L.S.A.;
Dr.R.H.Williams, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.
Dr.W.B.Wall, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P., of Pembroke has a consulting-room at Pembroke Dock.

Population & Census returns

	Population	Inhabitated houses
1851	6236	1069
1861	10190	1353
1871	9622	1670
1881	9871	1752
1891	10481	1912

Other Shipbuilding and Industries in the Area

1700's shipbuilding in Pembroke River near Bentlass
1700's Shipbuilding and boat building at Pembroke Ferry by the Allen Family
1780 "Prince of Wales" built for the Admiralty at what is now Neyland
1784 "Triumph" built for the Admiralty in same yard.

Mr. William Robinson

In Pembroke Dock the first yard was that of Mr. William Robinson in Front St. He also had a timber yard and two large saw pits. He had been a Dockyard Clerk but had been left a large amount of property and left the Dockyard to start up in business. Among the vessels built was a barque for the timber trade called Resolution. The Resolution was wrecked coming over from America with timber. .He also purchased a paddle steamer the Cambria the first steam vessel to carry a member of the Royal family and had a gilded crown on the bulkhead of the engine room The monarch was George IV in 1821 and he travelled on the paddle steamer between Newport and Bristol. Mr Robinson lived in a large house in Water St which was later divided up into smaller dwellings. Among his other business interests was a flour mill at Hazelbeach which could be worked by either steam or water. He converted the old lightships which had been moored at Carr Rocks and Weir Point one into a barge and the other into a pontoon which he moored at Neyland point with a sloping stage which could be varied according to the tide. The Cambria was used as a ferrysteamer between Neyland and Hobbs Point and thus was the first mechanically propelled ferry between the two points. Mr Robinson also purchased another steamer "Pearl" which was used on the Irish trade at first but later used for running excursion trips.

1850's Mr. Richard Allen had a yard on the west side of Water St. He built the Arethusa for Captain Pring of Brixham.

1856 Mr. Allen formed a partnership with Mr. James Warlow . The firm called Allen and Warlow built vessels until 1868.Among them was the Carmarthenshire , the first merchant vessel to enter Yokohama Harbour. She was owned by Messrs David Jenkins of London, Merchants, and carried 1250 tons of Cardiff coal.

1868 In 1868 the firm became Allen and Long for about three years. Then Richard Allen and Son, Shipbuilders. They were appointed contractors to the Trinity Brethren for the repair of Lightships and were also Admiralty Contractors. Also they built and operated a steamer called Wave which ferried people to and from Landshipping and other places on route on a Friday for Pembroke Dock market.

1873 Richard Allen died and his son Mr. S R Allen JP inherited, he moved the business to Lower Meyrick St.

1858 1860 Messrs McMaster and Co built ships at Front St., among those built were a brigantine the Katherine Jane and a Barque the Monte Belle. The Yard was afterwards converted into a Timber Store and the firm went into the Timber business with saw mills in Front St.

1873 1879 The Pembroke Dock Co Operative Shipbuilding Co employed about 100 men on the site at the bottom of Meyrick St.They failed and the vessel on the Stocks was completed by Mc Masters

and Co.

1888 Messrs J & W Francis Shipbuilders of Milford started a business at Front St

Saw Mills Front St.
established by Mr. A.B.Harris who took over the saw pits of Mr. William Robertson Timber Merchant and Shipbuilder It was sold to Messers Mc Masters & Co and then to Messers Robinson Davis & Co of Cardiff present owners Jewsons,

Jacobs Pill Pennar

1874 a large shipbuilding Yard commenced at Jacobs Pill built the Hei Yei a corvette for the Japanese Navy launched in 1877. Another ship built there was the Acorn . The last work carried out was the building of a Caisson for the Government, the yard closed in 1884.
Jacob's Pill
County Records Office Haverfordwest.
Deeds D/LLO/59 66 County Records Office Haverfordwest Milford Haven Shipbuilding and Engineering Co Ltd (Jacobs Pill) leased many properties in Fleet St in March 1874 from the Orielton Estate.
Company went into liquidation in 1885 as part of the liquidation settlement the company assigned to Saurin its foreshore right in front of Fleet St. which it had aquired from the Board of Trade [acc/to the estate map the yard was on the Pennar side of Jacobs Pill]
(see also under Pennar)

Fortifications and those Manning them

1539 Thomas Cromwell proposed the fortification of the Haven and two blockhouses were started at Angle and Dale but not completed.

1595 George Owen prepared a plan for the fortification of the Haven but it was not carried out

1643 Richard Steele, a royalist engineer constructed Pill Fort near Milford Haven -- it did not hold out for long

1689 The Privy Council discussed the problem of the defence of the Haven and an engineer was sent to survey the area but no further action was taken

1748 Lewis Morris carried out a survey of shipwrecks and navigation in the Haven and suggested that a small fort be built on Stack Rock -- nothing was done

1757 Lt Col Bastide (Director of Engineers was sent to survey the area and advise on suitable sites for forts and batteries.
He suggested -- Dale point, Great Castle Head, West Angle, Popton Point, Paterchurch and Neyland and a floating battery anchored 500yds north of Chapel Bay. --- The effective range of the cannon was about 500yds so there were areas not covered.
An alternative plan provided for a fort at Paterchurch point, one at Llanion Point and one at Neyland. The Ordinance department was put in charge of construction and land purchased. Only one the Paterchurch fort was started but it was not completed. The Paterchurch fort that was started stretched from the Carr Rocks to the foot of St. Patrick's Hill and the walls were built in the form of a zigzag with a total area of 10 acres. When the remains of this fort were demolished in 1836 during an expansion of the yard, the masonry of parts was so hard that it to be blown up to remove it.

From 1801 to 1803 batteries of guns were sited at Milford Haven to defend the dockyard there one at Hakin Point and one on the site of St. Katherine's Church. It is not recorded what guns were actually sited there.

Pater Fort

1830 With the Dockyard moving to Pater in consideration was given to fortifying the area and in 1830 work was carried out at Pater Fort. It was garrisoned in 1831 but in 1836 it was dismantled. No record is available as to what armament was installed.

Paterchurch Battery

1840 work was started by the Admiralty of the Paterchurch Battery and completed in 1842 and mounted 23 guns. It was taken over by the Ordinance Department in 1855 and renovated in accordance with plans drawn up by Lt Gordon (Gordon of Khartoum)of the Royal Engineers. Until 1855 it was only entered through a gateway via the Dockyard and in charge of a Naval Gunner. The last one was a Mr Turner. It was used by the Royal Dockyard Battalion from 1847 to 1857 and in that year, on its being taken over by the Ordinance Department a gateway was made so as to allow entry to the Battery from outside the Dockyard Wall. In 1864 the Pembroke Dock Artillery Volunteers used it for gun drill and firing practise. It was finally dismantled in 1902 when some of the stone was used for the erection of a new fitter's workshop and some for St Teilo's Church Llanion.

Defensible Barracks

This and the odd bullets, cap badges and tunic buttons, which are still occasionally washed to the surface by the winter rains that lash the Barracks Hill, are all that remain to remind the golfer and stroller of a proud and distinguished past when practically every major regiment of the line was garrisoned at Pembroke Dock.

1844 For the army garrison the defensible barracks was erected above the town work commenced in 1844 and the army took possession on 25th November 1845. This barracks was not designed to mount artillery but a Gun was fired daily at noon and at 9.30 pm from it.
This needed according to the original plans a clear field of fire with no buildings encroaching on it surrounding the Barracks and the War department drew up proposals to clear all building to Llanreath at the west, to the stream of water running at the south and east of Cross Park, to the road at Tregennis Hill (all the houses built on the west side) and down to Victoria Rd on the north. Farmer Whites house and all the farm buildings were the first to be cleared as their lease had expired. All the other buildings were held on leases with unexpired portions and the tenants were asked to sell. It would appear that pressure was brought to bear on many of the tenants especially those who were working for the Admiralty and the houses were demolished. All the houses on the west side of Tregennis Hill, much of Cross Park including all those on the North side, and all Wesley Row including the Ebenezer Chapel.

Martello Towers

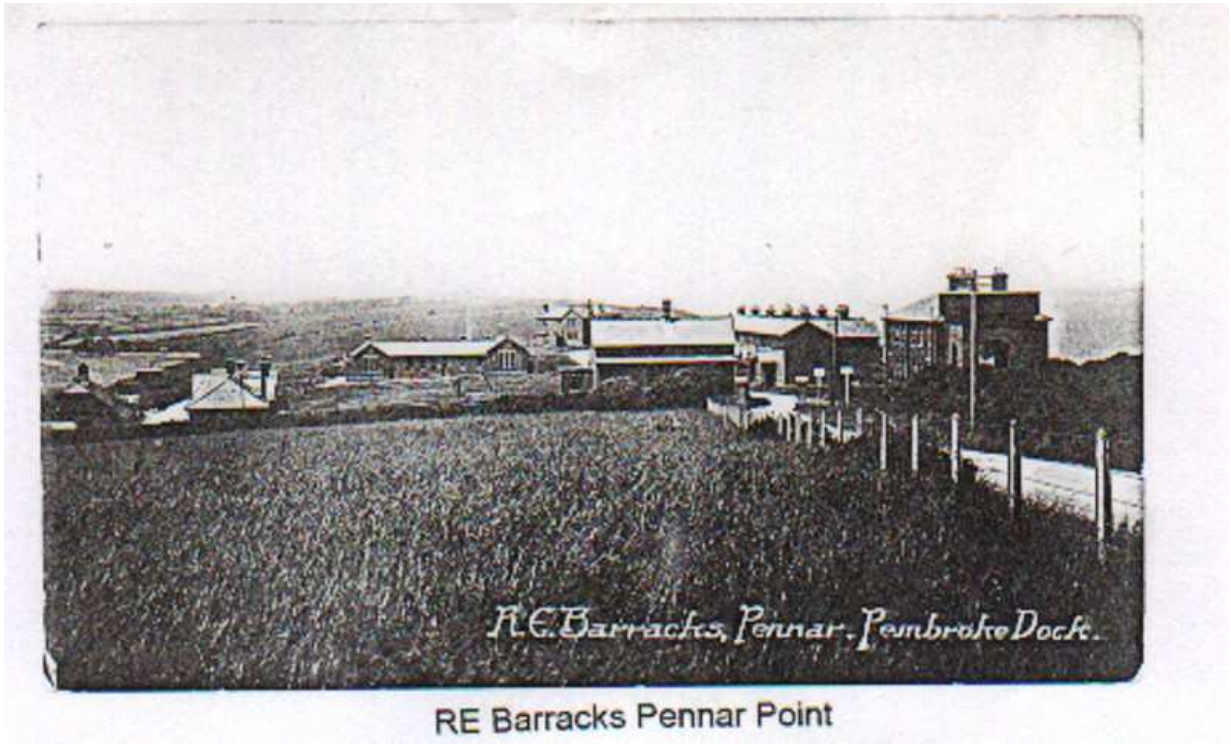
The Martello towers were built in 1850-1851; the contractors were 'Messrs. Joseph and Charles Rigby, London; chief-foreman, Mr, Stovall; under-foreman Mr.Noakes, father of Mr.Noakes, High Street. They were intended as a coast defence. One is situated off the Hard, Front Street, and the other opposite the Fort Road. One to the South West , was designed to accommodate 1 x 32pounder + 4 x 12 pdr. brass howitzers and the other,by Front street 3 x 32 pdrs. These towers were formerly occupied by sergeants of the artillery and their families, but are now unoccupied and obsolete for military· purposes. The one approached by the Fort Road is utilized for storage, but the other, off the Front Street, is now a museum

Pennar Torpedo Stores and Magazine near Pennar Point.

1875 A description in 1875 reads--Near the shore at Pennar Point (or Pennar Gut) are torpedo stores and magazines. Submarine mining experiments have been carried on in connection with this station, and all appliances are kept there for mining the Haven in case of need. At present these submarine mining works belong to the War Department, and Royal Engineers are established there. But in the near future it is thought that the Admiralty will take over from the War Department all these works. These arrangements are understood to be part of a new scheme for the defence of Milford Haven, and will probably be developed on lines suggested in a recent Parliamentary statement made by the Right Hon, Arnold-Forster, Secretary of State for War.

If this transfer shauld take place, it may eventually happen that a torpedo depot will be established in the neighbour hood of Pennar Gut. This has, it is believed, been under consideration, and a part of the Pembroke river already been surveyed for this purpose.

Much money has been expended on the various buildings in connection with this establishment at Pennar, the total cost approximately being £17,000.



RE Barracks Pennar Point

1875 *Findlay* records

The Garrison comprises Artillery infantry of the line and forms part of the 24th Brigade depot'. The total number of men of all ranks, including those in charge of the forts down the Haven, is about 1,500, the larger portion of which occupies the Hut Encampment and the Defencible Barracks.

The Hut Encampment is situated upon a acclivity on the north-east side of the town. It was formed about the time of the late Crimean War. It consists of a large number of huts, built chiefly of wood, arranged in parallel lines - those of the officers standing separately from those of the non-commissioned officers aud men and those devoted to hospital purposes from both.

A large stone-built residence for the doctor-formerly used as a hospital, a fine brick canteen, and a splendid gymnasium ; besides schools, ball-court, ete. There is also a capital parade ground, with plenty of space for field, exercises, and a most capacious magazine for the storage of the War material necessary for the troops in this district.

The Defensible Barracks, standing on the summit of a hill overlooking the town, are always most conspicuous and striking objects. They are visible at a distance of, several miles. From their elevated position, they command the town- a large portion of which lies at the foot of the hill, the harbour, and the country in all directions: they would in case of actual necessity be well adapted for purposes of defence. ,
They are strong and well-constructed buildings, erected in the year 1844, occupying an area of 6,000 square yards." The outworks are strengthened by ramparts, loopholes, for small arms, and an entrenchment thirty feet wide and twenty feet deep. The outer boundary of the entrenchment was formerly unenclosed, which made it very unsafe for persons approaching it after night had set in; and during the first occupation of the defences by detachments of the Royal Marines-Plymouth Division-some twenty-eight or thirty years ago, several unfortunate members of that corps lost their lives through falling into it, as the grave-stones erected to their memory in the Old Burial Ground only too truly testify.
The barracks, occupying the centre of the works enclose a large quadrangular area and are reached by a drawbridge. The Royal Artillery has for many years occupied them. The armament at present consists of twenty four pounders(used only for firing salutes), likely shortly to be replaced by much heavier ordinance From here a gun is fired morning and evening -- sunrise and sunset-daily throughout the year, as is usual in most garrison towns."

Pater Battery is situated at the north west extremity of the dockyard, which it adjoins and protects. It mounts twenty-three guns-among them being one breech loading Armstrong 112-pounder. It is a very neat and compact fortification, and is much used by Artillery Volunteers for gun-practice It is occupied by the Royal Artillery

The Martell Towers are two in number erected in the years 1849-50. They are situated, one on the southwest, and the other on the north east of the dockyard -the latter being the larger. They mount five and seven heavy guns respectively. The Royal Artillery occupies them
.
1899 quarters for married artillerymen were built on the east side of the Barracks on the site of some very old cottages.

The need to garrison regular troops on a permanent basis did not arise until the establishment of the Admiralty dockyard at Pembroke in 1814. Originally the Yard was under the care of caretakers,then a small force of under a naval lieutenant was formed.

Royal Marines

It was then decided to protect the yard with a force of 500 Royal Marines. These men were to be accommodated in HMS Dragon, a hulk deliberately run ashore near the developing dockyard. This accommodation was used until the Defensible Barracks were opened. Work on Defensible, which overlooked the dockyard, had commenced in 1844 and possession was taken at 3 p.m. on 25 November 1845. This was signalled to the spectators by the hoisting of the Union flag; meanwhile, the workmen who had been employed in the construction enjoyed a substantial dinner. When the barracks were ready for occupation the Marines, drawn from the Plymouth, Portsmouth and Woolwich Divisions gratefully moved in.

The Royal Dockyard Battalion

1847 Was a force of volunteers formed from the Dockyard employee's. It is believed that every man who was fit in the Yard, except for one, volunteered. It was raised in 1847 and consisted of eight companies of artillery and infantry combined and one company entitled the boat brigade. The salaried Yard Officers formed the Officers of the battalion and the instructors were professional soldiers. The Yard Officers appointed the non-commissioned Officers from among the volunteers. The uniform consisted of a blue frock coat and trousers, red facings, brass buttons and a spiked helmet. They drilled for two hours, twice a week and were paid sixpence an hour. Some afternoons were given over to target practice and once a year a field exercise was held to which the general public were admitted. Blank ammunition was used for these field exercises but there was the one occasion when a ramrod was fired off by mistake narrowly missing the Commanding Officer. There were comments that the man who fired should have been court-martialed for missing the target. Target practice by the infantry was much encouraged by setting apart certain afternoons during the summer months for the purpose. The place selected for the firing was Llanreath Point, just a little to the west of Mr. David Price's house. The target was fixed along the beach to the south.
A good deal of rivalry existed between the companies which was fostered by the officers in giving prizes, and it was a remarkable fact that the company possessing the greatest number of shipwrights was the premier shooting company. The leaden bullet used at that time was five-eight's of an inch in diameter.

Transporting the regiment by boats,which also conveyed the field guns. One occasion stands out
According to Mason
"The Field Day in the summer o 1853 was announced to be a special one. The troops were to be conveyed across the water with every equipment for service. The day arrived with a beautifully fine morning, which induced thousands of spectators to cross over to Neyland. Milford and Haverfordwest also furnishing their quota. Shortly after noon, a great number of boats; loaded with soldiers, shot out from the Dockyard, crossed over to the north side of the Haven, and landed on the beach between Neyland point and Church-lake. The regiment formed up with field guns, and marched with the splendid band playing a lively air, to a field at the Gale near Great Honey borough. It was a sight to be remembered. The battalion was drawn up in line in an oblong space reserved for the review ground, and an immense concourse of people surrounded, the ladies dressed in their lightest summer attire and straw hats "being conspicuous amongst the gentlemen". The battalion went through various evolutions splendidly, and were much admired. At about; .3.30 p.m.; the field guns were being exercised and several rounds fired. The first concussion of this firing produced a slight rain, and as the firing went on, the sky assumed a black, threatening appearance, which suddenly broke out into a terrible thunderstorm. Vivid flashes of lightning flew in every direction, and the rain descended "in a devastating rush", which scattered the people to seek for shelter. This could not be found, there being only a few houses near at hand. Everybody seemed to be almost immediately saturated, and the ladies looked most pitiable in their wet flimsy garments. The review was cut short, and the battalion limbered up guns and marched of the field en-route for their boats, to re-cross to the Dockyard . When they reached the road, which had become a quagmire, crowded with people going in the direction of the beach, the scene could only be likened to the final attack of the French at the battle of Waterloo. " They got mixed" it was impossible to keep anything like formation and the word was passed " Get to the boats the best way you can". The result was that about one third did not reach the boats, some went directly home and some found themselves in Haverfordwest.

1857 it was decided that the Royal Dockyard Battalions were no longer required, and with the exception of Malta, they were removed from the Army List.
After the Pembroke Dock Battalion were disbanded the Pater Volunteer Artillery Corps were reformed, and they continued to serve until 1861.
The Royal Dockyard battalions were never intended to be used as front line troops, their primary task was to defend the Dockyards, but in the event of invasion they were expected to assist the Coastal Defence Units.

Regiments of the Line pre Crimea war

1n 1850 the Royal Marines, who had formed the Pembroke Dock garrison since the first houses were built around the dockyard thirty-five years previously, were replaced by regiments of the line. General Gordon, destined to die at Khartoum many years later, was a young Royal Engineer Lieutenant stationed at Pembroke Dock at the time of the outbreak of the Crimean War. It is said that when he received his posting to the Crimea, Gordon exclaimed: `I have received my death warrant!' The 2lst East Surrey Regiment was at Pembroke Dock when it, too, received orders to embark for the Crimea. Their departure was impressive; on a bitterly cold morning the East Surreys, led by their Commanding Officer, Colonel Slater, marched from the Barracks Hill to the dockyard steps. From there they were ferried out to the troopship Imperadore. After the soldiers had gone, collections were made in the town and dockyard in aid of the wives and children left behind. The Royal Monmouth Militia replaced them

Militia Men

Militiamen formed the Pembroke Dock Garrison for most of the time of the Crimea War, and from all accounts they were an ill disciplined lot. Many were billeted on the townspeople, who were pleased, when the war ended and the militiamen departed. The Royal Monmouth Militia had to march from Haverfordwest in a blizzard to Pembroke Dock and moved into the Defensible Barracks the same day that the East Surrey's left.
There are several records, which show the sorts of problems associated with the militia.
One was tried by Court-Martial disobeying an order in that he proceeding to Pembroke without a Pass.
In October 1855 a party of Militia who had been in Duke of Wellington Hotel broke windows of some of the residence in the area, by throwing stones at them. The Duke of Wellington was put "Out of Bounds" and a military piquet of four NCO's and 12 rank and file policed the town between 7.30pm and 9.30pm to prevent further disorder

Regiments of the Line post Crimea war

1856 to 1861, regiments stationed at Pembroke Dock included the Monmouthshire Light Infantry and the green-uniformed Montgomery Rifles.

1861 batteries of the l5th Brigade, considered to be an elite corps, arrived, to be followed by the

1865 62nd Wiltshire Regiment arrived. This regiment had its own band; it played at the unveiling of the memorial to the Prince Consort on Castle Hill, Tenby, by HRH Prince Arthur, later Duke of Connaught.

1866 The Royal Warwickshire Regiment whose soldiers rendered valuable assistance when the original Bush House at Pembroke, seat of the Meyrick family, caught fire in 1866 succeeded the Wiltshires. Despite their heroism and that of others, the stately building was destroyed.

1871 The 103rd Foot, also known as the Bombay Fusiliers, occupied part of Defensible in 1871

1873 The 1st Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers whose Commanding Officer was a Colonel Prevost. Even in a town used to the pomp and splendour of the Victorian military, this regiment attracted considerable attention, not least because of the handsome goat that invariably led ceremonial parades.

The 'Holy Boys' of the 9th East Norfolk Regiment followed the Fusiliers. Their fine band under its dashing Italian Bandmaster, Signor Bonicoli, a member of the Regiment, created a big impression.

95th Derbyshire,

54th Dorsetshire and

41st Welch Regiments, the last-named commanded by Sir Hugh Rowland, VC It, too, had a goat as its mascot.

1877 The 36th Worcester Regiment was in residence at Defensible from 1877 to 1879. Its soldiers were the last in Pembroke Dock to have a green facing on their uniforms and to wear the old shako-style headdress. The Regiment was also the last to attend services in the Royal Dockyard Chapel. For some unknown reason Dr Ring, the Dockyard Chaplain had objected to the presence of troops in the Chapel. The military took offence and ever thereafter attended Divine Service in the Parish Church of St. John.

1880 a hutted encampment was created to lodge an overspill of men from Defensible. This was on land overlooking the present Pier Road at Pembroke Dock, just below the future site of Llanion Barracks where building was due to begin in 1889.

One of the encampment's first occupants was the 2nd Battalion, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, whose Commanding Officer, Colonel Luke O'Connor, was a remarkable man. Commissioned from the ranks, a difficult achievement in those days, he had won the VC in the Crimea. Though severely wounded he had saved his regiment's colours during the thick of the fighting on the heights of Alma.
While the Fusiliers were at Pembroke Dock, a detachment of the Royal Marine Artillery was also stationed there, quartered in the hospital ship Nankin. This was the time of the Fenian scare and the Marines were brought in from Portsmouth to add weight to the police protection of the dockyard, taking sentinel duty on the yard's boundary walls.

1883, after a tour of duty in Nova Scotia, the Royal Munster Fusiliers arrived in the trooper Himalaya. Though weary after the Atlantic crossing, the Munster's marched in immaculate style to Defensible and were said to be the finest body of men ever seen on the streets of Pembroke Dock up to that time. They, too, had an excellent band; Mr. Dunkerton, their bandmaster, subsequently became bandmaster in the Scots Guards.

Next into Defensible came the 8lst Loyal North Lancashire's. During this regiment's stay the Rev. Stuart Patterson, the Garrison Chaplain, discovered among its possession a Bible on which George Washington, first President of the United States was said to have taken his Freemasonry Oath. This

was obviously a trophy of the American War of Independence, in which the North Lancashire's had fought over a century earlier.

1891 In December 1891 the 88th Connaught Rangers under Sir George Larpent stepped ashore at Pembroke Dock in a snowstorm, in marked contrast to the heat of Aden, their previous station. However, the prospect of spending Christmas at home after service abroad put the soldiers in much better humour once they had bedded down. The officers were men of considerable wealth, keen to encourage and promote sport in the locality, and one of their presentations was a cup for competition in the Pembroke Steeplechases. During the regiments stay a steel engraving representing General Picton, of Waterloo fame; was presented to the officers' mess by Sir Owen Scourfield, Bart.

1893 After the departure of the Connaughts, the artillery took over garrison duties until 24 November 1893, when the trooper Himalaya again put into Milford Haven, this time with the 41st Welch Regiment from Malta. There was a particularly warm welcome for the bandmaster, Mr. Rowlandson, a popular and well-remembered figure from the regiment's earlier stay in Pembroke Dock. Its band played the Vespers Hymn every night at 9.30 on the Hut Encampment parade ground, a sum of money having been bequeathed for this to be done. In addition the Welsh and English National Anthems were played.

1894 On St. David's Day 1894 the regiment indulged in traditional celebrations and that night there was a grand banquet in the officers' mess. In the early hours of the following morning, by which time the mess was unoccupied; it was ravaged by fire. Many valuable items, including the mess silver, were destroyed, and for some time afterwards the officers dined at the Pier Hotel and, subsequently, in a spacious room in the old Pembroke Dock library, specially converted for the purpose. It was still in use as an officers' mess room in the early years of the 1900's

1895 On 17 August 1895 the paddle steamer Cambria brought the 2nd Battalion of the Devon Regiment (11th Foot) from Ilfracombe. They were commanded initially by Colonel Kinder and then by Colonel Bullock, who was to achieve fame in the Boer War by refusing to surrender. He was only taken prisoner after being knocked unconscious.

When the Devon's left the 2nd Battalion of the 24th South Wales Borderers (the 24th Regiment of Foot) replaced them. Every Pembrokeshire schoolboy knew about this regiment and its heroic defence of the Rorke's Drift mission station in Natal during the Zulu War eighteen years earlier. The 24th marched through south Wales to Pembroke Dock and was given a tumultuous welcome all along the route by thousands of people. When approaching Pembroke Dock the marching soldiers detoured to Pembroke, where a large crowd in the castle gave them a rousing reception and regaled them with refreshments. There was an official welcome from the Mayor, Councillor Samuel J. Allen, who, accompanied by officials in a four-horse brake, members of the Corporation on foot and the band of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Welsh Regiment (E Company), then preceded the regiment to Pembroke Dock. There streets were lined three and four deep with cheering crowds as the 24th, bayonets fixed and Colours flying, marched past.

1899 the 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers arrived from Ludgershall, Salisbury Plain, on 5 September 1899. Its stay in Pembroke Dock was brief for, on Sunday, 22 October, the regiment entrained for Southampton on its way to South Africa. On the morning of departure from Pembroke

Dock, a reservist from Cardiff was killed when a drummer named Grainger accidentally discharged his rifle. He was placed under immediate arrest but his subsequent acquittal by a court martial came too late for him to follow his comrades to South Africa. The regiment's commanding officer, Colonel Thorold, a man of exceptionally fine physique, was killed in the Boer War.
1899 The Royal Welsh Fusiliers were swiftly replaced by the 3rd Battalion of the Welch Regiment (Royal Glamorgan Militia), said to be the largest militia battalion in the British Army at that time. These soldiers occupied the hut encampment; their stay was brief for they were soon on their way to South Africa.

Throughout the Boer Campaign Pembroke Dock was overflowing with troops for, in addition to the Royal Northern Reserve Regiment, which was stationed there, the town also accommodated Number 1 Company of the Royal Garrison Artillery, the 35th Royal Engineers, and a section of the Royal Pembrokeshire Militia. They all did garrison duty until the New Year of 1903. Many of the men in the Royal Northern Reserve Regiment were time-expired veterans who had fought throughout the Empire in Queen Victoria's `Little Wars'; they wore a string of campaign medals with great pride.

1903 One of the most famous regiments in the British Army, the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, commanded by Colonel Bulman, DSO, arrived in March 1903 from Poonah, India, and there were mixed fortunes for the men in respect of accommodation. Some were lucky enough to move into a block of the half-completed Llanion Barracks, but the majority was quartered in the old hut encampment.

Llanion Barracks

Although condemned some nine years earlier by the Duke of Cambridge, then Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, the huts had remained in use and the decision was made to extend their life until the new barracks, able to accommodate two battalions, was ready. Building commenced in 1899 and was completed in 1906. There were a number of innovations, not least a commodious mess hall for the soldiers. At Defensible and the hut encampment, they had slept and eaten in the same barrack-room, a practice that had been common throughout the British Army until the modernisation of barracks and the construction of new ones like Llanion. The new messing arrangements, therefore, were warmly welcomed. Each barrack-block had a veranda so that the men could sit and chat in the open air, and the large gymnasium could also be used for concerts, balls and other entertainments. Houses were built for married personnel who wished to bring their families to Pembroke Dock.
The opening of Llanion Barracks signalled the gradual demise of the sixty-year-old fort at Defensible. It had served its purpose well, quartering throughout Victoria's reign many thousands of troops in defence of the Royal Dockyard. It would never again be the principal source of accommodation for regiments garrisoned at Pembroke Dock, although right up to the early 1950s it continued to be occupied from time to time by various small units of the regular army, and local territorials.
Scores of Pembrokeshire men enlisted at the Llanion Barracks during the Great War, and after the War distinguished regiments continued to serve two to three-year stints at Pembroke Dock. In the mid-1920s the Royal Welsh Fusiliers - and their goat!, came back. Between then and the outbreak of the Second World War, a number of regiments were stationed at Llanion Barracks including the East Lancs, the Essex, the Royal Fusiliers, the King's Shropshire Light Infantry and The Buffs. The latter formed the garrison when Britain declared hostilities with Germany on the morning of 3

September 1939.
In October 1943 the first foreign troops to be stationed at Llanion Barracks moved in. They were American GIs of the 110th US Infantry Regiment, which formed part of the 28th US Infantry Division from Pennsylvania. The bulk of the 5,000-strong regiment was at Pembroke Dock, with various companies based at Lamphey, Cresselly, Haverfordwest and Fishguard. For the next eight months this regiment trained extensively in Pembrokeshire for the invasion of Europe, finding the county's many beaches ideal for the purpose. Strenuous route marches were also undertaken in the Preseli hills.
Off-duty the GIs made many friends, and lay on parties for hundreds of local children over the Christmas period, 1943. They also challenged the Pembrokeshire Home Guard to a shooting match, believing that their riflemen - in the best tradition of the American frontier - were second to none. In fact the old timers of the Home Guard won!

1944 General Dwight D. Eisenhower,

On 1 April 1944 the Supreme Allied Commander, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, paid a surprise visit to the 110th Regiment. Mr. Joe Gough of Pembroke, then a detective with the Pembrokeshire Constabulary recalled:
“It was not until the day before, that we were informed Eisenhower was coming. I was detailed, along with a colleague, Jack Evans, to act as the General's civilian police escort. He arrived by train at Tenby and was met by a delegation of top US Army brass. From Tenby our police car led a fast convoy of American military vehicles, with motor cycle out-riders, to the headquarters of the 110th Infantry Regiment at Llanion Barracks, Pembroke Dock. There the soldiers were lined up for inspection and afterwards Ike asked them to gather round so he could address them. I was struck by the friendly rapport he had with the men”.
The 110th Regiment's Intelligence Officer was Major (later Brigadier General) Robert M. Gaynor. He remembered that day at Pembroke Dock thus:
“It was chilly and damp and the troops had been standing on the barrack square in the rain and windy gloom for some time. They were a bit displeased but Ike's appearance, with his overwhelming personality, quickly changed the mood and most of us remember the occasion with great satisfaction.”
For his part, Ralph Johnson of Philadelphia, then a chief warrant officer and the regiment's assistant adjutant, recalled:
“After the inspection Ike stood in a jeep and used a bull-hom to speak to us. Later he walked through the re-formed ranks, chatting briefly here and there. He spoke to the soldier next to me and asked 'Are you ready?' The answer had to be 'Yes.' “Before leaving he shouted farewell and added 'Good luck! See you when we cross the Rhine, and we'll all have a drink together.' Sure enough, on the day we did make the Rhine crossing, trucks arrived loaded with cases of champagne. There was a bottle for every three GIs”
Eisenhower also visited other units of the 110th Infantry scattered around Pembrokeshire, including the regiment's Cannon Company, whose members were billeted in Cresselly House, Cresselly. A member of the domestic staff was Miss Martha Davies, who later became housekeeper and did not retire until the mid-1980s. She recalled:
“We were aware someone very important was going to arrive, and there was great excitement when General Eisenhower was seen stepping out of his car. The American soldiers paraded on the lawn and I watched from the staircase window as he inspected them. The General had a most engaging smile and impressed us as being affable but determined. I remember that miniature Stars and Stripes were attached to the mudguards of his staff car. After seeing Ike I think we all sensed it would not

be long before the invasion of Europe got under way."

Winston Churchill

There was another very important visitor to Pembrokeshire round about the same time. Prime Minister Winston Churchill watched invasion exercises on the beaches at Amroth and Wiseman's Bridge, accompanied by senior British and American officers. Mrs Olive Cook, whose parents, Jack and 'Artie' Mathias, then kept the Wiseman's Bridge Inn, recalled:
"There was tremendous excitement when it was realised the great man himself was in our midst. He and his companions stopped by the Inn for refreshments and we carried trays of tea, sandwiches and Welsh cakes out to his car, which was flying a small Union Jack from the bonnet. Mr. Churchill's daughter Sarah, who was his chauffeur and in army uniform, helped us carry the trays. She was a charming girl. I remember amphibious vehicles called DUKWS coming out of the sea and up on to the beach. They were filled with British and American troops. Anti-aircraft guns were placed in strategic positions at Wiseman's Bridge, but whether they were part of the exercise or there to protect Mr. Churchill, I could not say."

110th Infantry Regiment
On 14 April 1944, only a matter of days after its troops had taken part in the D-Day rehearsals witnessed by Churchill, the 110th Infantry Regiment left Pembrokeshire under the cover of darkness for a military camp close to Marlborough in Wiltshire. There it remained until 17 July when, as part of the 28th Infantry Division, it moved to Southampton and Weymouth for the cross ing to Normandy. In the months that followed the divisiom was engaged in constant combat and late in the year was embroiled in two of the bloodiest battles of the war involving US troops. The first, in the Huertgen Forest, near the Siegfried Line, in November, was fought in a continuous mixture of rain, mist and snow. The second took place in the Ardennes in November and became known as the 'Battle of the Bulge'. Ironically, the 28th had been sent to this thickly wooded area to lick its wounds after the Huertgen Forest mauling. In both battles the 110th Infantry bore the brunt of some of the most savage fighting.
It has been estimated that of the 5,000 men who left Pembrokeshire with the 110th Infantry Regiment on 14 April 1944, only some 500 were still fit for combat duty by the end of that year. In the Huertgen Forest alone, the 28th Division suffered a minimum of 6,184 casualties after beginning the battle with its maximum infantry compliment of 15,000 men.

A regiment of the 2nd US (Indianhead) Infantry Division, previously stationed in Northern Ireland, replaced the 110th Regiment in Pembrokeshire for some months, before itself leaving for Europe.

1945 British solidiers returned to Pembroke Dock for peacetime garrison duty. The town turned out in force in the mid-1950s to welcome the 1st Battalion of the Welch Regiment, who's CO was Colonel Cowie.

Davey John Lt MC

Among the regiment's younger officers was Lieutenant John Davey, a local man from Lamphey, who had won the MC in Korea a few years before. He eventually commanded the regiment which, following amalgamation with the South Wales Borderers, became the Royal Regiment of Wales.

The Welch Regiment was succeeded at Llanion Barracks by the 22nd Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, now known as the 'Welsh Gunners' because it recruits mainly in the Principality. This regiment had

a Pembroke Dock cafe named after it. Called 'The Double Two', it was destroyed by fire in the 1970s.

1966Llanion Barracks became surplus to military requirements in 1966. Eight years later, and following local Government reorganisation, the former head quarters buildings and officers' mess were taken over by the newly-formed South Pembrokeshire District Council as its headquarters. The old barrack blocks with their verandas, such a luxury for the troops who occupied them for the first time in the early part of the century, were converted to flats, and the guardroom eventually became a pub of that name! Other buildings were leased or bought, one being taken over by the Department of Social Security. Cars now park on the former barrack square where Eisenhower inspected his invasion troops.

During the early 1970s Defensible was been the headquarters of South Pembrokeshire Golf Club. It was sold to an English-based company in 1985 by South Pembrokeshire District Council, that Authority having previously used the barracks as a works depot and stores.

The departure of the army in the 1960s, together with the earlier closure of the RAFs flying boat base in the town in 1959, dealt a severe blow to the local economy. It also signalled the conclusion of the military's connection with Pembroke Dock; a connection which had spanned 152 eventful years. A colourful era had come to an end.

Pater fort *info from Jack Vincent.*

Garrisoned in 1831 but was dismanteled in 1847
Then was used by the Dockyard Battalion
Captain Wright R.M. & Commander Jennings R.N. appointed to form battalion 19/4/1847.
Terrier Captain was George Chiles (Dockyard Stone Keeper). Drills were every evening and Saturday aftemoons and the men were dockyard employees. The men wore a special uniform and had a band led by a Mr. Ribbon.

The threat of inwasion was still real at that time and considerable efforts were made to protect the yard.
A network of Fortifications was constructed, to form a chain of defence, not only to protect from seaward attack but also from landward inwasion.
An earlier battery on Paterchurch point was improved and Martello towers were built on the south west and north east corners of the Dockyard walls, themselves heightened and strengthened.
Hutted encampments of Infantry and Artillery had been scattered around the town, and permanent barracks were built for them at Llanion, on the Barrack Hill and at Pennar.
Further down the harbour, forts were built at Scoveston, Hubberston, South Hook, Stack Rock, Angle and East Blockhouse.
It is obvious that Pembroke Dock was built with just one aim in mind, so the announcement of the closure of the Dockyard in 1926, was a grievous blow, and unemployment remained high in the town throughout the thirties.

Army – acc to Vernon Scott

Snow flurries gusted across Pembroke Dock on a bleak, bitterly cold February morning 132 years ago as the 31st East Surrey Regiment prepared to leave the town. The men had breakfasted early and at first light they were assembled on the Defensible Barracks parade ground, stamping chilled feet on the frozen square.

As the light strengthened, orders were barked, the troops snapped to attention, and with their commanding officer at the lead, they tramped out across the drawbridge and began descending the Barracks Hill in orderly ranks to the Royal Dockyard below.

The year was 1855 and from garrisons throughout the nation Queen Victoria's soldiers were off to the Crimea. The 31stEast Surreys had received their embarkation orders only a week or two earlier. Although the notice was short there had been time for an officers' ball to which all the gentry of Pembrokeshire had been invited.

It was by all accounts a 'damned swell affair', with a band brought down from Cardiff to play for dancing and 'enough fine Food on the tables to have fed the whole of Pembroke Dock' There were some hungry bellies in the town which could have done with it too.

Meanwhile, the enlisted men had said their farewells at a much humbler level. They had swarmed into the smoky inns and taverns of the dockyard town and those of nearby Pembroke to 'drink, wench and make merrie'

The snow had thickened by the time the regiment reached the Royal Dockyard and there 'amidst much excitement and tokens of grief from wives, families and sweethearts, the men embarked upon the troopship *Imperadore* bound for the Crimea'.

The majority of the soldiers had never heard of the place. The war there was the first major military engagement in which the British Army had been involved since Waterloo many years before. There were, in fact, a few grizzled Waterloo veterans in their number who had quaffed many a free measure of ale during the East Surrey's time in Pembroke Dock on the strength that they had soldiered with Wellington, the Iron Duke.

General Gordon

As the *Imperadore* slowly moved away from Pembroke Dock in the swirling snow, a young lieutenant in the Royal Engineers and who was attached to the East Surrey's, looked back searching for the barracks on the hill.

His name was Charles Gordon and long before the turn of the century he was to become the best-known general in the Imperial Army. He was also to die a martyr in the Sudan at Khartoum.

As an officer he had been privileged to 'live' out while at Pembroke Dock and had lodged in a house at the top of Lewis Street. He was a man who kept to himself and was not altogether popular with his fellow officers. Many who watched the regiment depart Pembroke Dock that cold. grey morning, had frequently seen him 'walking to and fro at the foot of the Barracks Hill studying a book'.

When his papers arrived from the war office summoning him to the Crimea for active service with the 31st East Surrey Regiment, he was reported to have exclaimed with dispair "I have recieved my death warrant!"

From the high stem of the *Imperadore,* Gordon continued to look back at the sloping town of Pembroke Dock and the barracks atop the hill, until a thick blanket of snow cut both off from his view. He never saw then again.

Work on the building of Defensible had begun 11 years before, in 1844. Mr.James Cole, a mason who worked on the battlements during the construction and who remembered seeing Gordon 'walking to an fro studying a book', he was still alive and residing in the town when the First World War started in August 1914.

Those who are familiar with the barracks and admire their size and strength may be unaware of the remarkable fact that they were completed in iust 12 months, the contractor, Thomas Jackson, handing them over to the military on November 25th, 1845.

According to records .. 'Possession was taken at three o'clock in the aftemoon and was officially indicated by- the hoisting of Her Majesty's (Queen Victoria) flag amidst deafening cheers from hundreds of spectators. A substantial dinner with a liberal quantity of double strength Welsh ale was given to the workmen'.

These men deserved their reward, too, because even in this day and age, with all the contractors' mechanical aids, it is doubtful whether such a substantial fortress, capable of accommodating a regiment of soldiers, could be completed in 12 months.

Its first occupants were the Royal Marines of the Portsmouth Division, transferred there from the guardship *Dragon* moored off Pembroke Dockyard. They were shortly joined by two companies of the 14th West Yorkshire Regiment.

For several years after the military's take-over, the trench or moat around the barracks was not enclosed .. "presenting a great danger to the unwary, particularly on pitch black nights".

Several marines, returning to quarters much the worse for wear after over-indulging, toppled over the moat and were killed. Their headstones. with suitable epitaphs, are still to be seen in the old town cemetery (now a garden of rest) in Upper Park Street, and one reads:

To the Memory of John Harding. Late Private Royal Marines. who was accidentally killed by falling into the entrenchment at the Fort Barracks, Pembroke Dock, October 10th 1850 age 32.

The verse undemeath, obviously composed by someone with a very dry sense of humour, says:

The Lord direct our feet and guide with gracious care.
in even step we danger meet
in every path a snare.

Then reader pause whoer thou art,
as thus my grave you view
renumber thou from life must part
and perhaps as quickly too!

A local GP named Dr. Sumpter, who at that time was widely known in the district, lost his life through similar circumstances while returning from a professional visit to a patient in Pennar one night. He never recovered from the shock of the 30 feet fall and died from its effects.

Following the departure of the East Surreys to the Crimea, subscriptions were raised among the young men of the Royal Dockyard and the town in general, in aid of the wives and families left behind. One of the men behind this charitable gesture was a Mr. Thomas Collins of Church Street, Pembroke Dock, and it was largely due to his efforts that a handsome sum was raised.

During the Crimea Campaign the Defensible garrison was composed entirely of militiamen who .. not only enlivened the town with a drum and fife band, but made it lively for the inhabitants in other less acceptable ways; for the militia were oftentimes a very rough class of men, who were much given to practical joking and disquieting pranks. These men were more in number than the Defensible fort could accommodate; consequently some had to be billeted on the townspeople who doubtless were not sorry when their uninvited guests took their departure'.

Between 1855 and 1861, the regiments garrisoned in the town were the Royal Pembrokeshire Artillery, the Monmouthshire Light Infantry, the Hampshire and Antrim Militia. the Montgomery Rifles, who wore a green uniform and the Royal North Gloucester-shire Regiment.

This regiment, which afterwards became known as the 4th Battalion the Gloucestershire Regiment were, together with the Monmouthshire Militia. the first occupants of the wooden huts or hut encampment. These were built during the time of the Crimea War on the sloping ground overlooking the Pier Road leading to Hobbs Point. The wooden huts were condemned in 1894 by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, then a Field Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of the British Army.

After 1861 came the crack 15th Brigade to the Defensible Barracks, and they were considered an elite corps. When they completed their garrison duties at Pembroke Dock they proceeded from Defensible Barracks by way of Commercial Row, Queen Street. Dimond Street and Water Street to Hobbs Point, accompanied by their band.

Because of the death, which occurred at the time, of Queen Victoria's husband Albert, the Prince Consort, the band played with muffled drums. The soldiers of the 15th Brigade were ferried out to the troopship Tamar, Iying off Hobbs Point.

They were succeeded at Defensible in 1865 by the 62nd Wiltshire Regiment .. 'which arrived at Pembroke Dock to the inspiring strains of its own band'. Within a mater of months this band played on the occasion of the unveiling of the Prince Consort's memorial on Castle Hill, Tenby, by His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, later tile Duke of Connaught.

Various regiments followed the Wiltshires, including the 58th Depot, the 13th Light Infantq, the 103rd Foot, the 1st Battalion the Royal Welch Fusiliers, the 9th East Norfolks (known as the Holy Boys'), the 95th Derbyshires, the 54th Dorsetshires and 36th Worcestershires. These soldiers went into the local record book as the last stationed in Pembroke Dock who wore green facings on their uniforms. and who had the old 'shako', a stiff military cap with a peak and a small upright tuft at the front, for headwear. They were followed by the 7th Royal Fusiliers.

Acc/to .Kelly's Directory 1884
Royal Engineers' Staff~ South Wales District~ Pembroke Dock.
Lieut.-Col. Commananding, A. T. Storer R.E
Major and Brevet Colonel, Sir A. W. Mackworth bart

1859 The Volunteers

The Volunteer movement at Pembroke Dock was first started in 1859, when meetings were held in the Temperance Hall.
Mr. William Harries, of Walwyn House, was one of the first members enrolled.
Mr.Edgecumbe Chevalier was Captain,
Mr.McAlpin, father of Mr.K.McAlpin, Borough Surveyor, was Lieutenant.
The men wore a gray uniform. It was known in 1860 as the 2nd Pembrokeshire Rifle Volunteers.
The first review was held at Portfield, Haverfordwest,
1862 the regiment became changed to that of the Pembroke Dock Volunteer Artillery, commanded by Mr.Chevalier; but upon this officer leaving the town
Mr.J.Richardson was made Captain.
Dr.Feynolds was Surgeon; the sergeant-majors were Mr.W.H.Lloyd and Mr.George Sloggett.
Mr.Richardson held command for some years; afterwards it was passed over to
Mr.C.A.Christie, who kept it until the regiment was disbanded in 1884 outside old Pater Battery.
Mrs.Ramsay presented a silver bugle to this corps on July 10, 1861, and some ladies in the town worked a set of colours and presented them to the Volunteers. The colours were subsequently handed over to a late Vicar of St.Mary's Church, Pembroke, by Captain Christie.

1904 A new company the C.Company, 1st V.B.Welsh Regiment, was started in Pembroke Dock in 1904, Mr.Treweeks, Pembroke, as Captain,
Mr. W Bowling, of Dimond Street, Pembroke Dock, as Lieutenant.

The silver bugle which was presented to the Pembroke Dock Artillery Volunteers was sent by Mr.C.A.Christie of London, the last commanding officer of this company, to Lieutenant W. H. Bowling, for C. Company, 1st V. B.Welsh Regiment for their use.

Military Cemetery

Situated at a little distance from the barracks lies the military cemetery, where many a soldier has been laid to his last resting-place by his comrades, who 'with arms reversed and muffled drum' followed his body to the grave. The largest funeral that has taken place in this cemetery was that of Colonel Isaac Moore, 13th Depot Battalion, who was buried October 14, 1868.

Pembroke Dock Newspaper snippets 1917

From the Pembroke Dock and Pembroke Gazette Friday 14 Sep 1917
Advert
Harrisons Nursery Pomade -- send to our tommies at the front as " a little Harrisons Nursery Pomade kills every insect on hair and body"

From the Pembroke Dock and Pembroke Gazette Friday 14 Sep 1917

Dr D L Morgan reported to the Town Councel that the number of Tuberculosis cases in the town was three times that of measles

Several reports of Servicemen being killed in action

The Belgian Trawler Raymond landed a record catch which sold for £2304

Amount of collections for the Church anniversaries this year.

Trinity Chapel	£31 13s + £24 from the Sunday school
Bethany Chapel	£75
Gilgal	£14 10s + £12 from the Sunday school
St Patrick's dedication festival	£ 19
Albian Sq Chapel	£76 + £15 Sunday school
Bethel Chapel	£45 + £ 15 Sunday school
St Andrews	£52 17s

Distressful happening at a funeral
At the funeral of a lady from Pembroke Dock one of the mourners had arrived in his donkey cart. During the internment service the donkey dropped dead

September 21 1917

Advert
Wanted at once, respectable experienced General . Sleep in – Mrs Evans

Marriage
The marriage of Sgt Major Twinee RE with Miss Margaret Price licensee of the Rose and Crown took place at St John's Church on Tuesday morning . The bride was given away by Mr J D Jones of the Navy Inn while the best man was Mr John Williams of the Bird in Hand. The bridesmade was Miss Williams fruiterer and the ceremony was performed by the Vicar Rev D L Prosser MA

(over 6000 seats in various religious places in the town and at least two "disorderly houses")

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Churches and Chapels

Some church and chapel data from ***The Religious census of 1851 : A Calendar of the returns relating to Wales, Vol 1, South Wales.*** Ed. by I.G Jones, & D. Williams. UWP, Cardiff, 1976. The names are those of the informants

St John's. Pembroke Dock New Parish under provisions 6&7 Vict. cap. 37
Situated at Pembroke Dock, in the new Parish Town of Pembroke Dock
Consecrated on 29th Sept 1848 by Bishop of St David's; Mother Church, St Mary's Pembroke
Cost defrayed by £500 from Admiralty, £3000 Inhabitants
Geoff. Fitzroy Kelly MA, Incumbent

St Mary Church Informant; Jos. Lewis, Registrar
Chapel of Her Majesty's Dock Yard Pembroke Situated within the Walls of the Yard, in the Parish of St John's. Neither consecrated nor licensed Erected by Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty
James H Mallet, Chaplain of Her Majesty's Dockyard

Bethany chapel, Pembroke Dock Baptist Erected in 1818 "Sickness is very prevalent among the members and the congregation at this time. Several families were absent on that account last Lord's Day..." Henry James Morgan, Minister, Front St

Baptist chapel Obtained by the Baptists in 1836 "The chapel was erected as a dwelling house afterwards occupied by the Wesleyan Body, and taken by us in 1836; since then it has been considerably improved" Thomas Morgan, Minister

Tabernacle Independents or Congregationalists Erected in 1812 [Signature illegible] Deacon

Preaching Room, Castle Back Primitive Methodist Fitted up for worship in 1839 John Jones, Steward, Main St

Gishom chapel [?], Pembroke Dock CM Erected in 1838 John Adams, Secretary, Pembroke Dock

Bethel Baptist Erected in 1844 "The lower number [in Attendances] shows increase which is accounted for by the fact of the weather being more favourable and therefore the attendance is something larger in the Summer season than in the autumn and winter. Some have also lately left for other and distant places" Evan Davies, Minister, Lewis St, Pembroke Dock

Wesley chapel, Meyrick St, Pembroke Dock WM Erected in 1848 "This Chapel was built in lieu of one that was too small, not on the same site but on a more central part of the town. The old Chapel was built in the year 1820 and disposed of in 1849" John Road, Steward, Shipwright, Meyrick St, Pembroke Dock

Temperance Hall Independent " is at present used as a place of worship. A Chapel being in course of erection to be called 'Meyrick Street Chapel' ..." William Burdwood, Treasurer

Zion, Pembroke Dock Primitive Methodist Erected in 1849 John Maylard, Minister, Hobbs Point

St Mary's Roman Catholic Erected four years Oliver Maybury [?], Priest, Dimand St,

Pembroke Dock

Tabernacle, North Brewery St 7 Queen St	Ind	Erected in 1824	Charles Sumpter, Deacon,
Bethel, West Gate	CM	Erected in 1826	William Powell, Minister

1834 The erection of the Dockyard Chapel in 1834 has already been referred to. I tried to find out when this Chapel was dedicated and to whom but could not. Many sources say it was never consecrated.

Places of Worship

The total capacity of the places of worship in Pembroke Dock according to *Findlay* in 1875 was 6620

Apart from St John's for which an architect was employed there is a remarkable similarity between the original designs of the early places of worship in the Town. It is believed that a Mr John Road, a draughtsman in the Dockyard drew up the plans and designs. Later he was assisted by Mr George Willing. Mr W Mason is credited with setting out the roofs, he also turned all the pillars free of cost. Dockyard shipwrights did the roofing and the floors while the dockyard joiners did the doors windows and pews.

1824 - The first Anglican Church Services to be held in the new locality were conducted on board the Naval Frigate H.M.S. Lapwing, moored close to the foreshore, when the Vicar of St Mary's Pembroke officiated. Later, a wooden Church was erected in the South East corner of the yard to be replaced in 1834 by the stone built imposing Chapel which after the closure of the Royal Dockyard in 1926 passed into the care of the RAF. In the post war years of World War II the building was used for the formation of many musical shows and acquired the name of " The Garrison Theatre"

1834 The cemetery in Upper Park St., the gift of Mr. Thomas Meyrick of Bush was consecrated by the Bishop of St David's and a small chapel erected on the site which was enclosed by high walls and a wrought iron gate, kept locked at all times. There was, until the late 1800's a stone in the wall near the north east corner recording the fact that William Instance, who had help erect the walls around the cemetery was the first person to be buried in it. Being so close to the early town was a great boon as the coffins were normally carried followed by the mourners walking. In 1898 the Rev Silas Phillips recorded that this stone was broken beyond repair. On the north west side were buried the Marines who died while based at Pembroke Dock. Burials continued until 1869 when Llanion Cemetery was opened. Some burials were subsequently arranged in family graves, e.g. the "Teesdale" grave. Although the Chapel was originally intended just for the burial service it was often used by the priest attending a funeral, for baptisms. Mason records that, as there was no font an ordinary basin was used and that sometimes two of three children would be baptised together and sometimes several families. The Chapel continued in use for over a hundred years, latterly as a mortuary. During the time of Canon David Steven's the Church was persuaded to sell the land to the Pembroke Borough Council/ South Pembrokeshire District Council who cleared the site and laid it out as a Leisure Garden. The headstones were stacked against the walls and those which had been damaged, preserved A Record was kept of those headstones which can be identified and may be inspected at the Offices of the South Pembrokeshire District Council. Mason gives and estimates of

3934 burials in this cemetery

Parish of Pembroke Dock

Her Majesty sanction was published in the London Gazette on June 3rd 1844 The boundaries were defined as " All that part of the said Parish of St Mary, Pembroke bounded on the north, North – west and south by Milford Haven and on the east by am imaginary line commencing at a point at the southern end of Imble Rd and thence extending northward along the middle of such road as far as the middle of the high road to Pembroke and thence eastwards along the middle of such last road to a point opposite to the middle of the road leading to Pembroke Ferry and thence towards the north-west along the middle of such road as far as the road leading to Carmarthen and then in a straight line across such last mentioned road and along the western boundary of a certain meadow called Patch so far as the high water mark at Llanion Pill".
The Parish of Pembroke Dock – Silas T Phillips 1898

1844 Nov 13 Rev George Fitzroy Kelly first incumbent of the Parish and from this date baptisms and burials were registered in the registers of the district of St John but until a new church was built marriage had to be celebrated at St Mary Pembroke. The new incumbant lived with the captain Suprintendent of the Dockyard and he conducted services in the National School. At that time no evening service was held in the Dockyard Chapel.
Notes from J Meyrick Owen

1843/4 By Acts of Parliament in this period and subsequent changes in the structure of Local Government, the area under the description of Pembroke Dock was included in the Municipal Borough of Pembroke and was described as the Pater Ward .
Pembroke at this time was in poor shape and in 1823 was insolvent. The union of Pembroke Dock with Pembroke saved the small town from further decay as the new town went from strength to strength to become a Flag Ship of the British Empire and a Garrison Town of great importance to the British Army. The names of General Roberts, Kitchener, Gordon of Khartoum - later Air Marshall Sir Edgar Harris (Bomber Harris) Lawrence of Arabia and the German Spy William Joyce (Lord Haw Haw) (lodged at 26 London Rd.). often pass through the minds of those of us who remember the old Town as it was before it died in 1926
Notes from J Meyrick Owen

1844 - by Act (6 & 7) VICTORIA, Pembroke Dock was declared a District for the purpose of Local Government and so for Ecclesiastical purposes a new Parish (as soon as a Parish Church was consecrated) On November 13th, the Revd. Dr. George Fitzroy Kelly became the Incumbent of the new Parish and remained in office until his death in 1878; the headstone of his grave is close to the Llanion Cemetery Chapel entrance. Pending the building of a new Church, the Vicar resided at the residence of the Capt. Superintendent of the Royal Dockyard and conducted Services at the national School in Victoria Rd.
Notes from J Meyrick Owen

1846 - The land upon which St John's Church was built was acquired from the Bush Estate Trustees for £50. The resultant building costs amounted to £3500.
On September 21st, the Ceremony of Consecration was arranged. At this time Pembroke Dock had become one of the most progressive Towns in Wales and a Military and Naval Station of National importance. It is written that the Ceremony began with the assembly of the Procession at the national school. The procession was said to be the most imposing Pembroke Dock has ever seen, comprising the following:-
Scholars of the National School, Architect & Builder, the Mayor and Corporation with mace bearers, Military Officers of the Depot & Garrison in full dress uniform, Naval Officers in Port in uniform, the Revd Dr G.F.Kelly, MA (First Incumbent of the Parish) and Churchwardens, The First Lord of the Admiralty, the Earl of Auckland with Sir Charles Adams and other gentlemen of the Board of Admiralty
At the site, Lord Auckland was greeted by the hoisting of the flag of the Admiralty and received by a guard of honour composed of a detachment of Marines, the Enclosure being kept by the 37th Hampshire Regt.
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The Revd James Allen read the inscription on a parchment which was placed in a sealed bottle with the customary coins.
When the stone had been well and truly laid, Lord Auckland delivered an address and he was followed by Captain Falcon RN, then Captain Superintendent of the Royal Dockyard.
A plate seems to have been placed over the cavity in the stone and then walled over. It is believed that the stone lies near the tower door. *Notes from J Meyrick Owen*

1848 - The building of the Church was completed - the floors were of concrete, the pews of deal and some were rented. There were no Choir Stalls in the Chancel; the Choir sat at the West end led by an orchestra and was screened by a red baize curtain. The children were seated under the Tower. A large stove stood in the Chancel. Later an Organ was erected in the Chancel - now in St Patrick's Church.
Notes from J Meyrick Owen

1849 - In September the weathercock was fixed on the Church.
Notes from J Meyrick Owen

1857 - A site for the Vicarage was purchased for £80 - and the handsome stone residence standing in its own grounds within the Church enclosure was erected. Previously a lime kiln stood on the site. Prior to the building of the Vicarage, the Vicar Rev D Kelly resided in the house now occupied by Mr John Roberts, Undertaker, in Bush St.
Notes from J Meyrick Owen

1861 - The Rev John Nicholas was the first Curate to be appointed, followed by the Rev C D Quinland and the Rev Geo. E. Mc Hugh
Notes from J Meyrick Owen

1865 - The Town Clock was placed in the Tower
Notes from J Meyrick Owen

1867 - An attempt was made to provide accommodation for a Sunday School in King William St.(Gas House Lane) Better and more substantial work was done at Pennar. The curate Rev G.E.Mc Hugh had married the daughter of the Chief Constructor at the Royal Dockyard, Mr Fincham and with the help and patronage of his father-in-law the Rev Mc Hugh commenced cottage lectures and a Sunday School at Pennar. A large cottage was purchased for £100 and there Services were held until the building of St Patrick's Church in 1894.
Notes from J Meyrick Owen

1878 - The Vicar the Rev Dr. George Fitzroy Kelly died at the age of 77 and was buried at Llanion Cemetery. He was remembered as a preacher of great ability with an attractive personality. The Pulpit in St John's was provided as a memorial and a tablet affixed there to.
Dr.Kelly was succeeded by the Rev F G Montague Polsell MA. for the next three years during which time the Church was restored, reseated and provided with a heating system.
Notes from J Meyrick Owen

1880 - The Church was re-opened on January 4th., as from that date the Infantry Bn., stationed at Llanion Barracks was present having previously attended Sunday morning Service at the Royal Dockyard Chapel.

Early Burial places in the Town

1731 St Mary's register states Jan ye 11 buried ye sonne, Roger, of Mr. Williams Adam's in their own Burying Ground [at various times remains were unearthed during the construction of the Dockyard and re interned on St Patrick's Hill][[under what is now the site of South Pembs. Hospital?]]

The early burials of Town's people were either at St Mary's Pembroke, Monkton or from about 1818 to 1834 at Bethany [halted by Admiralty because of fears of contamination of the water supply to the Dockyard]

1834 26th Sept Mr. Thomas Meyrick of Bush gave the town nearly 2 acres of land free of charge. Consecrated by the Bishop of St David's on that date. First person buried there was William Instance who had worked on the surrounding wall and died on October 11th 1834. Closed September 1869 when nearly 4000 burials had taken place.

St John the Evangelist

1844 Some time after that Chapel was built - from 1844 to 1848.- the Church of England services were held in the National School Victoria Rd

During the time that Divine services were held in the schoolroom a rather alarming event took place. A large number of people had congregated to hear a funeral sermon given by the Rev. George Fitzroy Kelly (afterwards Dr.Kelly). Owing to the weight caused by such an unusually large congregation, the floor cracked down the middle with a loud noise, despite the fact that stanchions had been placed under it in view of an extra strain. Such consternation was caused by the mishap.Fortunately, no accident occurred, but the assemblage at once dispersed.

1844, by the passing of an Act (6 and 7 Victoria, chap. xxxvii 1843), Pembroke Dock was formed into a district, and in November 1844, the Rev. George Fitzroy Kelly was appointed as the first incumbent.

1845At a meeting held on December 11 (Thursday), 1845, it was proposed by the late Mr.William Hulm that a new church should be erected in the old burial-ground. This was seconded by Mr. Robert Lanning, then the Town Clerk. An amendment was proposed by the late Mr.Cocks, that the sacredness of the burial-ground should not be interfered with,and that other ground should be selected for the church. This was seconded by Mr.Glanville, and carried by a large majority.

1846 On August19, 1846, Mr.Meyrick, the late owner of the Bush Estate, conveyed through Edward Laws, Esq., a site for the erection of a new church A memorial tablet to him was erected after his death in the Dockyard Chapel. In 1983 this was found smashed, in rubbish, outside the Chapel. It was pieced together, by the Dockyard Shipwrights under Mr M Naish, framed and is now in the Main Office H.M. Mooring and Marine Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock.

On this site some of the very oldest inhabitants of the town remember there was once a rope-walk, owned by a man named Eldridge.

The ground for the building of the church was staked out on Wednesday, September 4, 1846, and

the foundation stone was laid on September 21, 1846 by Lord Auckland, at that time First Lord of the Admiralty. He was accompanied by Sir Charles Adams and Captain Berkeley, subsequently Lord Fitzhardinge, and other gentlemen of the Board of Admiralty. The Mayor and Corporation were also present. It was an occasion of much rejoicing and ceremony. The Superintendent of the Dockyard,-Captain Falcon, after Lord Auckland had spoken, gave a short address. The Royal Marines formed a guard of honour, and the band of the 37th Regiment was present and added to the general effect. The architect was J.Harrison, Esq., and the contractors were Messrs. Jones and Griffiths.
The cost of the church was £3,500.
1848 September the Church of St.John the Evangelist, as it was named, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of St. David's, the late Right Rev.Connop Thirlwall, who was accounted one of the greatest Greek scholars of his day.
With the consecration of the church Pembroke Dock became ecclesiastically a new parish, that of St.John's.

The first incumbent, the late Dr.George Fitzroy Kelly, was remembered as a preacher of great ability, with an attractive personality; and he gained the affection of all his parishioners. He died January 25, 1878 aged seventy-seven years, and was buried in the New Cemetery. The pulpit was placed in St. John's Church as a memorial of him, and a brass tablet in front of it is thus inscribed:
In Memory of
Dr. FITZROY KELLY, M.A., LL.D The first, and for thirty years, Vicar of this Parish. Died January 25th, 1878.
We preach Christ, and Him crucified.

During the three years that the Rev. Frederick Glyn Montague Powell, MA., was Vicar of the parish, St. John's Church was restored and reseated, and also provided with a heating apparatus. The church was re-opened on Sunday, January 4, 1880, and on that day the military attended this place of worship for the first time, having previously gone to the Royal Dock yard Chapel.

The schoolroom, a detached building standing in the church grounds, was erected when the Rev. John Seymour Allen was Vicar. Mr. Kenneth McAlpin was the architect and contractor. It was opened by Right Rev.W.Basil Jones, Lord Bishop of St.David's.
There are three memorial stained windows in the church. The first was placed there in memory of the late Isaac Smedley, Esq., J.P., who was a devoted Churchman. The inscription reads:
To the Glory of God, and in Memory of ISAAC SMEDLEY, J.P of Water Street in this town, who entered into rest June l2th, 1896, aged 55 years.
This Window was erected by friends who admired him for the services rendered to the Church, the poor, and the public.
The inscription on another window is as follows:
To the Honor and Glory of God, and in Loving Memory of RICHARD AND AMELIA JANE JENKINS This window is given by their daughter, Phoebe S.Mathias, A.D.1899.

To perpetuate the memory of Dr.James F.Stamper, M.D. a memorial window, the work of Mr.C.E.Kempe, was placed in St. Jolan's Church, inscribed thus :
To the Glory of God, and in Memory of JAMES FENTON STAMPER, M.D., J.P.who entered into rest May 22nd, 1900, aged 52 He was a devout Churchman, a loyal friend, a skilful physician, and a good citizen. The cost of this window was defrayed by voluntary subscriptions.

There are seven mural tablets in the church, one in memory of the family of the Properts. It will be remembered that Mr. Propert is mentioned in an earlier chapter as being one of the first magistrates

of the town.
Another tablet is in memory of one Lewis Davies, who was killed in an attack on pirates off the coast of Borneo, September 7, 1868.
There is also one erected to Henry Groves, an early inhabitant of the town, and a former churchwarden.
Four tablets are fixed in the chancel to the memory of a family named Shawe Jones. A grant was given to this family by the Secretary of State for War for rights to be buried in the military cemetery.

1849 In September, 1849, the weathercock was fixed on the church.

1865 In 1865, the town clock was placed in the tower of St.John's Church, mainly by the efforts of the late Dr.Fitzroy Kelly, the late Alderman Hughes, and the late Mr.Cornelius Williams. The cost of the clock itself was £170; the expenses in connection with its erection were a little under £50. Public subscriptions were raised to defray the same, to which the Admiralty contributed £50 The organ was built by Messrs. P. Conacher and Son, Huddersfield. It cost £360, £100 of which was given by the late Mrs. Thomas McMaster . The organist is Mr . H. Taylor, o f Dimond Street .
For many years only one bell announced the time for service which was hung in the year 1848. To commemorate the Coronation of our present Soverign, King Edward VII., a peal of bells was placed in the tower. The bells were first rung on September 29, 1902, on the anniversary of the opening of the church. The makers of the bells were Messrs. Mears and Stainbank, who also had made the first bell in 1848. The cost of the complete peal of bells, which was £403, was principally defrayed by public subcription, but two were entirely given, one by the Rev.J.W. Longrigg, M.A., a late chaplain of the Dockyard, and the other by members of the Teesdale family,

1857 The Vicarage is a handsome stone residence standing in its own grounds within the church enclosure, and was erected in 1857. Many years before the erection of this building a limekiln stood on the site.

Prior to the Vicarage being built, the first clergyman, Dr. Kelly, resided in a house in Bush Street, now occupied by the firm of W.T.Smith and Sons, wine and spirit merchants.
The first baptism recorded in the register of the church was that of William Henry Budge, son of George and Harriet Budge, on November 29, 1844. The first baptisms that actually took place within the church walls were on October l, 1848, and were those of Elizabeth Sarah, daughter of William and Jemima Earwaker; Thomas John son of William and Marianne Morris; and Dorothy, daughter of John and Elizabeth Nicholls. The first marriage that was solemnized was by license, on October 3, 1848. The contracting parties were Ann Elizabeth Spriggs, of Pembroke Dock, and James Thomas of Haverfordwest. The officiating clergyman was Dr.Kelly.
It may be interesting to know that Sir William White, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., late Director of Naval Construction, was married in this church to Miss Martin, daughter of a former Master Shipwright of Pembroke Dockyard.

For many years there was a small mission cottage in Pennar, purchased through the instrumentality of the Rev George McHugh, one of the earliest curates in the parish. In this cottage services were held regularly, and were well attended. Later the Rev.F.G.Montague Powell interested himself in getting a large wooden building erected in the garden of the mission cottage, which for a time served its purpose very well as a temporary place of worship, until St.Patrick's Church was erected.
1894 The foundation stone of this church was laid on May 1, 1894, by the late Lady Catherine Allen of Woodfield, mother of the Rev.John Seymour Allen, M.A., who was the Vicar at that time. The total cost of St.Patrick's Church was £2,324. The architects were Messrs. Nicholson and Son,

Hereford, and the contractors Messrs. Davies and Morgan, Pembroke. The site was granted by the War Department. The church was consecrated on July 11, 1893, by the Suffragan Bishop of Swansea.

1903On Saturday, June 13, 1903, Mrs.F.C.Meyrick, wife of Colonel Meyrick, C.B., laid the foundation-stone of St.Teilo's Church near Waterloo, and it was opened for Divine worship on February 9, 1904, the name-day of the old welsh saint, by the Arch deacon of St.David's. This church was built principally with stones removed from Pater Battery, to which reference is made elsewhere. The carting was freely done by Messrs. Brown, of Kingswood, and Messrs. Gibby. The bell was given by Mr.Elijah Howell, of Queen Street East, and was taken from the wreck of a steamship, the Ben Nevis.This mission church will prove a great convenience to Llanion, Waterloo, and the surrounding district. The present Vicar of the parish, which includes the three churches is the Rev. Silam T.Phillips, B.A., B.D., (St.David's College, Lampter), and Rural Dean of Castlemartin. He was appointed on August 31, 1894. He is a zealous clergyman and an energetic worker, and is dilligently assisted by two curates, namely, the Rev.John Titus, B.A., and the Rev. A.E. Lewis , B A.

The exterior has walls of trimmed and dressed limestone a triple ridged roof and a square tower. The interior of the Church with its fifteen arches supporting the roof and tower, consisted of chancel, nave, north and south aisles and vestry with a square tower and later a chiming clock. The columns are of dressed limestone. The original windows were fitted with small squares of tinted glass. The weathercock was fixed to the top of the Tower in 1848. The floors were of concrete with pine pews. The choir sat at the back of the church, children under the tower and an orchestra accompanied the choir and congregation. The original entrance was on the south side was designed without steps. The development on Bush St meant that the majority of the congregation used the smaller door on the north side. This entrance had to be altered and a suitable porch built.
There was a large stove installed for heating in the Chancel.
Mrs Ann Powell was appointed sextoness and carried out those duties for 33 years.

1898 The Parish of Pembroke Dock – Silas T Phillips 1898
St John
Originally every legal document described the church as St John without indicating which St John was meant although it is believed that the inscription on the plate over the foundation stone bore the inscription St John the Evangelist.
The first Churchwardens elected on 12 October 1848 were Mr James Jennings (Chymist & Druggist) and George White.
Patronage of the new benefice was vested in the Crown and the bishop alternatively.

Originally the Church floor was of concrete. The Pews were deal and capable of being fastened to prevent the entry of all but those who rented them. There were no choir stalls in the chancel

1867 In 1867 a building was provided at a cost of £96 9s 4d for Sunday School purposes. This building in King Williams Street later became a warehouse.

1894 The damage done to the west end presumably by an earthquake was repaired and the chancel screen erected – the screen cost £100 and was dedicated on Feb 1st 1894.

1851 The capacity given in the 1851 census of religious buildings was free 500 other 375 and the average congregation 400 + 79 scholars in the morning and 750 + 62 scholars in the evenings.

1857A site for the Vicarage was purchased for £80 in 1857 and a stone residence standing in its own grounds within the Church enclosure was erected. Previously a limekiln stood on the site. The cost was £1100. Until the building of the Vicarage, the Vicar Rev. D Kelly resided in the house now occupied by Mr. John Roberts, Undertaker, in Bush St.

1858A harmonium was purchased was purchased for the Church in 1858 and was played by Miss Adeline Grove. On the building of St Teilo's Mission Church this was moved there.

1860This was replaced in 1860 by an organ. The organ installed in was by Vowles originally made in 1819 and has two manuals and fourteen stops, at present (1998) it is installed in St Patrick's church. It was fitted in the southeast corner of St John's and the choir was moved to that area as well.

1861The Rev. John Nicholas was the first Curate to be appointed in 1861 followed by the Rev. C D Quinland and the Rev. Geo. E. Mc Hugh who lived up in Pennar. He married the daughter of the Chief Constructor at the Royal Dockyard, Mr. Fincham and with the help and patronage of his father-in-law the Rev. Mc Hugh commenced cottage lectures and a Sunday School at Pennar
An attempt was made to provide accommodation for a Sunday School in King William St.(Gas House Lane) in 1867 but with little success.

1878 - The Vicar the Rev. Dr. George Fitzroy Kelly died at the age of 77 and was buried at Llanion Cemetery. He was remembered as a preacher of great ability with an attractive personality. The Pulpit in St John's was provided as a memorial and a tablet affixed to it.
He was succeeded by the Rev. F G Montague Polsell MA. The Rev. A Wilson was Curate

1878The Vicarage was enlarged in 1878

1879 On 16 July, 1879, a faculty was granted for the restoration of the parish church, included the installation of stained glass windows, some by Kempe, a carved pulpit of marble and bath stone, new seating,omamental tile floor covering,a handsome reredos, patent heating apparatus and the building of a new North Porch.

1879On the 3rd of August 1879 wore surplices for the first time and moved from the south aisle to the Chancel.

1880 The Church re-opened on 4 January 1880 after refurbishing which cost of £1500 After the restoration. Weekly Eucharists were introduced and the Infantry Bn., stationed at Llanion Barracks was present having previously attended Sunday morning Service at the Royal Dockyard Chapel. The pew rents had been abolished which meant that more seats were available for the poorer members of the congregation. The Rev. F G Powell resigned and on December 14th the Rev. John Seymour Allen became Vicar. He was related to the Allans of Cesselly

1883 The Schoolroom and Hall by the church was completed in 1883 at a cost of £1300. The design was by Mr. K McAlpin

1884 In 1884 there was a robed choir of forty and the present organ was installed in 1890. It was purchased at a cost of £360 from Messrs Peter Conacher

.Kelly's Directory 1884

The parish church of St. John was built in 1848, at a cost of £3000, Which sum was collected chiefly through the exertions of the Dean of St. David's and other members of the Allen familv : the site, consisting of half an acre, was purchased frnm the Bush estate and coveyed to the vicar and churchwardens : the church consists of chancel, nave, aisles and vestry, with 1 square tower and chiming clock It is built of finely chiseled limestone, and has seats for 801 persons, so arranged that everyone is within easy hearing of the preacher : the organ, with 14. stops and double manual, is by Vowles : there is a surpliced choir of forty voices : in 1879 the church was beautified and improved ~ internally at a cost of £1500 the alteration comprised ~ stained windows, carved pulpit of marble and Bath stone, new seating, ornamental tile flooring, a handsome reredos and patent heating apparatus : the moneyvas borrowed by the Rev. F. G.M Powell, vicar, and repaid partly by him and partly by` his successor, the Rev. J. Seymour Allen. The Vicarage is a handsome structure of hewn lime stone standing in its own grounds, adjacent to the church, with which the style of architecture harmonizes. The living is a vicarage gross yearly value £370 with house, in the gift alternately of the Crown and the Bishop of the diocese, and held since 188o bv the Rev. John Seymour Allen :MA of Baliol Colleg Oxford, F.R.G.S.Between the vicarage and the church sta.nds the parish room and Sunday school, a very handsome edifice in complete accordance with the church : it ;was built :in 1883 according to the design of `Mr. K. McAlpin C.E. at a cost of £1,300, collected by the present vicar, the Rev. J. Seymour Allen : it consists of .a main room and two class rooms, and is capable of seating .400 Connected with the church is a wooden mission building, at Pennar, with accommodation for 200,here services are carried out almost precisely as at the parish church : it is contemplated to build a new church of limestone here, towards which a fund has been started.

1894The Chancel screen was erected and dedicated on 4th February 1894
Later that year on August 31st saw a new Vicar the Revd Silas Thomas Phillips and the following year saw the first use of the High Altar and the dedication of the new St Patrick's Church. This was also the first year that women became members of the Choir. They were seated in what is now the Lady Chapel

1898 On 1 July, 1898, a faculty was obtained for the erection of a new east window in the parish church, which was dedicated on September 29th 1898

1902The peal of eight bells was installed in 1902 . Much of the cost was raised by public subscription but one was paid for by Rev J W Longrigg MA RN the Dockyard Chaplain and another was given in memory of Joseph Teasdale J P.

On Sunday October 22nd a Service of Thanksgiving was held for Peace on our Coasts on the Sunday after the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar

On 28th April the Rev. Silas Phillips died and on August 19th Rev. David L Prosser became Vicar. He later became Bishop of St David's then Archbishop of Wales.

1915 Daily Eucharist started March 28th

1919After the First World War the old choir vestry was converted into the Lady Chapel and the names of those who died from the Shropshire Regiment are remembered on the oak panelling there. It was dedicated on October 5th 1919. The Choir then used what had been the Clergy Vestry and a new Clergy Vestry was built above the old one.

Memorial Panels on the north side of the Lady Chapel St John's Church

635

Pembroke Dock

To the Glory of God and in Memory of their Comrades especially those who were Confirmed by the Bishop of this Diocese, this screen is dedicated by the Officers and men of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry who went from Bush Camp in this Parish to the Great War 1914-1918

1915 Harry Boycott

1916 Arthur Longmate; David Haddon; William Coombes; Edwin J Herbert; Percy Mackenzie; Victor Leaver; William H Fletcher; Ernest Thomas; Lionel J Morley; Frederick Beech; Harry Bostock; Harold Grice; Frederick Stephens; Alfred H Lowe; Albert Henshall; Samual Hallan; Henry Fleming.

1917 Phillip Preece; William Fox; William Stockton; John W Higgins; George Kniverton; George Brinsley; Joseph N Scudmore; John W Johnson; Henry J Haver; Joseph Cotton; George H Williams; Charles E Burgwin; Edwin Noble; William Carter; Jesse Haynes; James H Green; James Evans; Ernest Cashion; Harry Grimshaw; Edward P Davies; William E Cornes; Charles Ogden; Ernest Breeze; William Southerton; Richard Lloyd; William G P Brown; John W Langford; Walter Crowther; John R Suchon; Gordon Drury; Samual Thompson; George E Lawley; James H Correll.

1918 Cecil Lines; John Richards; William H Richards; George J Turner; John. Taylor; Harry Macdougall; George H Price; Thomas N Brassington; Stanley E Davies; James Maney; Samual Bower; William Kelly; Herbert Goostry; John J Sawyer; William Rimmer; Albert J Johnson; Jeffery Ryder; Harold W Symonds;
George H Roberts; Thomas Francis; Thomas Evans; Clarence J Reynolds; Wallace Taylor; John Brick; James T Walton; Percy Simmonds; William Roberts; George Haynes; Robert Daniels; Richard Woodruff; Charles Oliver; Lewis J Gilbert; Cadwell Anderson; Edward H Owen; George Bloomfield; John T Latham; Walter Warhurst; John Tunsdall; James Norris; John S Josephs; Albert Lewis.

The names are carved on 8 oak panels

Other Memorials
Lewis Davies, who was killed in an attack on pirates on the coast of Borneo on the 7th September 1868 age 21 years 8 months -- Tablet erected by his shipmates - (Presumably buried at sea)

Capt Henry Shawe Jones Late 33rd Reg and Royal Westmorland Militia of Dollandstown Count Meath Ireland
died at Teignmouth Devon March 9th 1867 age 67 years -- remains interned in the Military Cemetary Pembroke Dock

Maria Shawe Jones wife and widow of Capt Henry Shawe Jones
youngest daughter of the late Capt Gilbert Pickering Rudkin of Wells and County Carlow Ireland Late 35 Reg
Died at Clifton Bristol March 11 1895 age 93 years

Henry Shawe Jones Lt 84th Reg
Youngest son of Henry Shawe Jones of Dollandstown County Meath Ireland
born Naples August 1st 1836 died at Pembroke Dock Apr 14th 1864 -- served in the Indian Campaign of 1858 -- severely wounded Burrahpore -- medal

Mjr Conyngham Jones
1st Battalion 60th Royal Rifles of Dollandstown County Meath I

The Roll of Honour

inscribed on the Screen of the Lady Chapel

1914

Oct. 19 Stanley Dier.
" 26. Edward Bowmaker.
" 28. William Lynn Allen.
" 28. Charles George Williams Andrews.
" 28. Alfred Henry Bull.

I915.

May 13. Tom Ashton.
William John McCarthy.
Edward John Beavil.
Arthur Benjamin Stephen Mules.
" 28. William Stephen Chivers.
Aug. 10. Bertie Thomas Ashmore.
" 27 Arthur E. Ridout Thomas.
Sept. I8. Thomas Lloyd.
" 25. Joseph George Watson.
" 28. Thomas John Birmingham
Oct. Albert Edwin Williams.

1 916.

March 13. John Alfred Griffiths
. " 28. Thomas McCloghrie
. " 30. William John Beddoe
May 31 . John Hubert Rogers.
". Albert Victor Searle.
" . George Evans.
July 16. Lewis Canton.
" 26. D. Aubrey Williams.
" 28. Albert Victor Adams.
Sept. 26. George James Rich Saunders.
Nov. 3. Fred Brooks.
" 13. David Edgar Evans.

1917

Jan. 25. William George Hobbs.

Feb,12 John Martin Evans.
March 20. Sidney Thomas Elliott.
" 26. William Arthur Picton.
April 19 Albert S. Lloyd.
J une 7. Frank Manning.
July 9. Reginald George Thomas.
‘’ 16. Samuel George Turner.
Aug. 5. James Wood.
Sept. 12. Albert Hugh Bunt.
" 20. Emest Norris.
" 21 . Frederick J ames Thomas.
Oct. 21. John Mason.
" 30. T. Howard Williams.
Dec. 5. James Edgar Ball.

1918,
Jan. 20. Walter I,. Phelps
" 22. John Clements.
April 2. Thomas Alan.
April 18. Harry Pugh.
" 23. Frederick George Truscott.
May 27 John Henry Dawkins.
" Bertie Theodore Pinniger.
July 7. Frederick James Bunt.
" 20. Albert John Moffatt.
Aug. 21 . Robert Matthew Ingledew Leonard.
Sept. 2. John P. Joseph Phillips.
"17. Gilbert John Jones.
" 26. Edwin Skyrme.
Oct. 4. Stewart Thomas.
" 9. George Price Davies.
" 23. Lewis James Thomas.
Nov. 5. Owen Magall.
" 6. William Jones.
" 10. William George Bevans.
" 25 Henry Lloyd,
Dec. 5. Edward Farrington.
" 27. Frederick James Jones. .

1919
Feb. 26. William John Davies.

Thomas Emment.
Frederick John Scurlock.
Mervyn Williams.

1924Rev. Prosser had been instrumental in organising fundraising in all the Churches through the war years to build a new schoolroom at St Patricks. This was completed in 1924.

In a letter written January 19th 1924 he states that he had recently sold one of the little camp

churches built on War Department ground and vested in himself personally. The highest bid he received was £15 – Was this the one on Bush Camp

In 1926 the Dockyard closed,. Unemployment and depression hit the town many tradesmen left the for other Goverment establisments. The Dockyard Chapel also closed and many of the Choristers transfered to St John's choir.

The Rev. Prosser was followed by the Rev. J Davies whose Scottish Terrier is said to still haunt the Vicarage
He was followed by the Rev. DD Bartlett who served the Church during the Second World War. During that period one of the Air Raid Shelters for the town was the Vicarage basement. After a period of illness he left the town and the Rev J T Morgan who had been Priest in Charge of St Patrick's was appointed Vicar of Pembroke Dock. He had the reputation of being vitriolic and not very tolerent
He was followed by the Rev D J Stevens who had previously been involved with Mission work. After his death the Rev Alan Thomas was appointed Vicar in 1977

Pemhroke Dock, St. John.
A Perpetual Curacy or District Chapelry (Peel Parish)
District assigned out of the parish of St. Mary, Pembroke, by
Order in Council, dated 23rd May, 1884 (Gazetted 3rd June, 1884).
The income of the Incumbent amounts to £291 gross, and consists of the following annual payments- l. £271 received from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
2. £20 paid by the War Office.
N.B.-A sum of ,£ 12 16s., with interest, is payable every year until 1909 to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, dated 4th September, 1878,for £384 for altering and enlarging the Parsonage.

1. 'The £271 consists of
(a) £150 under the Order in Council of 23rd May, 1884, and
(b) £121 annual grant under Order in Council of 27th July, 1863.

2. The £20 is a Rent-charge on the Military Cemetery, and is paid under Deed, dated 28th August, 1860,
3. There are three Curates who are licensed at £120 each.

The buildings are-
The Parish Church with a burial ground about 1 ½ acres in extent, which was closed for burial in 1863.
A piece of land was bought for £50 from thc trustee of the will of Mr. Thomas Meyrick, as a site for the Church, ancl conveyed to the Commissioners for building new Churches on 14th August,1846.
Another piece of land was bought from Mr. Thomas Meyrick for the nominal consideration of 10s., and conveyed by Deed, dated 19th September, 1834.
The present Church was consecrate;d on 29th September, 1848, and the burial ground on 26th September, 1834.
Thc Mission Church of St. Patrick's, Pennar, which was consecrated on 11th July·, 1895, the site of which was conveyed by the War Office on 25th April, 1895.
The Mission Church of St. Teilo, which was licensed on 8th February-, 1904.
The Parsonage, with garden, &c., containing altogether 37 1/2 perches. The site was bought in 1857, by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for £80, aud they also spent £8 10s. on costs of conveyance in the; same year, and £594 0s. 1d. on building the Parsonage. These three sums,

amounting to ,£682 10s. ld., were made up as follows-
(a) £454 given by Bishop Thirlwell in 1855;
(b) £200 grant in the same year out of the Royal Bounty money to meet such gift ;
(c) £32 10s. 1d. interest thereon.
As stated above the, sum of £384 was raised by mortgage in 1878 for altering and enlarging the Parsonage.

I am informecl that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners paid £150 in 1858 and £200 in 1859 from the Gally Knight funds towards the cost of the Parsonage, but I cannot find any record of such grants in the :Annual Reports.

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St Patrick's Pennar (see under Pennar)

Mission Room at Llanreath

The Rev F G M Powell contemplated the building of a Mission Hall at Llanreath. Several open air meetings were held there on summer evenings after Evensong at S John's. Eventually arrangements were made to use a room erected by the Calvanistic Methodists but numbers dwindled and the mission closed.

St Teilo's

The funding of this Church was quite unusual. With the exception of a few free gifts the cost was met by the quarterly offerings of the congregations of St John's and St Patrick's. The Vicar had made an appeal on a pamphlet explaing the proposal for obtaining the funds and the response was such that no fund raising by means of bazaars etc. was necessary. The stone came from the old Pater Battery which was being demolished in the Dockyard at that time and was carted to the site free of charge by Mr Thomas Brown of Kingswood and Mr Joseph Gibby of Bierspool. Questions were asked in Parliament about the material from the Dockyard being used free of cost in the construction of this church. The Church is a small rectangular building with a continous nave and chancel. A lean to at the west end contains the porch and the vestry. It has a small projecting turret set within the gable apex at the west end containing the bell. It is constructed of rubble limestone with red brick dressings and the roofs are of slate. Internally the walls are plastered, ceiling boarded as are the floors. The bell was donated by Mr Elijah Howell of Queen St. It had come from the wreck of the Steam Ship Ben Nevis. A harmonium purchased for St John's Church in 1858 on the building of St Teilo's Mission Church was moved there. It was played by Miss maud thomas. Among the furnishings donated was a communion service by Dr Stamper, cross and vases by his wife and an Alter cloth by Miss Stamper. Candlesticks by Rev Goodenough MA RN alms bags from Mrs Harris, book for the lectern and altar Miss Packe, alms dish Mr and Mrs T Brown, altar desk Mrs Williams, kneeling cushions Mrs Smith and the stove by a lady member of the congregation The Mission Church was consecrated Feb 9th 1904.

1912 February 7th St Teilo's schoolroom opened
In 2003 it was found that the timber in the church was suffering from dry rot and had to be replaced.

The school room was used for services until the work was completed

Bethany Chapel

The first chapel in the town was Bethany, which was erected in 1818. The late Sir John Owen of Orielton granted a little band of Baptists a choice of different portions of ground on his estate on easy terms, whereon to build, on a ninety-nine years' lease, at the nominal rental of ls. per year, with power to claim for themselves or successors for nine hundred and ninety-nine years on the same conditions.Taking advantage of these generous terms, the Baptists commenced the building of their chapel at the west end of High Street, between the entrance into Bufferland and the road leading into Pennar. Having secured the land, the people had a mind to work ' and, with the exception of the masonry and the plastering, the structure was built up by the labour of love; for the woodwork was made and the carting done gratuitously, chiefly by Dockyard men before and after Government hours, as, indeed, was the case in the building of all the early Nonconformist places of worship in the town. Such free labour helped greatly in the erection of the chapels. But even then the cost was not inconsiderable. when it is remembered that a farm labourer's wages seldom amounted to more than 5s. a week and food, with possibly a few perquisites, and a Dockyard shipwright's pay was but £1 4s., it is not easy to imagine at what cost of self-denial each little body of worshippers raised for themselves ' a house of prayer'.

Acc to Mrs Peters
The original Bethany Chapel was smaller than. the present one which was erected later. It was surrounded by a stone wall 7 feet high, with heavy wooden gates, which enclosed a burial ground, where many of the earliest inhabitants of the town were buried. The road by the side of the chapel, sometimes now called Bufferland Lane, was at that time private property, and was owned by Mr.Barclay, schoolmaster. It was shut off from the public by gates at both ends.
The small stream which still meanders slowly at the back of the gardens in Hill Street once flowed almost across the site of Bethany Chapel. This stream lies between the Bush and Orielton estates, though since the early days of Bethany much of its waters have been drained, and its course somewhat diverted.
The first pastor of Bethany Chapel, was the late Rev. Gabriel Devereux, who was a saintly character, and whose ministry was much appreciated and long remembered by many. He died January 12, 1833, at the early age of twenty-six years, and was buried in the graveyard of the chapel. The old building became very dilapidated; it was therefore pulled down and a new structure erected in its place. The new building was extended 4 feet further out than the old one. The grave of the Rev.G. Devereux by this extension became actually enclosed within the chapel walls, and because of this a tablet was placed to his memory above the spot where his remains lie buried.
Some time after Mr.Gabriel Devereux's death the Rev. John Morgan was pastor of Bethany. He was an able and scholarly man, who for a time also conducted an excellent middle-class school He was followed, in 1845, by the late Rev. H. J.Morgan, who was known as a powerful preacher and a strong theologian. He remained here until 1867, when he removed to Milford. After him came the Rev.William Davies. He was a felicitous preacher, and remained eleven years. It was during his pastorate the present chapel was erected.
When the first Bethany Chapel was built, the placing of the windows was left until the last. This was because at the commencement ot its erection the window-tax was in force, but before the building was completed it was repealed. So the fore sightedness of the Baptists in this direction was rewarded.

The foundation stone of the present building was laid by Miss. Rose Reed, daughter of Sir E.J.Reed, K.C.B., M.P in the year 1877, on the morning of the day that the Japanese vessel, the Hei-Yei, was launched at Jacob's Pill. When the chapel was rebuilt, the old lease was yielded to the Ordnance Department, who had taken over the Barrack Hill from the Admiralty in 1830. The Government wanted the approaches kept clear for gun-range, and therefore desired to annex some of the surrounding property, which belonged to Sir John Owen of Orielton. To meet their ends, they offered compensation and lease renewals to all who occupied the land which they required. The old Board of Ordnance stone which marked the boundary of the Government property in the direction of Bethany is still to be seen fixed in the wall which encloses the chapel.
On September 14, 1904, the memorial stones of a new schoolroom were laid, respectively, by Owen Philipps, Esq., Amroth Castle; Mrs. J. D. Jones , Miss (Sketch) Edwards, Mr . William Evans, Mr . John Edwards, and Mr.Joseph Llewellyn. Moreover, the chapel itself is about to be renovated, and to be fitted with increased accommodation, and also with an organ chamber.
The present minister of Bethany Chapel is the Rev.J.D.Jones. He is a native of this county, but went at an early age to Glamorganshire, where after a time he became a candidate for the ministry. He studied for four years at Haverfordwest College. He first settled in Swansea. In 1880 he accepted the unanimous invitation of Bethany Church to become its minister, and there for nearly quarter of a century he has laboured with much acceptance and success.

Rev R C Roberts in his Baptist Historical Sketches
There was no Baptist Chapel nearer than Haverfordwest or Molleston, so originally the Baptist congregation hired a room in Front Street, where prayer meetings and preaching services were conducted until a suitable permanent place could be secured. They, however, experienced some difficulty in obtaining an eligible site, as the gentleman who owned a greater part of the land appeared to have no sympathy with Nonconformists. But this difficulty proved to them a blessing in disguise, for Sir John Owen, of Orielton, whose estate adjoined, granted them a suitable site on an elevated spot, where the present Chapel stands. No time was lost in setting to work, and in 1818, Bethany, the first Nonconformist Chapel in the town and neighbourhood was erected. In that same year the church was constitutionally formed, and also admitted into the Association. On June I3th, 1818, the Chapel was opened for Divine worship, but remained two years without a settled pastor. In 1821, the Church invited Mr. Rees Gibbon, a student from Bristol College to the pastorate. Mr. Gibbon, who was a native of Cwmfelin, Carmarthenshire, was a young man of eminent abilities, and this infant Church anticipated the enjoyment of his services for many years. But his pastorate was brief. He removed to Hav erfordwest, then to Carmar then, where he conducted a grammar school for some time, and at the death'of that eminent Welsh author and preacher Rev. Titus Lewis, he succeeded him as the pastor of Taber nacle Welsh Baptist Church, Carmarthen. Mr. Gibbon, however, died at the early age of 33 years, to the profound regret of his Church and the Denomination in West Wales.
On August 13th, I827, a young man named Thomas Davies, originally a member of Rev. Rees Gibbon's Church at Carmarthen, was ordained his successor at Bethany. But after only one year's ministry here he accepted the pastoral charge of the newly formed Baptist Church, Commercial Street, Newport, Monmouthshire. His effective earthly ministry ceased in 1830 by the ruthless hand of death.
At the strong recommendation of Rev. Shem Evans, Milford, the Church now invited Mr. Gabriel Dewereux, a native of Wolfsdale, in the county, to the pastorate. He was ordained April 17th, 1829. A young man of great ability, fine diction, good memory, rich in Scripture and Theologic lore. He devoted his fine energies to the promotion ot his Master's cause in Pembroke Dock." The Rev. G. Dewereux appears also to have been one of the prime movers in establishing a Baptist Church in the town of Pembroke, But in the mysterious Providence of God, consumption was permitted subtly to lay hold of him, and sieze him as its vic tim, and in January, 1833, at the early age of 26 years, he

exchanged his earthly toil for his heavenly rest. His mortal remains were tenderly laid until the resurrection morn in the ground on which the vestibule of Bethany Chapel now stands.
This saintly minister was succeeded in the pastorate by Mr., J. H. Morgan, a student from Bradford College. He was ordained in 1834, and after ten years' labour here re moved to Caerwent, Monmouthshire. The Reverend gentleman is described to have been physically, intellectually and morally a strong man. Towards the close of his ministry a number of members left, and formed the Church known today as Bethel Baptist Church, Bush Street, Pembroke Dock.
The vacancy in the pastorate was not long ere it was again filled. In 1845 the Rev. H. J. Morgan settled here as minister. Some of the older member of our Churches, who often sat under his ministry, have represented him to us as a great pulpit orator, his sermons being the result of profound study and extensive reading, with a powerfully impressive delivery. It was characteristic of him, when he took part in any public meetings he always insisted on speaking before nine o'clock in the evening, as he had strong objection to late services, believing that every one should be in his own home at that hour. In 1867, he resigned his charge after labouring at Bethany twelve years.
The Rev. Morgan completed the census returns for this chapel in 1851 and recorded that there were 150 free places and 441 others, the average congregation being 300+108 scholars in the morning 130 scholars in the aftemoon and 450 in the evening He also records that there was a great deal of sickness among the congregation at that time.

According to Findlay in 1875 the Chapel was a very plain building showing outward signs of delapidation accomodating 600

Not many months elapsed and the Rev. William Davies removed trom Merthyr to become the next pastor of this Church. Like his predecessors he was no novice in his work. His sermons, beautiful in thought, and full of pathos in delivery, were much enjoyed by his people.
It was during his ministry in 1877 that the old Chapel was taken down, and a new one erected, half the cost of the contract being raised when the memorial stones were laid. Mr Davies resigned in 1879, after a ministry of eleven years.
We now come to the ministry of the Rev.J D Jones who, after a pastorate of nearly four years at Carmarthen Road Baptist Church, Swausea, commenced his ministry at Bethany, Pembroke Dock, on the first Sunday in April, I880 Its due to him that the success with encouraging growth of the Church and the Sunday School-necessitating increasing accommodation, involving an outlay· of £3,000

Acc to .Kelly’s Directory 1884
Bethany Baptist chapel, High street, will seat about 600 In 1904 the schoolroom became to small and the chapel needed reseating. A new schoolroom was built capable of accommodating 650. The interior of the Chapel was re- arranged, a gallery was fitted all round, and the old ceiling removed. The Organ and choir were moved to the gallery behing the pulpit. In 1905 the average congregation was 650 with over 300 children attending Sunday school.

Albany Square Congregational Chapel

A few years ago an old sail-loft in the Front Street was taken to carry on mission work in that part of the town, where much good is being done. In connection with the work, Miss. Barret, Mr. John Green, and others, deeply interested themselves, and their efforts are greatly appreciated by the people dwelling in that neighbourhood.

When the Dockyard was transferred from Milford, half a dozen Congregationalists, who had come up from that town, met in a room in the Front Street to hold their services, and once every month went into Pembroke to receive the Sacrament from an ordained minister of that place; but seeing that the Baptists and Wesleyans had built churches of their own, the Congregationalists set their minds on erecting a chapel.
As there was some difficulty in obtaining land for the purpose of building a place of worship, two cottages which belonged to a Mr.Wilkins, of Llanbwm, were secured in North Brewery Street. Here the new owners proceeded to erect a small chapel in the gardens. On Good Friday in the year 1824 this place of worship, which they called the Tabernacle, was opened. The Congregationalists had invited the Rev. Thomas Williams of Neuaddlwyd, to become their first minister. Owing to the debt on the building, the cause at the outset was not very prosperous, and their minister was not even 'passing rich on forty pounds a year', for the stipend that he received was only £39 per annum.
The Sunday School was held in the Chapel. Music for the services was provide by Mr Thomas Rowe; violin, Michael Morgan, cello; and George Gibbs, double bass.

Following this minister came the Rev. Mr.Lewis, who was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Williams, of Merrivale, Templeton, known generally as the Rev. Thomas Williams the second. This minister was the father of the late B.T.Williams, Esq., Q.C., County Court Judge, Carmarthen.

In 1851 the capacity was free 36 other 516 with an average congregation of 200 + 60 scholars in the morning and 300 in the evening. Charles Sumpter was the Deacon
This was the first chapel to have an organ, which was installed in the 1860’s

After a few years the Tabernacle was enlarged by removing one of the sides of the building and making it wider, so that, literally it was 'as broad as it was long.' Still the congregation became too large for the increased accommodation, and, after much prayerful thought as to the advisability of erecting a more commodious church, they decided to do so.

It needed much deliberation to arrive at this decision, for a debt of £140 still remained on the Tabernacle. However, they purchased a piece of leasehold property from Thomas Meyrick, Esq. for the term of ninety-nine years, for which they paid £561.
This piece of ground consisted of the house once occupied by the late Mr.Propert, J.P., and a portion of adjoining ground. Where the chapel now stands originally grew trees and plants, which formed Mr. Propert's orchard, and which opened out to Albion Square by a wooden door.
The cost of erecting this new place of worship, the Albion Square Congregational Church, was £3,940, which included the fees of the architect and clerk of works and legal and other expense~.
The foundation-stone of the present handsome building was laid on June 28, 1865, by Mrs.Jenkins, of London, in the presence of a large assembly, including the Mayors of Haverfordwest, Tenby and Pembroke. The architect, R.C.Sutton, Esq., presented Mrs. Jenkins with a handsome silver trowel with which to lay the stone. In a prepared cavity beneath the foundation-stone was placed a bottle containing a copy of the Patriot and the Christian World, together with a few coins and documents of Church matters.
The chapel was opened for public worship on Friday, June 28, 1867. The late Rev.E.Paxton Hood preached in the morning and evening, and the Rev.D.Anthony, B.A., then of Tenby in the afternoon.
Still within the memory of some of the oldest members of the church is the ministry of the late Rev.Eliakim Shadrach, who was the pastor at the time the present chapel was built. He was a saintly man and an excellent preacher, and was much beloved by his people. On the north wall of Albion Square Chapel is fixed a tablet to his memory, on which the following words are inscribecl:

In Remembrance of THE REV. E. L. SHADRACH,

For forty years a faithful Minister of Jesus Christ.
Was ordained at Doncaster in the year 1829. After a short period he removed to Aberystwyth , and was co-pastor with his father, the late Rev.A.Shadrach, for six years. In the year 1835 he removed to Dursley, where he laboured with great acceptance for twenty-two vears. In the year 1857 he commenced his ministry at the Tabernacle, Pembroke Dock, where he successfully discharged the duties of the pastorate twelve years. During his ministry this Chapel was erected, in which he preached for nearly two years. After a short ill ness he fell asleep in Jesus, April 8th, 1860 aged 64 years. To perpetuate his memory the church and congreation have erected this Tablet.

Following Mr Shadrach came the late Rev.Dr Davies and the Rev J R Webster.
The present pastor ot Albion Square Church is the Rev. J E Griffiths who was born at Neath. In 1867 Mr.Griffiths entered Bala know Bala Bangor- College, where he had a verv successful course and obtained a first class diploma. In 1870 he entered his first pastorate, at Vochriw near Merthyr. In 1877 he removed to Lion Street Congregational Church, Blaenavon, where remained until August, 1886, when he commenced his present ministry at Albion Square Chapel, and since that time has ably, faithfully, and consistently preached the Gospel in that place. During his pastorate he has had the satisfact ion of seeing the extinction of the chapel building debt. Special services were held on the occasion, from Sunday, June 18, to Wednesday, June 21, 1899. On that day a big social tea took place, which was followed in the evening by a meeting at which Mr.Isaac Samuel, who was at that time treasurer of the church, announced that the whole of the debt had been completely cleared off. This debt, since the year 1865, had by accumulation of interest and incidental expenses increased to the sum of £6,389.13s.

In 1875 it was described as one of the most handsome and commodious edifices in the town. An exceedingly fine window immediately above the entrance attracts universal notice and admiration. The internal fittings are of the most elaborate kind. The roof is very lofty, and supported by fine wrought iron pillars running above the galleries, which are large and capacious. It will accommodate nearly 1500 persons and possesses a rich toned organ. Among those who preached at this chapel was General W Boothe of the Salvation Army.

During the latter part of 1897, Albion Square Church was closed for renovation, and at the same time a splendid new organ, made by Messrs. P.Conacher and Co., of Huddersfield, was erected in the north end of the building; the old one had previously stood near the south wall. A platform was also made below the pulpit for the choir. The cost of the new organ and renovation combined was £700; the organ alone cost £432. The talented organist is Mr.William G.Phelps, of Laws Street North.
The church has sittings for 1,350 people, but has held upon special occasions 1,500. The improvements were completed , and it was re-opened for Divine worship, on February 9, 1898.

Amongst the many zealous workers in Albion Square Chapel,
Special reference must be made to the late Mr.James Hancock, Mr.Richard Allen, and Mr.Joseph Lewis, who were truly pillars of the church; also to the late Mr.John James, who passed away at the advanced age of eighty-seven. He was foremost in every good movement connected with the cause, and was the senior deacon for many years. Mr.I.Samuel and Mr.H.Pinch, who are still living, have also done much good work in connection with the church.

Acc/to Kelly's Directory 1884
The Congregational chapel, Albion square, erected in 1865 is a splendid building, the internal fittings being of the most elaborate kind: the roof is very lofty, and is supported by fine wrought

iron pillars

The old Chapel was for a period used as a public hall, and later as a Salvation Army Barracks. It was torn down in 1904 to make way for housing , the fate which met its successor in the 1990's

Records available include births and baptisms 1825-37 PRO London (The original Tabernacle in Pembroke was formed in 1691 as a branch of Albany St Thomas Green Haverfordwest and some records go back to that date)

Meyrich St Congregationalists

In 1843 a dissension arose amongst the Congregationalists worshipping at the Tabernacle, and some of the members decided to separate themselves from the mother church. They obtained a piece of land in Meyrick Street South whereon to build another chapel.
The foundation-stone was laid on February 12, 1851, by W.F. Moart, Esq., London, and the church was opened on Wednesday, December 3, 1852, when special services were held. The Rev. J.D.Davies, of Albany Chapel, London, preached in the morning, and the Rev.D.Rees, of Llanelly, in the evening of the day. The services were continued on the following Sunday, December 7, when the Rev.J.D.Davies again preached.
The chapel was renovated in November, 1889. The first minister of Upper Meyrick Street Chapel was the late Rev. Josephus Williams, who prior to his pastorate in this place of worship had been minister of the old Tabernacle, Albion Square. Mr. Williams was an able minister and a man very remarkable for the extent of his general information. He could speak at length on any subject. He was followed by the Rev.Mr.Ramsay, who was an eloquent speaker, but he remained only about two years. After him came the Rev.Charles Goward, who was a sound preacher, a good man, and thoroughly devoted to his work.
The present pastor is the Rev.W.A.Edwards, who was born at . Aberdare, Glamorganshire. He studied at Brecon College. He has been minister of Meyrick Street Church for over thirty years successively, and, being so long associated with the people, has made for himself many friends. Mr.Edwards is a man of wide read ing, and is well versed in geology and astronomy.

St Mary's RC Church

Roman Catholic St Mary's Church Meyrick St

It was started in 1846 due to the work of Rev. Father Lewis who was from Williamston. Previously there had been since 1840 a large number of Irish immigrants settling in Pembroke Dock who had come over with the start of Irish Mail Boats to Hobbs Point. He was first Roman Catholic priest who lived in the town and it was his custom to preach on Sunday afternoons in the open air at the top of Pembroke Street. Mainly by his efforts St.Mary's Church was erected in North Meyrick Street during the years 1845 and 1847. A private house had been in King St had been rented to meet and hold services in but the need for a church was felt greatly. A piece of land was leased from the Bush Estate in 1846 and work started. It was dedicated August 29th 1847 capacity 150 +30 standing ,average attendance 110 in the morning and 50 in the afternoon according to the priest Rev. Maybury The original church was much smaller than the present building and was enlarged and renovated in 1862 by the Rev. Father Oliver Murphy. The original Church only extended as far as the present altar rails. At the same time the altar was replaced with a stone one and the Sacristry was built. A large mission room attached to the church on the north side was built in the early 1900's.

The church was dedicated on Thursday, August 29, 1847, and on the occasion the Rev.Father PMcDonnel gave a special address in the evening to a crowded congregation. The church, which stands in its own grounds was enlarged and renovated by the untiring zeal of the Rev.Father Oliver Murphy, who succeeded the Rev.Father Lewis.

On the walls of St.Mary's Church hangs a memorial tablet to a lady who was buried within the building. The tablet bears the following inscription:
Sacred to the Memory of ANN MARTHA DARBY ,
The beloved wife of ABR.AHAN DARBY RN .
She was born May l6th, 1814 and died March 2nd, 1849, and was ill four years.
Her body lies beneath.
The funeral of this lady was the first that took place in the town according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. It was on March 9, 1849. The procession solemnly march ed through the streets of the town from the house, which is said to have been in Llanion Terrace, to the church, and was accompanied by the two priests (the Rev.Father Lewis, and the Rev.Thomas Sick, from St.Bernard's Monastery) and two acolytes. The body, covered by a pall, was borne by six naval officers, wearing mourning scarves and hat-bands, assisted by the deceased lady's three medical attendants, who also wore deepest mourning. Large numbers of people followed the procession with marked respect. The body was brought into the chapel, and there laid to rest. An extempore address, given by the Rev.Thomas Sick, was intently listened to, and made a deep impression on his congregation. The building was crowded almost to suffocation.
The Rev.Father Murphy came as a young and genial priest to Pembroke Dock from Kilkenny in the year 1850, and after forty-four years of residence in the town he passed into rest, March 14, 1894, having borne an unblemished character, and won the good feelings, not only of his own flock, but of the whole of the townspeople. In what esteem he was held was shown on the day of his funeral. His mortal remains, by special permission granted by the Home Secretary, were interred in the adjoining church grounds: Amidst a huge concourse of people, his body was borne to its last resting-place by the sailors of H.M.S.Rupert, port guardship at that time in Milford Haven. The band of the Welsh regiment played the Dead March in Saul. So large was the crowd on the occasion of this good man's funeral that at least two people died from the results of the crush. On the headstone which marks the grave of the Rev.Father Murphy, are these words:

In Affectionate Rememberance of ThE REV. FATHER OLIVER MURPHY
Born at Kilkenny, l7th March,l825. Ordained priest at Kilkenny, May, 1850.
Pastor at St.Mary's Catholic Church, Pembroke Dock from 1850 until his death, l4th March,l894.
R.I.P. De Profundis. 'Eternal rest give unto him, 0 Lord, and 1et perpetual light shine upon him'.

1900 The officiating and resident priest of St.Mary's Roman Catholic Church is the Very Rev.DeanV.J.Kelly. He came to Pembroke Dock February, 1900. The Dean is a cultured writer and scholar. He studied at Ushaw College, Durham, and at the English College, Rome.

1875 It was described in 1875 by Findley as a chapel and a small stone edifice which could accommodate between 200 and 300.
1884 Kelly’s Directory 1884The Catholic church, Meyrick street, dedicated to St Mary, is a commodious building of stone, erected in 1846, by the late Rev. Father Lewis; and in 1862; the Rev Oliver Murphy, the present priest, enlarged the church, and thoroughly· renovated it, at a cost of

over £300, and it will now seat about 350.

It was started in 1846 due to the work of Rev. Father Lewis who was from Williamston. Previously there had been since 1840 a large number of Irish immigrants settling in Pembroke Dock who had come over with the start of Irish Mail Boats to Hobbs Point. A private house had been in King St had been rented to meet and hold services in but the need for a church was felt greatly. A piece of land was leased from the Bush Estate in 1846 and work started. It was dedicated August 29th 1847 capacity 150 +30 standing ,average attendance 110 in the morning and 50 in the afternoon according to the priest Rev. Maybury The original church was much smaller than the present building and was enlarged and renovated in 1862 by the Rev. Father Oliver Murphy. The original Church only extended as far as the present altar rails. At the same time the altar was replaced with a stone one and the Sacristry was built. A large mission room attached to the church on the north side was built in the early 1900's.

The Dockyard Chapel

The first Services were held on the frigate Lapwing which had been run aground and was used as offices and storerooms. Up to about 1820 these were conducted by the Vicar of Pembroke. After this ship was broken up in 1828 the Services were held in a wooden building but the increase in the numbers made it imperative that a larger building be constructed. The site chosen was in the north east corner of the Yard and work started in 1831. Consideration was given to future installation of heating by banking up the site before constructing the building. The design was very plain with very large windows. The three west doors are approached by two flights of steps. The interior had a gallery on each side and at the west end, the main floor had a nave, two side aisles, chancel with choir stalls and a sanctury in a recess. It was capable of seating 1100. Most of the pews were box pews with doors. The reading desk was a two decker, the Chaplain reading the prayers from the upper box and the clerk leading the responses from the lower. The pulpit was very high, reached by a winding staircase and when in it the preacher was at the same height as the gallery. Up till 1857 it was the custom for the Chaplain to read the prayers in a white surplice and during the singing of the psalm before the sermon change into a black cassock to preach. Right from the very beginning the Chapel was renowned for its choir, and sang at the visit of the Duke of Clarence in 1827. The choir occupied the west end gallery and in 1836 an organ was installed in this gallery. A large painting representing a dove descending from the clouds towards a chalice obscured the east window. In later years a stain glass window replaced this painting.

It was expected that the marines and Dockyard Policemen not on duty marched to the chapel every Sunday morning as well as the crews the "Royal Sovereign" and the Irish Mail steamers in harbour. All Dockyard apprentices were expected to attend and after the opening of the National School the Master, Mistress, and pupil teachers. In the early days of the Sunday school held in the national school all the pupils after attending Sunday school were marched down to the chapel for the morning service.

In 1844 Mr William Edye Master shipwright drew up plans for landscaping the grounds around the Chapel with trees and shrubs.

A Coat of Arms belonging to the yacht Royal Sovereign was affixed to the west gallery in 1850 when that yacht formerly the Royal Yacht of William IV was broken up. The bell was taken from the captured Spanish cruiser El Phoenix (renamed Gibralter) It appears that the building was never actually consecrated during the time it was used by the Admiralty but it is said this omission was rectified in 1927 but no trace can be found

According to the census of Religious Buildings in 1851 the Dockyard Chapel could accommodate 800. This census also lists it as not being consecrated or licensed with an average attendance of 250 in the morning and 100 in the afternoon. The Chaplain of Her Majesty's Dockyard was J H Mallet

.A Tablet in memory of Edward Laws who died in 1854 was placed on the south wall. This was destroyed in the 1970's
Gas lighting was installed in 1874 and the afternoon services replaced by evening services.
A small font was installed at the entrance to the south aisle in 1875

A Description of 1875
A spacious stone building. It is entered by 3 doors at the Westem end which are approached by flights of stone steps. Above the centre entrance is a small square set tower having a hemispherical summit surmounted by a cross within is one small bell. The church consists of a nave, a singularly small chancel, side aisles and galleries. In the west gallery there is a fine organ in front of which the members of the choir sit. The interior has an exceedingly neat and pleasing appearance, the roof is lofty and having a large flat ceiling unsupported by pillars, it is well worthy of attention. Above the communion table, and covering the east window is a handsome painted screen, its subject intended to be emblematical of Christianity. There is also a handsome pulpit reached by a winding staircase and balustrade. There is one tablet affixed to the south wall.

.Kelly's Directory 1884
The Dockyard church is a plain building, erected inside the walls of the Royal dockyard, and consisting of a small chancel, nave, aisles, with galleries, the west gallery containing a fine organ : above the centre entrance is a small square tower, surmounted by a cross : the church was built for the officers and workmen of the dockyard, for whom seats were' appropriated in the area : the north and south galleries areset apart for the sailors and soldiers of the garrison , the public are permitted to attend any of the services , there are seats for about 1100 persons. The Rev. Fredrick William Nickoll M.A. is the chaplain, appointed in 1881
From 1885 onwards various alterations to the internal arrangements took place and included reducing the height of the pulpit, doing away with the clerk leading the responses, panels on which were painted the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer were removed. The Choir and organ moved to the main body of the church, galleries shortened and pews removed and replace.
While Captain Kelly was Superintendent of the Yard the Training Ship "Atlanta" which had originally been built in Pembroke Dockyard was lost at sea with a tremendous loss of life and a collection was organised for a memorial window to those lost. £75 was raised by Mrs Kelly in the Yard and a stain glass window was installed at the east end of the Chapel depicting Christ in the ship rebuking the wind and saying "Peace be still" at the base was the dedication "To the Officers and ship's Company H.M.S. "Atalanta" Perished A.D., 1879 in 1887.
NB This window was removed at the closing of the Dockyard and all trace lost.
Acc to The Parish of Pembroke Dock – Silas T Phillips 1898
Dockyard Chapel
As a Government building it neither secures nor claims episcopal oversight and consiquently has never been consecrated. Baptisms celebated there, were registered in the Parish Church Register.

Electric light was introduced in 1905 and all gas fittings removed.

Frank Owen remembered the Chapel
Situated at the east end of the Royal Dockyard , standing in its own grounds and approached from the corner of Commercial Row stood the Royal Dockyard Church. It could be easily identified from sea or land by the domed tower at its west end. The Church stood at the end of the Senior Officers Houses and was approached by a road flanked by high trees. This road terminated in a wide forecourt presenting a tall building with wide steps which led to the bell Tower and the entrance. here , right up to the closure of the Dockyard Mr. Lewis would welcome you with dignity and

present you with your hymn book and psalter --- this between his duties as verger and Bell Ringer. The church possessed only one bell, as apposed to St John's which had eight. The building was always refered to as a church but in some quarters is only recognized as a chapel and not consecrated.
The last resident Royal Naval Chaplain was the Rev. R D Gilbertson MA whose father was well known in Pembroke as a solicitor and clerk to the Castlemartin Division which covered an area from Angle to Penally. Understandably, most of those who worshiped at the Church were associated with the Dockyard and on Sunday mornings , the front rows were occupied by uniformed officers of the Royal Navy, the Resident Officers and their families. The remainder of the congregation consisted of the lower ranks and various officials of the civilian branches seated strictly according to rank. This may sound rather snooty but the Dockyard boasted some of the finest craftsmen in the country and there was enormous pride attached to a man's craft or trade.
When all were assembled there would be heard the stirring sound of the band of the resident battalion which was stationed at Llanion Barracks. Led by the Drum Major and to the tune of its Regimental march the detachment detailed for Church parade would march with pride along the Avenue then enter the Church and occupy the pews at either side, towards the rear to allow for reassembly after the service. The band would be in the balcony and play for the service, accompanied by the civilian organist and by instrumentalists who were associated with the choir.
The choir was made up of many of the most talented vocalists and musicians in the area under their Choir Master , Mr. Thomas Handcock of Cheriton House , Water st. Mr. Hancock was an imposing gentleman of great personality and musical genius , Stocky with wild hair and goatee beard, he controlled his choir with a baton of iron. Known as "T G" he inspected applicants for the choir, tested them and then gave them a trial run. Boys on acceptance were paid 2s and 6d per quarter - It worked out that if a boy gave 1d per service for the collection, he just about broke even at the end of the quarter but if he spent his money on Mrs Rogers home made toffee on the way to Church then he had to be well practised in the art of shaking the collection bag to give the impression that he had dropped in a few coins.
Although Mr. Hancock was Organist and Choirmaster, other talented musicians, Mr. Reginald Calver, Mr. Frank James and Miss Ivy Lewis -- all first class organists, assisted him. There were also a number of ladies choristers.
At the closing of the Dockyard and the Church all these fine trained choristers were in great demand and invited to join the choirs of other churches and other denominations carrying on the traditions which they had leamed.
Later the building became the Garrison Theatre and even later a Motor Museum. Now part of the Enterprise Zone and plans are being submitted to turn it into a warehouse.
NB It was always said that if you wanted promotion in the Yard you had to regularly attend the Church (or Chapel) that your supervisor attended.

Gilgal Baptist Chapel, Pennar (see under Pennar)

Wesley Chapel Pennar (see under Pennar

Trinity Wesley Chapel, Pembroke Ferry

In the 1870's some of the Wesleyans again commenced regular services, and formed a society at Pembroke Ferry
Mr.W.Lawrence, of Queen Street East, had the interest of the work at this place greatly at heart, and by his unwearied efforts the present little place of worship, Trinity Chapel, was built at a cost, exclusive of the school-room, of £170.
The corner-stones of this chapel were laid on November 10, 1879, by the late Mrs. Evans, of Trinity Wharf, Mrs.W.Lawrence, Miss. Trayler, and Miss Green, each lady giving a donation of £5.

The late Mr.Ladd was the architect, and the late Nr.Thomas Thomas, of Queen Street East, was the builder.
The first service was held in the chapel on August 12, 1880. The sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev.Josiah Cox, who was at that time superintendent of Tenby Circuit.
The late Mr.Lawrence, superintended the good work carried on at Trinity Chapel for many years, and gained for himself the title of 'the Bishop of tne Ferry,' by which name he is still affectionaly remembered by very many.
He was succeeded by Mr.Miller, who during his time did much good work then Mr.Roblin.

At the March Quarterly meeting of the Pembroke Wesleyan Circuit-. in 1878 four men, W. Lawrence, G.T. Davies, W.G. Copplestone -and W Dawkins, were instructed "to select a site and make the necessary- preliminary enquiries as to .ground: rent; with .a view to building. a chapel .at Pembroke Ferry, the present place of worship being . small and inconvenient" . They were to report back but no further action was taken until 1879 . In 1878 the membership was recorded at 12.

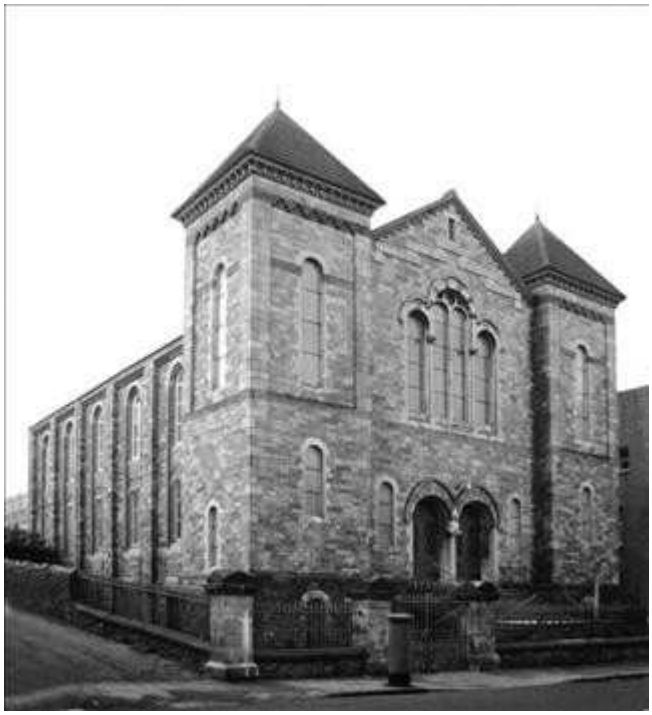
A cottage had been opened for the purposes of public services and Sunday School previously but it was damp and considered unsuitable. The congregation became affiliated to the Wesleyian Methodist Society of Pembroke Dock and a fund was started to raise money to build a chapel. The building cost £176. The plans were prepared by Mr. Ladd the cost was cut to the bare minimum even to the extent that no money was to be spent on flooring etc. in the lower part of the building. The plans had to be altered by reducing the length to avoid interference with other buildings adjacent. Mr. W John agreed to do all woodwork.
The building was registered for public worship on 20th July 1880 and the official opening was on Wednesday 4th August 1880 when Rev. J Cox of Tenby preached
In November 1880 work was started on completing the lower room as a schoolroom.
In 1920 the freehold was purchased for £5 plus £2 . 10. 0d solicitors and auctioneers fee.
The first woman trustee was Constance Hughes in 1940
Electricity was installed in 1969, in 1989 the Chapel was re-roofed and the next year the interior was renovated including two new windows being installed.

Gershom Calvanistic Methodist

In 1837 some of the members and adherents of the West Gate Church, Pembroke, who resided at Pembroke Dock began to hold services in a private house belonging to one of their number in Market Street, and afterwards in a large room in Melville Street. These services were conducted alternately by the Rev.John Davies, of Mead Lodge, and the Rev.William Powell, of Pembroke. Steps, however, were taken to build a chapel, and a site was obtained in Queen Street East. The responsibility of this undertaking fell chiefly on the Rev.John Davies, who was appointed in 1835 home missionary for Pembroke and its neighbourhood by the South Wales Association of the Calvinistic Methodist.
This chapel, which is known as Gershom, was opened on Christmas day, 1838. It was a quaint little building, standing a short distance off from the street, with, to the modern eye, a somewhat strange arrangement of pews. In 1844 Mr.Davies became its recognised and settled minister. He remained at Pembroke Dock until 1852 and was most faithful in his labours. After his removal, he served various churches, and died at Newport, Monmouthshire, 1870.
Early in 1853 the Rev. Lewis Evans became pastor of the church, and faithfully fulfilled this duty for nearly eleven years. He died October, 1863. The congregation, who mourned the loss of a Christian minister, placed a tablet to his memory on the south wall of St.Andrew's Chapel, which bears the following inscription:
In Memory o f
THE LATE REV . LEWIS EVANS ,

who presided over this Church during a period of eleven years and entered into his rest October l6th, 1863 aged 41 years.
This Tablet is erected by the church and congregation aided by his brother ministers, as a token of the love and esteem which they cherish for him. In life he was faithful, diligent, and blameless, always abounding in the work of the Lord; and in death he was more than conqueror, through Him that loved him and gave Himself for him: changing the cross for the crown, and the sword for the palm of victory.

When St.Andrew's chapel was built, this memorial was removed from the oId chapel, and placed on the south end wall of the new place of worship.
The Rev.William Evans, M.A. commenced his labours on January l, 1865, having previously served at St.John's Church, Runcorn, for nearly two years and a half.
The Rev. William Evans is a native of Glamorganshire, and is the arandson of the late venerable William Evans, of Tonyrefail, a name that is known and honoured throughout Wales. This much revered and good man died in 1891 at the great age of ninety six. His grandson was educated for the ministry at Swansea, the University of Glasgow, and Cheshunt College. He matriculated in London in 1855, obtained one of Dr.Williams' scholarships in 1857, graduated B.A. in 1860, and M.A. In 1861.



The original meetings were held in the school room at Mr Allan’s house three nights a week and also a Sunday school. Sunday Services were then held in a room of Mr George Morgan’s house in Market St. In 1837 a long room was taken by Rev John Davies in the Melville Hotel in Melville St.but the congregations had increased to such an extent that it was decided to build a Chapel. situated in Queen Street East. Members of the congregation supplied much of the labour and it was opened on Christmas day 1838. Like many of the other early chapels it had a fine orchestra which included violins, double bass, flutes and clarionets. There was also a fine choir. Members from this chapel also carried out missionary work and help found the Zion Chapel in Neyland.
This chapel was then found to be too small and work started to build a new Chapel St Andrew’s

St Andrew’s

Calvanistic Methodist -- now United Reform

Andrews Calvanistic Methodist

Soon after Mr.Evans' settlement it was decided to erect a larger place of worship. Accordingly, St.Andrew's Chapel was built. The foundation-stone of this beautiful church, which is built in the Italian style, was laid in August, 1865, by Mrs. Ezra Roberts, wife of one of the firm of Davies and Roberts, who constructed the Pembroke and Tenby Railway. The chapel was opened in November, 1866. Mr.Evans continued his ministry at St.Andrew's until 1875; when he removed to Aberystwyth, where he remained six years as pastor of the English Calvanistic Church. During his absence the Rev.John H.Griffiths, M.A., officiated as minister for the greater part of the time. He is now in the United States of America.

The Rev.W.Evans, M.A., returned to his former sphere at Pembroke

Dock in April, 1881, and continued to faithfully serve St Andrew's Church as minister until he resigned the pastorate, preaching his farewell sermon on the evening of Christmas Day, 1904. Mr.Evans has, however, signified his intention of still identifying himself closely with the work, particulary in connection with the small Calvinistic Chapel at Llanreath.

Evans is widely and worthily known as a scholar, and has written two or three books. He has occupied most of the places of honour in his church, and was appointed Moderator in 1897.

At the south end of St.Andrew's Chapel is a very beautiful stained-glass window representing the Prodigal Son meeting his Father. This window was given in 1882 by the late Captain Cocks, who attended this place of worship. In addition to the tablet raised in remembrance of the Rev. Lewis Evans, there is a brass ' memorial tablet placed on the walls to the late Mr.James Owen.

On it these words are engraved:

In Memcry of

JAMES OWEN, R.C.N.C,

A Member and Office-bearer of this Church, who died 20th June, 1902, aged 55 years.

Erected by the Officrs of the Chief Constructor's Department, H.M.Dockyard, as a mark of respect and esteem.

During the latter part of the past year another tablet has been placed in this chapel:

In Loving memory of JAMES DAVIES ,

For many years a Member and Deacon of this Church, and a faithful Sunday school Superintendent, Who died 28th September, 1900 aged 61.

This Tablet is erected by his two daughters.

The organ was built in 1896. The organist is Miiss.Gertrude Webb, of Bush Street, who is a young lady of much musical ability.

Originally a chapel was built in 1837 called Gershom. This was then found to be too small and then in 1866 a new chapel was built on the present site. The foundation stone was laid by Mrs Roberts wife of Ezra Roberts a Railway Contractor whose firm constructed the Railway line from Whitland to Pembroke Dock, and after the service gold and silver offerings were laid on the foundation stone by those present. Mr Roberts gave laid what was described as a very large cheque. The architect was Mr K Ladd and the contractor Mr Joseph Tregenna. It was constructed to seat 800 people but unfortunately there was a design fault in the roof , the span being to great for the weight on it and the side walls started to spread outwards while the roof subsided. The original cost had been £3000 but the additional remedial work undertaken by Mr K McAlpin involved the rebuilding of a large portion of the outer walls with a new roof of a different design at a cost of £800. At the same time he redesigned a large part of the interior. While this work was being undertaken the services were held in the Schoolroom underneath.

In 1875 it is described as of ornamental design and is a handsome edifice.

Captain James Cocks, a member of the congregation, offered in 1882,to have erected a stain glass

window depicting the Prodigal Son. This offer was accepted and Mr K McAlpin designed the window and directed the making and installation at a cost of £80.
.Kelly's Directory 1884
St. Andrew's Calvianistic Methodist chapel, Bush street, is in the Italian style,and was erectecl in I866 ; it is capable of seating 8oo ~ and has a beantiful stained window behind the pulpit:`The interior was again renovated in 1896. Among the work undertaken was the installation of a new organ, ironwork tracery in the galleries, the renovation of the schoolroom and the installation of heating.

Primitive Methodists Gershom Chapel

When the Calvinistic Methodists vacated Gershom Chapel in September 1866, it was taken over after a time by the Primitive Methodists, who hitherto had worshipped in a little chapel at the top of South Park Street, which was approached by a flight of steps. This chapel was afterwards sold, and turned into a public-house known as Temple Bar. Prior to this, a few of these Methodists met for worship, in Park Street North, two cottages being converted into one room for the purpose. The minister at that time was the Rev. Mr.Maynard, and it was through his influence that the early chapel at the top of Park Street was built. *Acc/to Kelly's Directory 1884*
The Primitive Methodists· have a chapel in Queen street which , seats 500.

Gershom Chapel Document D/LLB/9 Pemb R O -- Assignment of Gershom Chapel by the trustees of the Welsh Calvanistic Methodist congregation to Rev Nicholas Pasco and Trustees.

Llanreath Calvanistic Methodist Chapel

A Sunday school was formed before 1885 under the pastorate of Mr Evans and a chapel built about that time it, was rebuilt in 1910.
Extra land adjacent to the chapel was purchased for the sum of £20 from the Admiralty 27th September 1911 by the congregation for the building of a schoolroom Rev W Evans 97 Laws St was the minister
According to the Pembroke Dock and Pembroke Gazette Friday 21 September 1917.
At the anniversary Service the previous Sunday the preacher in the morning was the Rev E H Merchant of Tenby and in the afternoon Rev J T Davies of Gilgal The singing was hearty. Mr Richard John acted as usual as precentor and Miss Mary John was the organist.

Acc to Mrs Peters
In 1883 a branch Sunday-school was opened at Llanreath, in the house of Mr.Peter L.Jones, now of Belmont House. In 1885 a chapel was opened for Divine worship, when the Rev.D.Saunders, D.D., preached, who had also preached at the opening of St. Andrew's Chapel. Since then the Llanreath chapel has been enlarged, and there is now a prosperous church, with a flourishing Sunday-school, there, and the good work carried on is universally admitted to be of great blessing to the growing village on the hill.
The Chapel has now been converted into a house.

Bethel Baptist Church

Bethel

In the early forties, owing to a misunderstanding between the late Rev.John Morgan and his people, a great many of the members of the church and congregation left during his pastorate. There being

no other Baptist chapel in the place, they held their meetings, at first in the malt-house, now the Criterion, at the corner of Llanion Terrace, and afterwards in a billiard room on the premises of :Mr.William Robertson, timber-rnerchant and shipbuilders, in the lower part of North Meyrick Street, near the site of the sawmills so long belonging to th e firm of :McMaster and Co. The room remains to this day, but is now converted into business premises.
This part of the town at that time was commonly known as The Quarry. A church was formed, and deacons were elected, whose names were Messrs. W.John senior, Samual Allen, George H.Davies, Thomas Brown, John Peters, and W.John junior. In 1844 the cturch was admitted into the Baptist Association of the county. The late Rev.John Rees, of Upton, and the Rev W.H.Thomas of Water Holmes, took great interest in the young cause, and frequently preached in the room at The Quarry .
Bethel Chapel was built in 1845. The first minister was the Rev.D.L.Pughe, who is reputed to have been an able preacher. He remained about four years, and removed to Builth, Breconshire. He was succeeded by the Rev.Evan Davies, whose stay was only two years ; he was followed by the Rev. T. Thomas , whose brief pastorate terminated in 1854. In October, 1855, the Rev.W.F.Bliss entered upon his pastoral charge of Bethel. He laboured ~aith much acceptance in the church for ten years. Mr. Bliss was a very cultured man. He kept a middle-class school for boys in the town which proved to be of great service. From 1865 to 1868 the Rev.J.D.Williams was minister. He was followed bv the Rev.E.Roberts, who came in 1869 and removed in 1873.
There was an interval of three years before the calling of another minister, and during that period the chapel was re built.
During the erection of the new building, before the old ceiling could be removed, some of the supports gave way, and it fell in. Fortunately, the accident occurred in the dinner-hour, when there were but few workmen on the spot, or the conse quences must have been very serious indeed; as it was, among a few who were present, two or three men were severely injured.
The beauty of the new chapel certainly far exceeds that of the former structure.
The present minister of Bethel is the Rev.R.C.Roberts, who was educated in Llangollen College. He came here in 1876 and has perserveringly carried on his duties since then without a break. The organist of Bethel Chapel is Mr.John Hancock, of Queen Street West, who is well known as a musician of great ability .

1851 According to the Census of Religious Buildings it had an average congregation of 250 + 70 scholars in the morning 81 scholars in the afternoon and an evening congregation of 400
A description in 1875 after the rebuilding in 1874 on the same site says, “It is a very handsome stone building accommodating about 800 persons

BETHEL
In the year 1843, a number of members withdrew from Bethany Baptist Church, Pembroke Dock, The cause is not known but it appeared that they had become dissatisfied with the Minister and failing to bring about a better understanding, they split away. The numbers given were 104 members which was actually the majority of the Bethany congregation. At first they met in a room in North Meyrick Street, on the west side which they hired. It was behind the Edinburgh Hotel and known as Robinson’s Billiard Room. There they assembled together for Divine worship. They presented a letter to the County Association held at Bethany on 4th June 1844 which said that
“ Formerly we constituted a part of the Church meeting for Divine worship at Bethany in the town, of which Church many of us are the original members, and with which we have continued in fellowship since its formation until a few months ago, when we felt that our further communion with it under certain circumstances must cease.
Immediately after our withdrawment we rented a house for Divine worship, where we still meet in

union and harmony.
At a quarterly meeting held at Ffynon on 6th November 1843, our case was submitted to the consideration of the ministers present, when our separation was allowed and sanctioned, since which time we have been regularly and acceptably supplied with preachers, and it is with devout and adoring gratitude, we record that the lord has been graciously pleased to own the services of his servants, in the conversion of sinners, the decision of the halting, and the edification of our hearts. As to the present prospects, they are cheering. Our congregation exceeds what our place of worship will comfortably contain. We have among us a few enquirers. We have in contemplation the erection of a more commodious place of worship, for which we are making provision

They became constituted into a separate church under the temporary pastorate of the Rev. John Rees, of Upton who took a deep interest in this cause preaching frequently and administering the the Christian ordinances when required, and at the Annual Assembly of the Churches of the county held at Bethany, June 1844, this Church was cordially received into the Association. The candidates for membership were baptised in the Haven off Front St. The first being Mr Thomas Brown and his wife of Laws St and Mrs Phoebe Peters of Queen St.
In 1844 they leased a plot of land from the Bush Estate at the junction of Bush St and Meyrick St south, the site were the present Chapel stands. The new Chapel was built described as very comfortable and commodious able to seat 400 to 450 people. The exterior was plain with very large windows; semi circular at the topand the front had a moulded design. The interior had a plain flat ceiling, and on the floor were fitted rising seats on either side and at the east end, facing two of seats fitted on the flat in the centre. The pulpit platform was at the west end, and the baptistry under the pulpit pew. There was no gallery. A small schoolroom was built against the west end of the chapel. The Chapel was opened for public worship in June 1845. The choir occupied the centre pews of the rising portion at the east end assisted by various instrumentalists. In 1855 the chapel was registered for marriages, the first being that of Mr S W Willing to Miss Amelia Allen. A harmonium was installed in 1857 played by Mr W Hancock member of a very musical family. His three sons also played the harmonium and organ in various Chapels and his nephew was the organist at the Dockyard Chapel.
Some members of this Chapel held cottage meetings at Lower Pennar. The numbers attending these meeting increased and it was decided to convert an old farm cowshed into a chapel. Mr David Jones and others loaned the money and Services and a Sunday School were started led by Mr Bliss. Those helping at Pennar often had to trudge through ankle deep mud to get to Lower Pennar as at that time there was no proper road only a track.
The congregation had increased at Bethel to such an extent that consideration was given in 1867 to enlarging the building or rebuilding. Unfortunately as the fundraising started there was falling of of shipbuilding leading to massive job losses in the Yard. At the time the feeling was that the Yard would be closed. Proposed building plans were shelved until November 1872 when there was a terrible storm which blew off most of the Chapel roof. The congregation had to hire the Temperance Hall for Sunday services and Sunday School for the next two years while weekday meetings were held in the Chapel in Upper Meyrick St the congregation of which had kindly offered assistance.
In 1873 an extension on the lease was obtained for a further 99 years and the congregation returned to the old Chapel for one last Service on May 31st 1873. The next week it was demolished and a new Chapel designed by Mr Hans Price and constructed by Mr Isaac Hughes (who also built Pennar school) was accepted. The old building was in such a dangerous state that while demolishing it two labourers were seriously injured by part of the wall falling in on them. The congregation raised enough funds to give the men 8s per week for several months and when they were fit the rest of the money was divided between them. Mr W Davies who placed a cheque for £25 towards the building fund on it laid the Foundation stone. The building work proceeded but very slowly, then in April 1874 the builder died. The roof timbers had not been completed and no progress was made

till the Autumn. Messrs Jones and John agreed to complete the contract on a additional payment over the contract price with Mr Hughes of £100
The walls of the Chapel are of dressed limestone with bathstone facings it has been described as a squat building. The interior contains pitch pine pews on the ground floor with galleries on either side and the west end on which there is the organ and the choir places. . The platform pulpit is at the west end with the baptistry below the pulpit seat. The large two story schoolroom is attached to the west end and the upper floor has large doorways leading into the west gallery which can be opened so as to increase the capacity of the Chapel.
The chapel had no boundary wall but Messrs Jones and John were employed to erect a wall, railings and gates at a cost of £200.
A pipe organ was installed in September 1883 on the gallery at the east end. The actual work of fitting and fixing was done free of charge. Mr Millard a Constructor in the Dockyard was responsible for organising this. The schoolroom and the chapel were completely renovated in 1901 and a new classroom built.

Kelly's Directory 1884
The Baptist chapel, South Meyrick street, is a stone building, erected in 1874, having seats for about 800 persons : a very fine organ has been add

Meyrick St Chapel (Trinity)

This Congregational Chapel was formed in 1849after a disagreement at Tabernacle Albion Square The foundation Stone was laid by W F Mount of London who gave £105 towards the building costs. Mr John Road, a draughtsman in the Dockyard, designed it. Dockyard tradesmen carried out the majority of the woodwork voluntarily. The Chapel was opened on 3rd December 1851 Rev J Davies Albany Chapel London preached and the harmonium was played by Mr Thomas Eastlake while Mr James Richards was choirmaster. Records show that it had 100 members in 1864. Restoration work was carried out in 1871. It was described very briefly in 1875 as "Chapel is a plain stone building erected in the year 1851 It accommodates about 700 persons and possesses an organ.
Acc/to.Kelly's Directory 1884
The Congregational chapel South Meyrick street, is a plain stone building for about 700 per sons, and was built in 1851
The Chapel was altered and renovated in 1899. New pitch pine pews were installed, a porch on the west side as well as a new rostrum.

Zion

A small society of Primitive Methodists originally meet in members houses around the 1840's. The built a small chapel at the top of Park St in 1849 capable of holding about 50 people. It was built in a recess cut in the bank and the entrance was on the west side. The cause moved to an Calvanistic Methodist Chapel -- Gershom when that congregation built St Andrews 1867-8. The old chapel was sold to a Mr Samual Sloggett who rebuilt it, raising it up to two stories, and opened it as the "Temple Bar" Hotel.
It had 40 members in 1850 although in the census of 1851 John Maylard (Minister) records that in the morning the average attendance was 40 scholars, the afternoon 150 + 50 scholars and in the evening 150. (It would seem that in the afternoon they were sitting on each others laps). Records only go up till 1907.

Wesleyan Chapel – Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill

Long before Pater existed, John Wesley had visited Pembroke several times, and preached at St.Daniel's Church and in the Town Hall, Main Street, about the year 1763. Pembrokeshire and Brecknockshire were then divided into two circuits, really the only two in Wales.
Shortly after the formation of the Dockyard, the Wesleyan Methodists began to hold meetings in a

house at Pembroke Ferry, under the leadership of Mr.Richard Allen, father of the late Richard Allen, shipbuilder. Mr. R, Allen senior was the first follower of John Wesley in the immediate district, and was a man of strong personality. Among others who preached at the Ferry was the notable Billy Dawson, who, detained there on his way to Haverfordwest by the inclemency of the weather, gave his memorable sermon from the subject, 'Death on the Pale Horse'.

Ebenezer

A 'society' which consisted of sixteen members was formed, and afterwards met in the house of Mr.James Allen, Front Street until Ebenezer Chapel was built, when this small band joined themselves to the Wesleyans who worshipped in the little 'chapel on the hill'. ' This chapel was built on a piece of ground at Treowen, now known as Wesley Row, very shortly after the Baptists had erected Bethany. The Wesleyans obtained their lease from Sir John Owen on the same terms as the Baptists, and when the ground was taken over by the Government £30~ was given to the trustees of the chapel in lieu of the lease.

This small chapel, which was named Ebenezer, was opened for Divine worship in 1820, having been in building about two years. . All the work that could be possibly done by those interested in it was voluntarily given.

At its opening it had a church-roll of something like sixty members. The singing was a special feature in the services. Mrs.John Rixon, of Pembroke, widow of the late Mr.John Rixon, Mayor of the borough 1899-1900, sang as a girl in the choir, which was led by a band of instrumentalists. Every effort was put forth by its members to be in their places in time, for to be five minutes late or to be absent without leave meant a possible penny fine. The preachers who at first conducted the services in this little chapel were itinerant ministers, who rode long distances from one mission station to another, and whose property oftentimes consisted of but little more than was contained in their saddle-bags.

….....

Other Methodists who had come to work in the dockyard from Cornwall first met in 36 King St in 1818. At that time their numbers totalled 16. Public worship was establised in this house as was a Sunday School and their numbers increased. It was decided to build a chapel but they were unable to obtain a site in town due to Mr Meyrick's policy regarding leasing land for building non Conformist Churches.

They obtained the lease of a piece of land were the on the north side of what is now Preselly View at its junction with Tregennis Hill. Sir John Owen granted the lease from 1820 for 99 years at an annual rent of 1shilling. The building was small plain and rectangular with a gallery at the one end for the choir and musicians. The Chapel was opened in 1820 by the Rev J Wood, Phillip Rawlins and Samual Dunn. The Musicians consisted of Mr John Dyer; first violin and leader, George Lifton; violin, Thomas Chunn; cello, James Bateman and William Davies; flutes, Thomas Phillips; (who kept a grocery shop), clarionet, John Bolch, double bass. The Choir included Miss Jane Tregenna,Mary A Nicholls,Mary Fender, Ann Roads, Betsey Reynolds, Mary Jackett, Jane Allen, Bessie Lifton, Elizabeth Seccombe, M and J Thomas, E and M Davies, Mr Thomas Blake, William Bateman, W Tapp, Samual Tregenna, William Saunders, George Bateman, William Lifton and John Adams. The number of Church members was 54. A Sunday school was also formed at the new church and Mr Richard Tregenna was the superintendent. Originally the ministers who took the services came from Pembroke but as the importance of the chapel grew they lodged in Mr Phillips house near the Chapel.

By 1843 the congregation had grown to such an extent that the chapel was too small. There was ample ground to enlarge the chapel on the present site under the lease granted by Sir John Owen but the War Department had purchased the land on which the chapel stood subsequently to the granting of the lease and were in the course of construction of the Defensible Barracks. This needed, according to the original plans a clear field of fire with no buildings encroaching on it surrounding the Barracks. The War department drew up proposals to clear all building to Llanreath at the west,

to the stream of water running at the south and east of Cross Park, to the road at Tregennis Hill (all the houses built on the west side) and down to Victoria Rd on the north. Mason suggests that the Chapel Committee found difficulty in getting approval for any extension to be carried out, from the War Department, and were offered £350 compensation by the War Department to move. They looked round for a new site and one was found in Meyrick St. There were no longer any problems with leasing from the Bush estate so the new Chapel was built and the old one demolished by the War Department.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel -- Meyrick St

Wesley Chapel Meyrick St Mrs S Peters

In space of time the worshippers at Ebenezer increased to such an extent that sufficient sitting accommodation could not be found It was therefore thought advisable to build a more commodious place of worship, so in 1846 a site was obtained in Meyrick Street North. The foundation-stone of the new chapel was laid by Mrs.John Road, and it was opened for Divine worship on April 2I (Good Friday), 1&48, the Revs. Mr. Wood and Dr.Beaumont officiating on the occasion. During the erection of the chapel a prominent Wesleyan, Mr.John Bolch senior, who gave gratuitous labour on the building, fell from the scaffolding and was killed.

The first marriage in Wesley Chapel took place on August 27, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Jones, the bride and bridegroom, were presented with a Bible, a hymn-book, and one soverign on the occasion.

In the year 1865 Wesley Chapel was extended westwards. At the time the foundation-stone of this extension was being laid which ceremony was performed by Mrs.Jonas Dawkins - an accident occurred. The platform which had been erected for the purpose gave way, and many were precipitated to the ground. A few people were slightly hurt, but, happily, no serious results followed from the mishap.

It was thought wise to get a renewal of the lease at this time, and it was granted by the trustees of the Bush estate for ninety nine years.

The enlargement of the chapel was not completed until 1867.

The chapel was further improved between the years 1882 and 1885 by the construction of a new entrance-lobby, by the alteration of the old fashioned high-backed seats, and in many other ways, which rendered it more comfortable for the worshippers. It is the largest place of worship in the town. The ministers, accord ing to the Wesleyan system, remain only three years in the church. The present pastor is the Rev. Isaac Newton. Miss. Jenkins, daughter of the late Mr.David Jenkins, who was a prominent Wesleyan, is the chapel organist.

The Chapel was 74 feet long by 57 feet wide with galleries at one end and on both sides. It could seat 856 and apart from those seats reserved for the choir and Army and Navy most of them were rented in advance of the Chapel being completed. There were a schoolroom ,three vestries underneath and a house for the Minister on the south side. The total cost was was less than £1800 but much of the work was done by volunteers many Dockyard tradesmen who gave their time free

Rev Josiah Evans described the times and the men who built this chapel.

It was the day of the smaller wages and longer hours of dearer provisions, the time of the duty on corn – I well remember seeing the road menders sitting by the roadside eating their black barley bread. It was the day when tea was 8s or 10s a pound, and sugar and salt were taxed and they had to look round to see how far a shilling would go. They gave nobly and sacrificed to give. They gave and raised upwards of £1300 in cash but they gave considerably more in work. The working day was long but they managed to put in time before and after work in the Yard. As early as 4am some of them were on the spot, whilst in the evenings as soon as they could they were they were busy. The walls, slating and plastering were all given out to contract but all the woodwork – flooring, pews, pillars, etc. was sawn, planed and fitted up by them. While working on the roof one, Mr Bolch fell to his death but his death only seemed to inspire the workers to work on.

A communion service of silver was given by Mrs Rodgers the wife of a Dockyard Offical and was inscribed accordingly. The Clock from the old chapel made in 1820 by J Barrett of Pembroke was placed in the Schoolroom and the two communion table candlesticks which had held the dip candles at the old chapel were also preserved and locked away in the plate chest of the new chapel.

In 1848 had 200 members and this had risen to 255 by 1867

According to the census of Religious Buildings 1851 it had 346 free seats and 574 others. The average congregation is given as 389 +191 scholars in the morning and 545 + 80 scholars in the evening
Gas lighting was installed in the Chapel in 1852 and in 1862 the organ

It was enlarged in 1867. There had been much discussion about extending but the Chapel had a debt of £433 so until this could be cleared there was little possibility of proceeding. In 1866 the way was clear and a committee was set up who undertook the responsibility if the work. An extension of the lease was obtained for 99 years at a rent of 1s 6d per foot. The Chapel was extended westward by 32 feet to provide extra vestries, an organ gallery at the back of the pulpit and additional gallery space. Increasing the seating from 856 to 1,348. The cost was £1,669. 9s .6d of which £779 9s 6d had been raised. The outstanding debt was cleared by 1876

The feathered mahogany panels used as part of the front of the rostrum are part of the first pulpit which was removed during the extensions

In 1875 Findlay says the within the last few years it has been considerably enlarged. It is well fitted up internally and has spacious galleries It possesses a good organ . It is capable of accommodating 1400 persons.
Further renovations and improvements were carried out between 1881 and 1885 and in 1889 the heating system was installed.

Acc/to .Kelly's Directory 1884
The Wesleynian chapel, Meyrick street, erected in I848, is very large and will seat over I,400 persons this: denomination also hasa chapel at Pennar, which was erected in I870

St Alban's Chapel

Bush Camp – suspect that this was the one sold by Rev Prosser for £23

St Martin's Chapel

Llanion Barracks dedicated January 9th 1916

St Lukes Church

Military Hospital dedicated February 20th 1916

Temperance Hall

At various periods the Temperance Hall was used by different religious denominations for short periods.

Mormons

In the 1850's the Mormons help open air meetings at the bottom of Bellvue Terrace, The farmyard of Pennar Old Farm Ferry Rd. and in Albion Square. They made some converts who left the town and joined the cause in America.
Mormans – Very active Pembroke Dock certainly from 1847 onwards when Elder Evans was baptizing said to have held meetings at Albion Square.

Plymouth Brethren

A small body of the Plymouth Brethren meet for worship in an anteroom of the Temperance Hall, and also a few of the same denomination hold meetings in a room in the lower part of Commercial Row which they call the Gospel Hall.
A group of members of this sect came to work in the Dockyard on the closing of the yard at Woolwich in 1870, The leader was Mr Edward Parrett. Originally they met in the Temperance Hall till 1905 when they moved to a house in High St. Another branch used to meet in the "Gospel Hall" Commercial Row.

Salvation Army

The Salvation Armv's advent to this town took place on January 21, 1883. The first Captain's name was Henry Gover.
For many years the Army held their meetings in the Albion Hall which had formerly been the old Tabernacle of the Congregationalists. The hall has now disappeared, and houses have been erected on the site. The Salvation Army now hold services in a large room attached to the Albion House.
On May l, 1883, General Booth visited the town, and spoke in Albion Square Chapel. The building was so crowded that many failed to gain admission. Since the formation of the Army in the town it has done, and is still doing, much good.

January 1883 Commissioner Cooms, Captain Harry Gover and his wife set up a Salvation Army Barracks in the Albion Hall (the old Tabernacle Chapel). Quickly the number of converts grew until the building was packed to overflowing at services. The town was visited by General Booth and his staff in 1886 and although the Albion Chapel was borrowed for the Service at which the General preached, such were the numbers that although it would hold 1500 people, many who wanted to, could not get in. After the Albion Hall was pulled down, the meetings were held in the Temperance Hall.

Cemetery's.

Kelly's Directory 1884
The New Cemetery, at Waterloo, has two morituary chapels : it is four and a half acres in extent, and was opened in I869 : it is under the control of a burial board of nine members.

Kelly's Directory 1884
The Old Cemetery occupies half an acre, . contains a chapel : it is closed and under the control of vicar.

Kelly's Directory 1884
The Military Cemetery is situated to the east of the Hut Encampment, a short distance from it, and is appropriated to the garrisson.

Education

Until the creation of the Dockyard the only schools in the area would have been in Pembroke.
A Grammar School was established there in 1690 and was housed in part of the old Town Hall (pulled down in 1820). It was a "free" school usually the schoolmasters were clerics and was described as "excellent" in the eighteenth century.
With the new influx of population in the early nineteenth century, there rose a demand for education. Several small private schools were set up including two by what is now Bethany Corner but which used to be Bethany Square
1847 There was and instection of all the Schools in Wales (*Report on the State of Education in Wales)*

Mr. John Allan's School

1815 school opened by Mr. J Allen assisted by his son John and daughter Elizabeth , who taught the girls, in King's St

The first schoolmaster in the town was a Mr.John Allen, and his school was started in the following way: After the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, the prospects of the farmers were gloomy indeed. Mr.Allen, who at that time farmed the whole of Mr.Barlow's parklands at Lawrenny, seeing that his agricultural occupation was but a waste of time and energy, moved into the small town of Pater, and opened a school in Middle or King Street, assisted by his son John and his daughter Elizabeth, who took charge of the girls.
The school flourished well, and the tuition given to the scholars was much in advance of the times. Very many were the boys who were taught at Mr.Allen's school that afterwards passed into the Dockyard and successfully, John Allen junior, after the death of his father, continued to run the school

In 1847 the Inspectors report says.:-
A long room of the master's dwelling house on the first floor is the place where this school is kept, and is exceedingly well adapted for the purpose. The master is experienced in teaching but his course is very limited.
The furniture consisted of one desk for the master with four long desks and twelve benches for the scholars but no blackboard or maps of any discription.
The house is in good repair but the schoolroom and furniture had the appearance of having been much used . The parents of his scholars were tradesmen, mechanics, farmers and a very few of them labourers. Matthew 5 was read well by many of his pupils and questions answered. Some arithmetic questions were worked out and many of the copybooks were exceedingly well written and clean.

School at the bottom of Charlton Place Mr. Issacs

School in very large room built for the purpose opposite Bethany Chapel by Mr. Tregenna, premises later used by a Mr. Jane and then a Mr. Whale
Then Mr.Tregenna opened a school in a very large room built for the purpose opposite Bethany Chapel. His school-room at that time was the largest building in the town; temperance festivals, chapel tea-meetings, and other large gatherings, were held there. A Mr.Jane afterwards occupied the premises and kept a school of some note; he dignified the place by giving it the name of 'Jane's Academy'
.
Also a Mr.Whale conducted a school for a short time in the same place.

Mr. Barclay's School

Mr.Barclay was a man of scientific and advanced ideas. His school was where the Caledonian Inn, High Street, now is. He had a galvanic battery which he used occasionally to allow the boys to try. He oftentimes talked to them about electricity, and told them that this force had great possibilities which he would never see come to light, but that they might.

In 1847 it was inspected.
The school was held in Mr. Barclay's dwelling house in a back room. The furniture consisted of 3 desks, 1 table 6 benches 1 small map of the world and a blackboard. He said that he had more maps, a pair of globes and astronomical apparatus. Mr. Barclay had received a good education and had, many years ago, been delivering lectures on astronomy and natural philosophy in the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland.
His scholars are limited to twenty and consisted of farmers, trademen and mechanics sons. There was one adult here studying navigation who seemed to have made considerable progress considering the short time he had been under instruction. The manners of the lads were very rude and they amused themselves by mimicking their Master
All in the school read Matthew Chapter 4 The copybooks of some of them were exceedingly well written Could answer questions on Astronomy and navigation as well as trignometry. Some of them exhibited a good taste in linear drawing.

Following these schools were other minor ones kept respectively by Miss. Copplestone, Miss. Harrison, Miss. Furlong, Miss. James, and Mr.Hitchings.

A quaint old schoolmaster, Mr. Newman, kept a school for boys in North Park Street. He had a wooden leg, having lost his own in the American War during an engagement between the British frigate Shannon and the American vessel the Chesapeake, which proved one of the most noted naval duels ever fought, and which terminated in a victory for the British.

A dame-school conducted by a Mrs. Bennett flourished, too, at this time in the Middle Street.

Mr.Tom Morris kept a school near the old Fountain Well in Upper Park Street; he afterwards removed to Queen Street, and there a large loft at the bottom of his garden was used as his schoolroom, and was approached by a ladder from the back

Mr.William Thomas also kept a school, and was sometimes assisted by his brother, who afterwards became a well-known preacher in the Calvinistic Methodist denomination - the late Rev.John Thomas, B.A., of Liverpool. The school was situated in Middle Prospect Place, and was of superior standing.

Mrs. Raynes kept a mixed school in Commercial Row.

Miss. Pearn had a school for girls.

Mrs. Ellard also kept a school for both boys and girls in Princes Street.
Technical knowledge, apparently, was not unknown in those long ago days, for the children taught by Miss. Slocombe, North Park Street, were expected to 'ball' her fire, and to assist in the washing-up of dishes and other household duties.

Mr.Gayton, also, who lived in Laws Street North, in the house of his brother-in-law (who was a retired boatswain from the Royal Sovereign), is remembered to have imparted knowledge in the same practical way. His boys sometimes helped to mix the culm and slime by way of profitable exercise.

In the house immediately next Wesley Chapel, where for many years the Wesleyan ministers resided, a man named James formerly kept a school for boys.

Other.private schools were those of Mrs.Groves, Bellevue Terrace; the Rev.W.B.Bliss; Miss Canham, afterwards Mrs. Venning; the Misses Burgess, in Bush Street; and Miss. Christie. Some years later, upon the retirement of Mrs.Raynes, the daughters removed to the house now occupied by Dr.Reynolds, then known as Macfarlane House, and opened a high-class boarding and day school. The Misses Raynes subsequently kept their establish ment in the house where Lipton's shop was

In the same house at one time there was a boys school with a Mr. Quatermain as master.

For some time a Miss King kept a school in Meyrick Street, and afterwards in Queen Street East.

A good school was conducated by the Misses. Edwards at the bottom of Tregenna's Hill. They subsequently removed it to Lower Meyrick Street.

In the same street, also, Miss Barclay, daughter of the Mr. Barclay already mentioned, had a flourishing school.

Well-known schools for girls were presided over by Mrs. Eastlake, in the upper house in Charlton Place; Miss Ruth Allen, in Lewis Street; Miss Rowe, in Laws Street, subsequently in Bush Street; also by the Misses Davies of Upper Meyrick Street, as well as the Misses Davies of Cleddau House, Bush Street, who afterwards removed to Water Street.

Mr.Hickson kept a boys' school in Water Street for a short time.

Miss Capplestone’s School 1847

The schoolroom was oart of a wellbuilt house, in excellent repair. The furniture was composed of a square table, 5 benches and three chairs also in good repair. Neither maps, prints nor lessons on a boards were to be seen.
The scholars were tradesmen and mechanics children but not one was capable of reading in the Scriptires. Those present were mere infants.

Miss Furlong’s School 1847

This is held in the room of an inn, which is in good repair. The furniture in the schoolroom consists of three tables, six chairs, five benches and a sofa but no maps of any discription. The mistress is the innkeepers daughter. The scholars are for the most part tradesmen’s children and very young. A part of the Romans chapter 4 was read. The copybooks were tolerably well written considering that the scholars were so young.

Miss Harrison's School 1847

This school is conducted in the first-floor room of a well-built
ancl substantial house ; but the room is by far too small to contain all the scholar . Few were

present, in consequence of the severe weather.
The furniture consisted of one large box, one square table, and six benches, but no maps of any discription, nor lessons on boards.
Tradesmen ancl mechanics' children were the scholars. Considerable time is devoted in tluis school to sewing. Writing is not taught.
'The 5th chapter of Romans was read, but not with ease.

George Hitchin's School

.-This school is kept in a very dirty room on the first floor of the master' house. The grate and many parts of the wall were very much out of repair.
The furniture consisted of a small desk for the master, three broken desks for the scholars, and five equally bad benches, at the sides and in the middle of the room. The master made great exertions to keep his scholars quiet and silent, while I was there, but they cared little for him, though he used the flat ruler upon some of them. The scholars were the children of mechanics and labourers. ·
They read the l2th chapter of Romans. There are 12 months in a year-- named them correctly, and the number of days in each month, but did not know the number of days in February when it is leap-year-nor the reason of leap-year.
Only one copy- book of those I saw was well written.

Miss James School. 1847

This school is kept on the ground-floor of a dwelling-house, here the mistress lives with her mother. Sewing and reading only are taught. Very few were present, in consequence of the severity of the weather.
The furniture consisted of seven chairs, two benches, and many kitchen articles, but no cards, lessons on boards, prints, nor maps of any kind.
The greater part of the scholars are of the labouring class.
A part of the second chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel was read, but imperfectly and no answer could be had to any question proposed by the mistress or myself upon it. Writing is not taught.
The scholars present were young children

Mr. Neuman's School. 1847

This school is held on the ground-floor room in the master's dwelling-house. The house and especially the schoolroom were in bad repair. I found the master who has a wooden leg, without a coat, and four scholars without shoes sitting near a small fire.
The school furniture consisted of two tables and four benches; in another part of the room were jugs:, fuel, baskets, turnips, and many other miscellaneous articles.
' The scholars were labourers' children; none present could read in the Testament. copy- books were very ill written.

Miss Pearn’s School 1847

This school is held on the ground -floor in a well-built house.
The school furniture consisted only of a few low benches, a large table, but no maps nor any lessons for the use of infant-schools.
The mistress is a young woman living with her parents, and teaches sewing as well as reading.
There was not one present that could read in the Testament, and, on my requesting, the mistress to put some questions to them her mother said “They are little bits of things they cannot answer any questions.”

Miss Pinch's School. 1847

A back room in her parents' dwelling-house is the schoolroom. Five small benches composed all the

furniture.
Mechanics and labourers' children were the scholars, with one or two tradesmen's.
None present could read the Scriptures, or answer any questions except repeating a few religious sentences by rote, and reciting some short pieces of poetry, which last they did correctly. Writing is not taught.

Miss Slocombs School. 1847

When I entered this school I saw the mistress busily engaged with a trowel in her hand, plastering the partition- wall, which was quite out of repair, and the scholars, without any books in their hands looking at her. The schoolroom is a ground room in her father's dwelling-house. One table, two benches, three chairs, and a coffer made up the furniture.
The scholars were labourers' children. None present could read the Testament; those who were reading in the Spelling -book had a variety of books, and no class could be formed. The mistress said they were too young to be questioned, and declined putting any questions to them.

Mr. Wm. Thomas's School . 1847

This school is kept in two rooms at the back of the dwelling- house in which the mother of the master lives. The furniture consisted of four tables, two small benches, three chairs, but no maps or lessons on boards of any kind.
The master commenced his vocation of teaching at the early age of thirteen, in consequence of his father's death. He continues to attend Mr. Barclay's school in the evening. He had a good control over his pupils, and is assisted by his mother when all his scholars are present.
His scholars are tradesmen, mechanics, and labourers' children many of them are very young. ; A part of the lst chapter of St. John was read tolerably well by many.

1870 In the 1870's Mr.Nathan John, B.A. Lond., started a commercial and preparatory school for boys, which had been a much-felt need ever since Mr.Bliss's school had been closed. Mr.John first opened his school in Meyrick Street North; from thence he removed to the house which was once the Victoria Hotel; subsequently he transferred his school to Meyrick Street South. He afterwards gave up his private school. When the Intermediate School was established, he was appointed one of the classical masters, where he continued until he was elected Headmaster at Brecon County School.

In 1905 there were only four private schools in the town namely, one kept by Miss. Radmore, established many years ago in Laws Street South; also in the same street Miss. Jenkins conducted a school for girls; and Miss B.Grieve had a school for small children in Bush Street. In an anteroom of the Temperance Hall there was a school for boys; Mr.F.Bowden was the master.

Sunday Schools.-

Bethel School. 1847

I visited this school on the 27th December, in the after noon. It appeared well conducted, and the teachers of a superior class. I saw hardly any lads above 13 or 14 years old among the scholars. I was told that at that age they expect,to become teachers directly, and left in disgust if not appointed. They appeared all to be reading They showed a good deal of Scriptural knowledge in their answers, but not much intelligence.- The school appeared to be well conducted.

Tabernacle School 1847

I visited this school, after leaving Bethel - Sunday-school, from which it differed little.

Wesleyan School. 1847

I visited this school, in the morning The business of the school was commenced at 10 minutes past 9 by singing a hymn. The l8th Psalm was then read, and an extempore prayer delivered, as such prayers always are, very fluently ,by one of the teachers. nearly, if not quite, all the children could read. I saw no ill-clad children. those who cannot afford decent. or even good, clothes for their children, will not send them to school: there are a good many such.

National Schools

From what has been stated, it will be seen that good private schools were not lacking from an early period in the history of the town; but it came to be felt more than sixty years ago that there was a necessity for an efficient public elementary school, and a movement was set on foot to establish such. Accordingly, committee was formed, and to this committee, which included Captain S.Jackson, who was the Superintendent of the Dockyard at that time, Messrs. William Edye (the Master Shipwright), Thomas Pretious, John Adams, the Revs.R.Bloxham, C.Phillips and others, the Government granted the lease of a piece of land at the base of the Barrack Hill for the purpose of erecting a National School. The deed of conveyance was, made on June 1, 1841, and the ground was let at a peppercorn rent for 1,000 years.
When the Superb was launched on September 6, 1842, a grand bazaar was held in the Dockyard in order to raise funds towards the building of this school. Captain Jackson and Builder Edye were the principal promoters of this bazaar, and interested themselves in it accordingly.

Long single story buildingon left of picture is the old National school which had a large basement underneath and a playground to the rear.

In or about the year 1845 the National School was opened. The first master of the boys was Mr.Francis Allen, and the first mistress of the girls was Mrs .Maria Allen, his wife, with a staff of monitors to assist them.

From this time the educational state of affairs in the town made great progress, and from this school many lads were turned forth who subsequently gained high positions in life.
Many of the Kensington students obtained their successes through the grounding received in the National School.

This was a Public Elementary School and the Committee consisted of:
Captain S Jackson (Superintendent of the Dockyard)
William Edye (Master Shipwright)
Edward Laws (Storekeeper)
Thomas Pretious (Timber Inspector)
Thomas Cook Jones (Naval Surgeon)
John Adams
Rev. C Phillips (Vicar of St Mary’s Pembroke)
James and E B Soden
The Education Department voted a Grant of £462 and the Lord’s Commissioners of the Admiralty supplemented this with a grant of £200. The rest of the cost was raised by public subscription

largely from the officials of the Dockyard and the workers with the local townspeople. A large bazaar was held which raised a considerable sum to help clear the debt.

The school was very popular and soon became overcrowded partly because of the belief that as the Dockyard Officials had so much influence in the running of the school future apprentices would be selected from among its pupils.

From 1844 to 1848 Church of England services were held in the schoolroom.

1847 The inspection into the State of Education in Wales 1847 recorded
I visited these schools (for the boys and girls separately) on the 18th of January. The Schoolhouse, which is of two stories, is built against the hill on which the Barracks stands. The ground being higher on one side of the building than on the other rooms which appear from the front to be upon the ground-floor appear from the back to be upon the first floor, and those which from the back appear to be upon the ground-floor from the front are underground. Hitherto the two schoolrooms have occupied the upper floor, one at each end with separate entrance, and the master and mistress have lived on the ground-floor; a change was however being made by which the whole of the upper floor will be appropriated to the boys' schoolroom, what is now the. Master's house converted into a girl's schoolroom and a new house for the master erected on the east side of the present one. The ground at the back is terraced, and contains the master's garden, the out buildings (which are very inconvenient) and a small-enclosed yard for the children.

Boys School. I was I present when this school was opened for the day. A hymn was sung, having been first repeated by a couple of lines at a time, from the master's dictation. The prayers were few and short and the manner of the children very good. The numbers present at prayers were then taken. Such as had arrived too late for the commencement were admitted into the school and noticed. The business of the day began (in the senior class) with a spelling lesson conducted by monitors. This lesson had been learnt at home. Places were taken, and general animation prevailed. The same class read a chapter from the History of the land ' published by the Christian Knowledge Society, about 'William Rufus. They then spelt and explained different words occurring in it. The mode of' spelling followed was for each boy to repeat a syllable of' the word ; when each syllable, had been in this way repeated separately, the next boy repeated the entire word: the succeeding boys spelt and repeated the word syllable by syllable, and then the entire word, in the same manner and order as the preceding - ones had repeated it. The writing from dictation, which follows, was in general well done;
The Twelve monitors all read extremely well and answered with intelligence questions from early English history
I attended a little to some of the other classes while at their work. They appeared to be going well The master had a good method of conduction the school. All the scholars were kept employed. The master's manner appeared to me to be rather confused and nervous at times.
After the monitors had collected books and slates, and given in the numbers present of their classes some explanation of absence was asked and the school class by class dismissed.
The school has some tendency to become a preparatory school for the Apprentices school in the Royal Dockyard. Many of the scholars are the children of Shipwrights as such are eligible to be apprentices.
The boys school could accommodate 295 with an average attendance in 1904 of 180. The Headmaster in that year was Mr H Hinchliffe assisted by Mr H M Milburn, J Griffiths, W G Griffiths, and H Williams.

Girls School

The 1847 Inspection records:-
I was present at the opening of this school in the afternoon The girls entered very slowly and quietly. They began by repeating Grace after meat. The afternoon was given up entirely to sewing except for the teachers who sew for the first hour and a half-then cipher and write for the last hour. I hear 24 girls read from Acts they read slowly, distinctly and well. They answered questions well especially their senior teacher who appears to me in every way qualified to make an excellent schoolmistress. A few sums were worked both on slate and mentally quickly and correctly. They sang in very good time. Nothing could exceed the neatness and regularity, which appears to pervade this school.
The girl's school was held in the downstairs or basement area of the building and will accommodate 225 girls. In 1904 the average attendance was 153. The headmistress was Miss D Edwards and the assistant mistresses Miss M Fisher, E Griffiths, and E Davies.

Infants School

Mason says that this was held in a new wing that had been built in the playground in 1894. He describes it as a spacious room partitioned off for the convenience of teaching and it would accommodate 220. Miss M Jenkins was the headmistress assisted by Miss M Grimes, C Roch, M Ogleby.

British School (Coronation)

Partly because of overcrowding at the National school where very many boys under the age of seven had to be sent home for want of room - and partly because the Church of England principles taught at the National School were disturbing to the minds of many Noncon formists, steps were taken to establish a British School. The suggestion of forming this school was heartily taken up, especially by the workmen of the Dockyard. A committee was formed, with Mr.Bonniwell at its head. A site was secured in South Meyrick Street, where the Coronation School now stands (later used as a further Education Centre) and the British School was erected together with the school house. The Dockyard men gave voluntary labour, and in addition to this subscribed money according to their means, which money was collected fortnightly.
On May 1, 1846 a concert, at which several selections from Handel and other masters were rendered, was given in the Temperance Hall in order to aid the funds of the proposed new British School. The concert was conducted by Mr.John Radmore. It is recorded that there was a large audience present, including Mr.Davies, then Mayor of the Borough of Pembroke.
Bethel Chapel was in building at the same time as the school, and between the site of that and of the school two sawpits were made respectively for each place, where planks were sawn for the erection of the buildings. The school was built with ordinary stone and mortar. During the latter part of the year 1847 a terrific storm raged over the town, and the west pine end of the British School fell down; owing to the roof not being completed and the newly-made mortar not being dry, the wind had full play to loosen the wall, and caused this catastrophe. But willing hands soon repaired the damage, and the school was opened in May 1848. Mr.John Adams was the head master of the boys, and Mrs.Adams headmistress of the girls. Sliding shutters divided the boys' part of the school from the girls'.
Mr John Adams had a reputation of being very quick tempered and fond of the use of a ruler although regarded as an excellent headmaster. There were four pupil teachers, Thomas Watkins, John Jenkins, Ebenezer Jones and Henry Roach. Mrs Adams was headmistress of the Girl's school assisted by three pupil teachers, Jane Phillips, Jane Thomas and Jane Thomas.

When inspected by Mathew Arnold, then Inspector of Schools, it was pronounced the first school in Wales in maths.
In 1854 Mr Adams was appointed headmaster of the Goat St School Swansea and Mr and Mrs Cocks replaced the Adams's. Mr Cocks was appointed Postmaster of Pembroke Dock in 1871 and Mr William Williams became Headmaster and Miss Mumford headmistress. In 1872 the British schools (but not the National school) became Board schools under the provisions of the Education Act of 1870.
It was found that the numbers of children in the area who had been excluded from education because of the lack of funds was quite large when the numbers in Pembroke were taken into consideration. Until 1889 the syllabus at this and the National school, especially for the boys, was built around the subjects required to pass the examination papers set in the dockyard for entering as apprentices. In 1889 the Schools Board, despite great opposition, introduced a wider syllabus to include more commercial subjects as not all pupils were able to gain employment in the dockyard.

During the autumn of the year 1901 the old British School in South Meyrick Street was taken down, and the freehold of an adjacent house was purchased with a view to erect on the enlarged site. This became necessary on account of the inadequate accommodation in the Albion Square School, which is proved by the fact that for some time many of the children of the higher grade were taught in the schoolroom of Albion Square Chapel.
The new school was designed by Messrs. George Morgan and Son, Carmarthen. The contractor was Mr.C.Young, of Gwyther Street, and the cost of the building was rather over £9,000. During the time this school was in course of erection the girls and infrants were instructed in Wesley and Meyrick Street Congregational Sunday schools respectively, until the new building was completed. The structure, which is named the Coronation School, was opened on May 4, 1904, by Miss. Grace Smith, daughter of Mr.William Smith, chairman of the Pembroke Borough Education Committee. The building is of a handsome character, and consists of two stories. The upper one is given to the higher grade section, and the lower one to the junior portion of the school.
On the day it was opened the children of the various schools, wearing distinctive ribbons, assembled in Albion Square, from whence, accompanied by the teachers and headed by the temperance band, they marched in procession to Meyrick Street, where they were presented with round tins of chocolate which bore a portrait of the King. After receiving these children dispersed. The Mayor of the borough (Mr.W.M.Griffiths, 1903-1904), the members of the Corporation, as well as many of the members of the old School Board, marched from the Council-chambers in the market house. Upon their arrival the opening ceremony took place. Brief speeches were made by the Mayor and others, amongst whom were Sir Lewis Morris and Mr.Bancroft, H.M. Inspector of Schools. Sir Lewis Morris presented medals to some of the children for regular attendance.
Mr.A.J.Adams and Mr.W. Williams are the headmasters of the Coronation School.
After the opening of the new school, the girls and the infants were transferred to Albion Square, and the boys to the Coronation School

Education after 1873

By January 7, 1873, the Borough of Pembroke School Board had taken over the British School.
On account of the increase in the population of Pembroke Dock and its neighbourhood, it became necessary to erect more schools; consequently a girls' and infants' school was opened in Pennar on January S, 1874, and in 1877 a school, with several class rooms, was opened for boys only, in Albion Square.
1892, a school was built in Llanion, which has proved of great service to that district.

After the boys left the British School in Meyrick Street for Albion Square, the British School was improved and enlarged for the girls and infants. Miss. Rogers, of Church Street, has for many years been headmistress of the infants' school.

1890 Albion Square School became so crowded that it was thought expedient to divide it into two sections, and the upper standards were made into a higher grade school.
The school was enlarged in 1896, and it was further enlarged at a later date.

County Intermediate School

This was founded under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act of 1889. Despite massive fundraising by way of bazaars, concerts etc. insufficient funds were available to build a new school at first and it was agreed to utilise the old assembly rooms of the Victoria Hotel near the National School at the top of Pembroke S. These rooms were fitted out and refurbished but were not ideal. There was no proper playground although the stable yard below the building and the Barrack Hill provided a substitute. The school was opened in January 1895 and the Headmaster was Mr T R Dawes M.A.(Lond), the senior mistress was Miss I A Perman M.A. (Lond).
A new school was built at the east end of Bush St and opened on the 27th June 1899. The cost was £3000. It consisted of an assembly hall, chemical and physics laboratories, science lecture room, six classrooms, kitchen and manual workshop. The grounds extended to approximatly two acres with facilities for hockey, football, cricket and tennis. It was built to accommodate 250 pupils and in 1904 the average attendance was 170. The premises were also used in the evenings for the Evening Technical and Science Schools which had been based at the Mechanics Institute in Meyrick's St.

Pennar School see under Pennar

Albion Square School

Built by the School Board in 1876 and opened in1877. This was one of the schools built to cope with the large numbers of children who had not been able to obtain education due to financial reasons. It had originally been intended to build it in Upper Gwyther St to cater for the children from the east end of the town but suitable arrangements for the land could not be agreed on and the present site was offered by the Admiralty for a sum of £240. Originally this was a boy's school. In 1889, when the School Board introduced the new curriculum, this school was divided in two. The "Higher Grade" for boys, with Mr W Clemmow B.A. as Headmaster, included among the subjects taught were book-keeping, French, shorthand, and chemistry. The Junior school again for boys, had Mr W Williams as Senior Master. It was enlarged eastwards in 1896. With the building of the Coronation Schools the boys were transferred their and Albion Square School became a Girl's School. The part used by the senior girls will accommodate 180 with an average attendance in 1904 of 162. Miss C J Griffiths was the Headmistress and Misses A C Cullen, E Eynon and A R Evans were the assistant mistresses. The infants portion could accommodate 230 with an average attendance in 1904 of 167 Miss P C Rogers was the headmistress and Misses F Devonald and F Davies were the assistant mistresses.

Albion Square School -- extracts from the Log Book

EXTRACTS FROM THE LOG BOOK OF THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

2OTH DECEMBER
1877 School opened - Mary Anne Edwards Headmistress Myra E Rowe appointed pupil teacher - 66 pupils
22ND MARCH 1878 - Little boy from first class died after a short illness.
l2th APRIL 1878 - Half day holiday Wednesday - Launch in Dockyard.
2ND AUGUST 1878 - 152 children.
l4TH - l8TH OCTOBER 1878 - Songs sung before Inspector - Twinkle twinkle little star; Little Bo Peep; Children go; The North wind.
9TH – l5TH DECEMBER 1878 - Small attendance due to frost and snow.
l6TH - l9TH DECEMBER 1878 - Severe weather - Broke up for two weeks.
l2TH - l6TH MAY 1879 - Small attendance - Circus in Town.
11TH – l5TH AUGUST 1879 - Half holiday Wednesday - Regatta in Town.
1ST - 5TH SEPTEMBER 1879 - 185 children.
17TH 2lST NOVEMBER 1879 - New stove at further end of school.
15TH - l9TH DECEMBER 1879 - Public entertainment given by children on Thursday night.
l2TH DECEMBER 1879 - Report " One fire is hardly sufficient to heat the room in very cold weather; and it would be desirable to have a stove or fireplace at the furthest end from the present fireplace.
26TH APRIL 1880 Muriel J. Davies and Myra Rowe guilty of insubordination. They failed to bring me an exercise which they were requested to reproduce owing to the slovenly way in which it was first executed.
6TH - 1OTH SEPTEMBER 1880 - 223 children.
2OTH - 23RD DECEMBER 1880 - Broke up for Christmas holidays. On the night of the 23rd. children gave annual entertainment at the Temperance Hall. Prizes for regular attendance were distributed.
10TH - l4TH JANUARY 1881 - Frost and snow - small attendance.
l7TH - 2lST JANUARY 1881 - Severe weather - small attendance.
24TH - 28TH JANUARY 1881 - Severe weather - small attendance.
23TH ~ l7TH MARCH 1882 - Visit to Pembroke Dock of Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.
9TH - l3TH OCTOBER 1882 - Attendance slack on Tuesday owing to fair in Pembroke.
2OTH - 24TH NOVEMBER 1882 - Holiday on Wednesday afternoon owing to launch.
3OTH APRIL - 4TH MAY I883 - Holiday on Tuesday. Visit to town of General Booth.
27TH th APRIL - 1ST MAY 1885 - 250 children.
1ST - 8TH FEBRUARY 1886 - Snow.
1OTH SEPTEMBER 1886 - 317 children.
2OTH - 24TH SEPTEMBER 1886 - Attendance not so good this week owing to the Sports and black-berrying.
10TH - l4TH OCTOBER 1887 - A very wet cold week of weather.
2lST - 2STH NOVEMBER 1887 - Fever still raging. School smaller through Dockyard discharges.
9TH - 13TH JANUARY 1888 - During the school holidays four or five boys broke into the school and did considerable damage to the apparatus and windows.
7TH - 11TH MAY 1888 - Attendance reduced on Thursday afternoon owing to the Circus.
3lST AUGUST 1888 - 300 children.
OCTOBER 1889 - The Teachers have difficult work through the great irregularity through sickness, half day holidays in the Town and Market days.
23TH - 29TH NOVEMBER 1889 - Half holiday Wednesday afternoon because of snow.
13TH - l7TH JANUARY 1890 - Great deal of sickness in town Whooping cough and Influenza.
11TH – l8TH AUGUST 1890 - Practiced the Japanese Fan Drill.
6TH - 1OTH OCTOBER 1890 - The Mistress from the Hut Encampment likewise visited to see the Drill.

18TH - l9TH DECEMBER 1890 - Prizes on Friday. Half day holiday.
26TH – 30 TH JANUARY 1891 - Find the Staff sufficient in number but very inefficient.
4TH - 8TH MAY 1891 - Holiday on Thursday - launch of the Empress of India.
18 TH - 22ND MAY 1891 - Small attendance - measles - 80 children.
28TH – 29 TH MAY 1891 - Schoo1 closed Tuesday afternoon by order of the Medical Officer - measles.
8TH - l2TH JUNE 1891 - School re-opened by order of Medical Officer - 140 children in attendance out of 300.
3lST AUGUST - 4TH SEPTEMBER 1891 - Holiday on Monday owing to the introduction of FREE EDUCATION.
3OTH NOVEMBER 1891 - Report on Meyrick St. School. The room is greatly overcrowded and unless the opening of the new school relieves the pressure the classroom should be enlarged.
11TH - lSTH JANUARY 1892 - Severe weather - frost and snow.
18TH - 22ND JANUARY 1892 - Holiday Wednesday morning - Funeral of the Duke of Clarence.
l8TH - 22ND APRIL 1892 - Epidemic of Smallpox. Some fearing to come fearing they may come in contact with children from infected homes.Am very careful to investigate and sent all such children home.
l3TH MAY 1892 - Letter from School Board to send all children home from Front Cottages and from all houses where Smallpox existed.
l7TH - 2lST OCTOBER 1892 - Mr. Harries and Mr. Hancock visited Monday. Mr. Hancock, Sanitary Inspector, visited on Tuesday. Desired us to ascertain if any children were suffering with their throats. If so to send them home as Diphtheria was prevalent and a little child in class four has died with it.
3OTH JANUARY - 3RD FEBRUARY 1893 - Closed at 3.45 p.m. owing to the launch.
24TH - 28TH APRIL 1893 - 274 children.
8TH - l2TH MAY 1893 - Circus in town on Monday afternoon.
l2TH - l6TH JUNE 1893 - The attendance not nearly so good as before Whitsuntide owing to the Diphtheria. A report having been current that the drainage was defective caused many parents to absent their children.
18 JANUARY - 1ST FEBRUARY 1895 School closed all week except Tuesday due to very severe weather.
6TH - 1OTH MAY 1895 - Half holiday Wednesday - launch of Renown.
2OTH - 24TH MAY 1895 - Dismissed children at 11 a.m. on account of The Review.
l6TH - 2OTH MARCH 1896 - Sent home a number of children suffering from Ringworm.
23RD - 27TH MARCH 1896 - Half holiday Wednesday - Circus.
27TH APRIL - 1ST MAY 1896 - Half holiday Wednesday - Launch.
18TH - 22ND MAY 1895 - Holiday Wednesday - Queens birthday.
l7TH - 2lST OCTOBER 1898 - Absent on l8th at the trial of Mr. W.C. Harries at Haverfordwest.
8TH - l2TH MAY 1899 - Holiday on Tuesday - Launch of the Royal Yacht and Royal visit.
28TH JANUARY - 1ST FEBRUARY I901 - Half day Tuesday - Proclamation of King.
8TH - l2TH APRIL 19~1 - Circus in Town.
l7TH - 2lST JUNE 1901 - Half holiday Wednesday - Circus.
23RD - 27TH SEPTEMBER 1901 - A holiday given to children on Friday. Teachers were engaged all day removing all books and apparatus from the old school.
3OTH SEPTEMBER - 4TH OCTOBER 1901 - Commenced work in the Meyrick St. Congregational Sunday School.
4TH - 8TH NOVEMBER 1901 - Schools closed - Epidemic of measles. Closed two weeks. Opened but again closed. Reopened 3rd December - 80 present.
22ND - 26TH JUNE 1903 - Half day holiday Thursday - Circus.
Half day holiday Friday - Kings birthday.

1ST JULY 1903 - Control of school passed to Town Council.
3OTH SEPTEMBER 1903 - 162 children.
l8TH NOVEMBER 1903 - Inspectors report: This School is conducted in temporary premises which makes the work very difficult .
2ND - 6TH MAY 1904 - Holiday given - Opening of Coronation School all children took part in the procession.
3OTH MAY - 3RD JUNE 1904 - Commenced duties at the Albion Square Council School.
22ND JUNE 1904 - 168 children.
l6TH - 2OTH JANUARY 1905 - Order from Council - Opening time 9.30 a.m. and 2 p. m. Registers closed 10.15 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
l6TH - 2OTH OCTOBER 1905 - Order from Council to amass the children on Saturday at the Market House to commemorate the Centenary of Lord Nelson.
22ND DECEMBER 1905 - 8TH JANUARY 1906 - Christmas holidays.
l4TH - l8TH DECEMBER 1908 - Medals distributed on 17th. by Committee.
4TH APRIL 1911 - Small fire.
l9TH - 23RD JUNE 1911 - School closed for one week from Tuesday afternoon - Coronation.
1ST - l9TH JANUARY 1912 - Distribution of medals on Wednesday.
26TH - 3OTH AUGUST 1912 - The Board of Education have recommended the Education Committee to retain Standard one boys in the Infants school as they are of the opinion that male teachers are not suitable to instruct children of such tender years.
l6TH - 2OTH DECEMBER 1912 - Distribution of medals and prizes on Wednesday afternoon. Children presented with oranges on Friday morning.
27TH JUNE 1913 - End of first book.

SECOND BOOK
lSTH - l9TH DECEMBER 1913 - Distributed oranges Friday morning.
23RD - 27TH FEBRUARY 1914 - Dismissed at 3.40 on Monday - Launch.
l6TH - 2OTH MARCH 1914 - Mr. Grieve visited relative to the fixing of a new stove.
21ST JULY 1914 - Broke up through epidemic. Returned August 4th.
23RD NOVEMBER 1914 - 138 children.
l4th - l8th DECEMBER 1914 - Distribution of medals, prizes and oranges.
l9TH MARCH 1915 - 197 children.
l6TH JULY 1915 - Holiday - French Flag Day.
7TH OCTOBER 1915 - School closed by Dr. Morgan for three weeks -Scarlet Fever.
19TH NOVEMBER 1915 - Half day on Friday - Russian Flag Day.
22ND DECEMBER 1915 - Distribution of oranges.
21ST MARCH 1917 - Miss Edwards resigned and left - Mrs. Wright appointed.
l9TH - 23RD FEBRUARY 1917 - The Mayor and Sanitary Inspector visited to form a War Savings Association.
4TH FEBRUARY - 2ND APRIL 1918 - School closed - Measles.
3RD - 7TH JUNE 1918 - The Tank and War Loan Certificate week.
l2TH AUGUST 1918 - Bessie Susan Jenkins - Head Teacher; Mrs Owen uncertificated; Mrs Wright - uncertificated; Miss Allen - supplementary.
l8TH NOVEMBER 1918 - On November 11th the Armistice was signed. As school was closed that week we celebrated the same today by singing Patriotic school and Music Hall songs - children contributing solos and recitations and experiences of the day.
NOVEMBER 1918 - School closed until 7th January 1919 influenza. 1919 - Staff - Bessie Susan Jenkins; Rosa J. Luly 29-1 97;Clara E.R. Brooks 30-3-90; Mary H. Brock 3-S-96; Gwen Allen 2S-7-9?; Elizabeth A. Gibby 27-7-91; P.M. Jones 29-6-00 student; Winifred Llewelyn student.

28TH MAY 1919 - lst Battalion Welsh Regiment received colours.
1ST SEPTEMBER 1919 - Rosa Jane Luly temporary Head Teacher.
24TH SEPTEMBER 1919 - Elizabeth Ann Gibby Head Teacher.
29TH SEPTEMBER 1919 - 149 children.
5TH NOVEMBER 1919 - School closes for YMCA "OLLA PODRIDA" 1ST MARCH 1920 - Patriotic songs and talk.
2STH MARCH 1920 - 149 children.
28TH JUNE 1920 - Early closing for Circus. 3OTH JUNE 1920 - YMCA Eisteddford.
l4TH JULY 1920 - Half day holiday - YMCA "OLLA PODRIDA".
4TH NOVEMBER 1920 - Leakage in gas pipe - reported and repaired.
23RD DECEMBER 1920 - The children had a party and concert this afternoon including dramatisation, dancing etc. and a Christmas tree was provided for the babies and third class.
11TH - 2lST JANUARY 1921 - Children had been in school during the holidays and tampered with desk and cupboards.
22ND FEBRUARY 1921 - School closed until 7th March - influenza.
27TH JULY 1921 - YMCA fete in Bush grounds.
3OTH AUGUST 1921 - Dismissed early - Baptist Sunday School Singing Festival.
l3TH OCTOBER 1921 - Assembled and dismissed early - Pembroke Fair.
l6TH DECEMBER 1921 - The children took part in a collection in aid of the Mayor's Unemployment Fund.
23RD DECEMBER 1921 - A special program had been prepared for the closing day and much pleasure was derived from a surprise visit from Santa Claus who was sent along to us from the Girls Department together with a number of Christmas fairies to help him.
JANUARY 1922 - School closed for one month - Whooping cough and influenza.
28TH FEBRUARY 1922 - School closed - marriage of Princess Mary.
3RD APRIL 1922 - Closed on account of snowstorm.
4 TH MAY 1922 - Report - Premises consist of a main room and two classrooms. In the room three distinct classes taught. The lighting in the main room is not good.
24TH MAY 1922 - Empire Day celebrated.
27TH SEPTEMBER 1922 - Fete and Gala for Nurses Home.
24TH NOVEMBER 1922 - 5chool opened at 9 a.m. to allow children to assemble to place their pennies on the line for the Half Mile Fund in aid of the Mayor's Unemployment Fund.
l3TH DECEMBER 1922 - School closed in afternoon - Fete and Gala for the Unemployment fund.
2OTH DECEMBER 1922 - Held a Mother's Day and Christmas Concert when a collection of £1-5-Od. was taken in aid of the Mayor's Unemployment Fund.
22nd DECEMBER 1922 - The children had gifts distributed among them from the Teachers and the Christmas tree was a great success.
6TH MAY 1923 - Closed for Festival.
6TH JUNE 1923 - Closed 3 p.m. - YMCA Fete and Gala.
2lST DECEMBER 1923 - Christmas celebrations.
1ST AUGUST 1924 - Albion Square Treafi.
l9TH DECEMBER 1924 - Christmas concert December l8th.
l9TH FEBRUARY 1925 - School closed for one week - measles.
23RD DECEMBER 1925 - The usual concert and Christmas celebrations and the children much enjoyed finding their gifts in giant crackers.
27TH JANUA,RY 1926 - 32 new dual desks.
28TH APRIL 1926 - School closed - United Choral Festival.
7TH JULY 1926 - Front Street Mission Treat.
l9TH JULY 1926 - The attendance today is very bad indeed owing to the stormy weather and the demoralising effect of the terrible thunderstorm of yesterday. Several panes of glass in the front

classroom were shattered by the hailstones but otherwise the school escaped damage.
13TH SEPTEMBER 1926 - Circus in town - dismissed early.
22ND SEPTEMBER 1926 - 196 children.
22 ND DECF,MBER 1926 - Each child was given an apple and orange in addition to the gifts frvm the Staff. A concert was held on Wednesday afternoon.
6TH MAY 1927 - A number of four year olds were admitted.
29TH JULY 1927 - St. Andrews Treat on Wednesday.
23RD DECEMBER 1927 - On Wednesday afternoon ....a concert was given to which the Mothers were invited and a collection taken for the Boot Fund.
3RD - IOTH FEBRUARY 1928 - Several children excluded for Ringworm and Scarlet Fever by Nurse Henry and Dr. Saunders.
7TH DECEMBER 1928 - School closed on 20th November for Jumble Sale in aid of local Boot Fund.
2lST DECEMBER 1928 - Christmas celebrations as usual on the 20th.
11TH FEBRUARY 1929 - Attendance not very good - A heavy snowstorm in progress.
l2TH FEBRUARY 1929 - Attendance is again so badly affected by the frozen condition of roads that only 62 children are in attendance - school closed.
l3TH FEBRUARY 1929 - Only 75 children present - register not marked.
l4TH FEBRUARY 1929 - Only 78 present a.m. and 82 p.m.
l5TH FEBRUARY 1929 - Another snowstorm - Morning 18, afternoon 17.
22ND FEBRUARY 1929 - Attendance very bad this week
1OTH APRIL 1929 - Closed - Annual Choral Festival.
2OTH DECEMBER 1929 - Concert - "A celebration of the Season". Closed until the 6th January.
3OTH JULY 1930 - Coronation Sports - half day holiday. 1OTH OCTOBER 1930 - Pembroke Fair - half day holiday.
? DECEMBER 1930 - The usual Christmas concert was held on Wednesday afternoon and gifts distributed today.
28TH JANUARY 1931 - School Holiday - Attendance for past 3 months is 90
JULY 1931 - Empire Day Celebrations - half day holiday.
JUNE 1931 - holiday.
3RD JULY 1931 - holiday.
3lST JULY 1931 - Coronation School sports - half day holiday.
22ND DECEMBER 1931 - The Christmas concert will be held this p.m.
23RD DECEMBER 1931 - School closed for Christmas.
21ST DECEMBER 1932 - Christmas concert.
23RD DECEMBER 1932 - School closed for Christmas.
l9th JULY 1933 - School closed - Coronation School sports.
IOTH OCTOBER 1933 - Closed 2.30 p.m. - Pembroke Fair.
2OTH DECEMBER 1933 - The Christmas concert was held this afternoon and a large number of parents attended. Mrs. Finn loaned us the Christmas tree and a collection was taken for a Gramophone Fund.This raised 17/-.
22ND DECEMBER 1933 - Closed for Christmas.
21ST FEBRUARY 1934 - 151 children.
l4TH MARCH 1934 - Bethany Eisteddford - Closed early.
l8TH APRIL 1934 - Wesley Bazaar - Closed early.
2ND MAY 1934 - St. Andrews May Fair.
24TH MAY 1934 - The school closes this afternoon for the Air Pageant at the RAF Base, HM Dockyard. Empire Day this a.m.
IOTH OCTOBER 1934 - Dismissed 2.30 - Pembroke Fair.
28TH NOVEMBER 1934 - School closed tomorrow - Marriage of Prince George, Duke of Kent to

Princess Maria of Greece.
2OTH DECEMBER 1934 - Concert held yesterday and gifts distributed today.
5TH MARCH 1935 - Mr. Harding the dentist attended today for the first time.
2OTH MARCH - 29TH APRIL 1935 - Closed - measles.
2ND MAY 1935 - School paraded to the Park at 3.00 p.m. - rehearsal of parade for Jubilee.
3RD MAY 1935 - School closed on 6th and 7th - Silver Jubilee Children to assemble on Monday at 2 p.m. for distribution of Jubilee Medals.
MAY 1935 - School closed - Rural Church Festival.
29 TH JUNE 1935 - Dismissed early - St. Andrews Rose Fair.
3RD JULY 1935 - Percentage half day holiday - Bethel and Bethany Treats. ..
l7TH JULY 1935 - Half day holiday - Coronation School Swimming Sports.
22ND JULY 1935 - Closed 23rd July - Coronation School Sports Four weeks Summer holiday.
28TH OCTOBER 1935 - Miss Jones leaves today - promoted to Headship of Llanion Girls School. Presentation yesterday afternoon - Jean Carr presenting a bouquet; Fred Butcher an engraved umbrella and Miss Allen a handbag on behalf of the children and Staff.
3OTH OCTOBER 1935 - St. Johns Bazaar.
6TH NOVEMBER 1935 - School closed - Wedding of the Duke of Gloucester.
l4TH NOVEMBER 1935 - General election.
l8TH DECEMBER 1935 - The usual Christmas concert was held today and the Parents turned up in excellent numbers - a collection being taken for the Gramophone Fund though this did not realise as much as was hoped.
2OTH DECEMBER 1935 - Closed for Christmas.
28TH JANUARY 1936 - Funeral of King George V - Dismissed 11.30 a. M
6TH MAY 1936 - Assembled early for the Church Missionary Pageant.
1ST OCTOBER 1935 - Note received from Office that children of three may now be admitted and several have been entered today.
9TH NOVEMBER 1936 - Miss Gibby attending Mayoral Banquet.
22ND DECEMBEF 1936 - Christmas concert - so many children absent that Parents not invited.
DECEMBER 1936 - Proclamation of king George VI - half day holiday.
23RD DECEMBER 1936 - Children received Christmas gifts.
29TH JANUARY 1937 - ..Attendance today has been very bad because of a fall of snow which has made the roads bad and as many of the children are affFected by the unemployment of their Fathers they have not the boots or clothing to face this weather.
11TH FEBRUARY - 1ST MARCH 1937 - Closed - infiuenza and measles epidemic.
11TH MAY 1937 - Coronation gift mugs presented by Miss Gibby in place of Mr. W. Smith.
l2TH - l9TH MAY 1937 - Holiday - Children will parade at 2.30 tomorrow to march to the Parade in the Park.
3OTH JUNE 1937 - Half holiday - Rose Fair in market.
25TH JULY 1937 - Coronation School Sports.
l4TH - l8TH OCTOBER 1937 - Half term holiday.
2ND NOVEMBER 1937 - Funeral of R.D. Lowless.
23RD DECEMBER 1937 - Christmas vacation.
9TH FEBRUARY 1938 - A number of children had to leave school for isolation against typhoid - due to the orders of the Military Medical Officer.
25TH FEBRUARY 1938 - Low attendance - sickness and inoculation illness.
l8TH MAY 1938 - Dismissed early - St. Andrews May Day Fair in Market Hall.
26TH MAY 1938 - Half Day - Deanery Festival at St. Johns.
9TH JUNE 2938 - School closed on 10th - schools excursion to Bristol.
11TH NOVEMBER 1938 - Armistice Day celebrated.
l6TH DECEMBER 1938 - Dismissed early for Christmas Party Celebrations in Girls department.

22ND DECEMBER 1938 - School closes for Christmas.
23RD JUNE 1939 - Closed Friday for the United Schools Educational Outing.
8TH JUNE 1939 - Coronation School sports
3RD AUGUST 1939 - School closed mid-day - not opened until 2nd October - National emergency - all children under five excluded -some unofficial evacuees admitted.
6TH DECEMBER 1939 - Dr. Jones and Nurse Merriman examining children - list of twelve children for Cod liver oil and malt.
2lST DECEMBER 1939 - Closed for Christmas.
8TH JANUARY 1940 - Under fives not admitted - several returned.
19TH JANUARY 1940 - Very wintry weather - bad conditions of roads through snow and ice.
IOTH MAY 1940 - One week Whitsun holiday.
l4TH MAY 1940 - Distributed milk under the milk scheme.
l6TH MAY 1940 - Deanery Festival - half day.
5TH JULY 1940 - First air raid warning.
IOTH JULY 1940 - The first actual raid occurred this morning.
The children remained in school and took cover beneath their desks. Community singing kept them happy and there was no panic. Both Staff and children behaved splendidly. Teachers have resolved to work extra time to make windows more protective by covering with net.
15TH JULY 1940 - Air raid in afternoon.
l7TH JULY 1940 - Warning given in dinner hour.
l8TH JULY 1940 - School closed due to Air Raids.
4TH NOVEMBER 1940 - School opened - under fives excluded. Sixty four children present out of one hundred and ten.
6TH NOVEMBER 1940 - A severe air raid occurred early this morning only six pupils arrived - fifteen in the afternoon.
11TH NOVEMBER 1940 - Miss S.O. Davies is absent suffering from shock following the destruction of her home on the night of November 9th.
25TH NOVEMBER 1940 - School assembled 10 a.m. - air raid alert last night.
5TH DECEMBER 1940 - Children proceeded to shelters 11.45 a.m. - air raid alert.
2OTH DECEMBER 1940 - Closes today for Christmas after Christmas celebrations.
2OTH JANUARY 1941 - Hail, sleet and snow.
23RD JANUARY 1941 - Assembled 10.00 a.m. - air raid alert during night.
l3TH FEBRUARY 1941 - Assembled 10.00 a.m. - air raid alert during night.
lST FEBRUARY 1941 - Assembled 10.00 a.m. - air raid alert during night.
4TH MARCH 1941 - Assembled 10.00 a.m. - air raid alert during night.
11TH MARCH 1941 - Assembled 10.00 a.m. - air raid alert during night. Alert 10.24 a.m. - all clear 10.34 a.m.
l2TH MARCH 1941 - Alert 10.10 - 10.30 a.m.
l3TH MARCH 1941 - Alert 3.29 - 3.55 p.m. - Children in shelter.
l4TH MARCH 1941 - Assembled 10.00 a.m. - air raid alert during night.
l7TH MARCH 1941 - Assembled I0.00 a.m. - air raid alert during night.
26TH MARCH 1941 - Alert 3.50 - 4.15 p.m.
27TH MARCH 1941 - Alert just before playtime - in shelters until 11.40 a.m.
28TH MARCH 1941 - Assembled at 10.00 a.m. - Alert at 2.00 p.m. parents called for children - all collected by 5.15 p.m. - all clear 6.15 p.m.
1ST APRIL 1941 - Alert 10.03 - 10.48.
4TH APRIL 1941 - Assembled at 10.00 a.m. - Easter holiday.
2lST APRIL 1941 - Assembled at 10.00 a.m. - Alert 10.50 - 11.05.
22ND APRIL 1941 - Assembled at 10.00 a.m. - Alert
23RD APRIL 1941 - Assembled at 10.00 a.m. - Alert

28TH APRIL 1941 - Alert 2.58 - 3.50 p.m.
29TH APRIL 1941 - Assembled at 10.00 a.m. - Alert 2.45 - 2.28.
3OTH APRIL 1941 - Alert 2.20 - 2.40 p.m.
1ST MAY I94I - Alert 9.55 - 10.25 a.m.
2ND MAY 1941 - Assembled at 10.00 a.m. - Alert last night.
5TH MAY 1941 - School hours altered (Double summer time). Morning 10.00 - 12.34 Afternoon 2.30 - 4.30.
9TH JUNE 194I - On account of a very heavy air raid on May 11th, the LEA decided in view of the conditions locally to close the schools. They have remained closed until today. (29children in attendance) The time of assembly has reverted to 9.30 a.m.
11TH JUNE 1941 - There was another heavy raid last night and as only two pupils attended this morning we were instructed to close the school.
l2TH JUNE 1941 - Seven pupils - meeting at 3.30 at Coronation School to discuss evacuation.
l8TH JUNE 1941 - Registration for evacuation took place on Friday and Saturday l2th and l3th. Examination of clothing on Sunday p.m. Medical inspections on Monday and the evacuation took place yesterday (Tuesday). From this Department 24 children have officially evacuated. School has re-opened today and 15 pupils are in attendance. Miss S.O. Davies has proceeded with one section of the evacuees to Amroth. Thirty children remain on the school roll (27 have self-evacuated).
1ST AUGUST 1941 - School closed for two weeks - holidays in two parts this year.
3RD SEPTEMBER 1941 - 44 children.
l2TH SEPTEMBER 1941 - Closed for two weeks holiday.
2OTH SEPTEMBER 1941 - 73 children.
l9TH DECEMBER 1941 - Christmas holidays.
11TH FEBRUARY 1942 - The Wardens examined childrens gas masks. Alert 2.35 - 2.50 p.m.
6TH JULY 1942 - Alert in early hours of morning.
7th JULY 1942 - Alert in early hours of morning.
8TH JULY 1942 - Alert in early hours of morning.
l2TH OCTOBER 1942 - School meals began today - 10 children proceeded to the Coronation School for dinners.
l9TH OCTOBER 1942 - 11 dinners.
2ND NOVEMER 1942 - 26 dinners.
24TH NOVEMER 1942 - Alert 2.35 - 2.50.
27TH NOVEMBER - 90 children.
23FD DECEMBER 1942 - Christmas holiday.
l7TH MAY 1943 - The Savings Association for this Department have set a target of £350 for a propeller in the Wings for Victory Campaign this week.
24TH MAY 1943 - The final total was £1,610 (membership 108?.
25TH JUNE 1943 - 108 children.
23RD DECEMBER 1943 - Christmas holidays - The children received gifts of sweets from the American soldiers stationed in the area.
1 ST DECEMBEft 1944 - 151 children .
22ND DECEMBER 1944 - Christmas holiday.
23RD JANUARY 1945 - Heavy snow.
24TH JANUARY 1945 - Heavy snow.
26TH JANUARY 1945 - Heavy blizzard of snow.
29TH JANUARY 1945 - Heavy drifts of snow made school yard impassable and there is no access to the lavatories so school has been closed.
9TH APRIL 1945 - Pembrokeshire County Council took over - Education Act 1944.
IOTH MAY 1945 - V.E. Day on 8th May. School closed for V.E. and V.E.+ days. Children attended at Llanion Barracks for tea yesterday.

l4TH MAY 1945 - Children given a Victory Party by the teachers following school hours.
24TH MAY 1945 - Empire Day - Children assembled in the playground to watch the Royal Canadian Air Force parade and salute on the square.
2lST DECEMBER 1945 - 100 children have been invited to a party at Llanion Barracks on Thursday 27th December given by the 8th Battalion Manchester Regiment.
4TH JUNE 1946 - Headmistress attended Royal Garden Party as school savings representative. Had the honour of meeting Queen Elizabeth.
3RD JULY 1946 - Coronation School Sports.
2OTH SEPTEMBER 1945 - Terrible storm - Miss S.O. Davies was blown down on the way to lunch - strained wrist and bruises.
27TH NOVEMBER 1946 - Miss M.H. Brooks absent this afternoon after getting wet through in the storm that burst as the children were taken to the Coronation School to dinner.
5TH FEBRUARY 1947 - Snow falling steadily.
7TH FEBRUARY 1947 - A bitterly cold day with a further fall of snow has ended a week of very wintry weather. The average temperature in the school was 42 degrees though first thing in the morning the thermometer registered 38 degrees. The percentage attendance for the week was 38
5TH MARCH 1947 - A heavy blizzard of snow which began to fall yesterday has severely impeded roads. Only three children have arrived but there are no fires lit and in the absence of fires the Assistant Director has permitted the closure for today.
6TH MARCH 1947 - The fires are still unlit and the closure of school is again permitted. Mrs. E. Lewis the recent Caretaker has been dismissed for failure to carry out her duties and has decided not to work her notice.
l8TH JUNE 1947 - United Choral Festival at Wesley.
2ND JULY 1947 - P.T. demonstration at the Drill Hall Pembroke.
l4TH JL'LY 1947 - Jacqueline John fell down in the playground and is detained at the Nurses Home for Xray for suspected concussion,
3lST JULY 1947 - Measles epidermic - 69 cases.
1ST AUGUST - 9TH SEPTEMBER 1947 - Holidays.
l9TH NOVEMBER 1947 - Closed - Marriage of Princess Elizabeth to Philip Mountbatten.
l9TH DECEMBER 1947 - School closed today for Christmas Vacation after celebrating a week-end concert.
3RD MARCH 1948 - Bethany Eisteddford - Half day holiday.
3OTH APRIL 1948 - Miss I H. Brock retired - Member of staff since 30th August 1918 - To show their appreciation of her services Miss Brock received a presentation from the staff and scholars, the gifts consisting of a silver cake basket, a case of fruit spoons and forks with server and a beautiful bouquet of tulips and narcissi. Iona Jones, Elwyn Coleman, Jacqueline Hay and Gordon Payne made the presentation scholars and Miss M.G. Allen on behalf of the staff, she having served during the whole of Miss Brock's service.
5TH MAY 194s - Short session because of the visit of the Dagenham Girl Pipers to the Garrison Theatre.
lSTH JUNE 1948 - Combined School Sports at Bush Camp.
l4TH JULY 1948 - Half day - St. Patricks Fete.
28TH JULY 1948 - Half day - St. Patricks Sunday School Outino.
3OTH JULY – I0TH SEPTEMBER 1948 - Holiday.
1ST DECEMBER 1948 - Area Music Festival at Garrison Theatre.
l6TH DECEMBER 1948 - Concert and party.
l7TH DECEMBER 1948 - School closed for Christmas.
lST - 22ND FEBRUARY 1949 - Half term.
16TH JUNE 1949 - District School Sports at Bush Camp - Short sessions. - 9.15 - 11.15 and 12.15 - 2.15.

15TH JUNE 1949 - Music Festival - Short sessions.
18TH JULY 1949 - Short sessions - County Sports at Bush Camp.
27TH JULY - 13TH SEPTEMBER 1949 - Holidays.
l3TH SEPTEMBER 1949 - Coronation status altered to Modern Secondary School - Boys and girls transferred to " Upper Department " which has become a Mixed Junior School.
3OTH NOVEMBER 1949 -- Short sessions - Bethany Eisteddford.
2OTH DECEMBER 1949 - Christmas party.
l7TH MARCH 1950 - Received one ton of coke.
3lST MAY 1950 - Short sessions - Crowning of May Fair Queen.
2lST JUNE 1950 - Short sessions - District School Sports Postponed because of heavy rain.
22ND JUNE 1950 - School Sports as above.
28TH JUNE 1950 - Short sessions - District United Festivai.
28TH JULY - 8TH SEPTEMBER 1950 - Holidays.
l6TH NOVEMBER 1950 - One ton of coke delivered.
8TH DECEMBER 1950 - One ton of coke delivered.
18TH DECEMBER 1950 - Fall of snow during the night.
l9TH DECEMBEft 1950 - Christmas concert.
2OTH DECMBER 1950 - Christmas party.
2lST DECEMBER 1950 - Closed for Christmas.
18TH - 29TH JANUARY 1951 - Closed because of epidemic.
l9TH FEBFUARY 1951 - One ton of coke.
23RD FEBRUARY 1951 - One ton of coke.
9TH MARCH 1951 - Showers of sleet and snow on Wednesday and today.
l9TH APRIL 1951 - Staff - Miss E.A. Gibby; Miss C.E. Treivena; Miss I. Thomas; Miss M.G. Allen; Miss E.G. Davies.
6TH JUNE 1951 - Short sessions - Area School Sports - Bush Camp.
JULY 1951 - Short sessions - Choral Festival at Wesley. - School Festival of Britain Celebrations.
l3TH SEPTEMBER 1951 - Stormy weather and during the afternoon a strong gust of wind removed several slates and damaged the partition which divides the main room.
SEPTEMBER 1951 - Report - ...all the classrooms except one which has an open fire are heated by closed stoves.
18TH DECEMBER 1951 - Christmas party.
19TH DECEMBER 1951 - Christmas concert.
6TH FEBRUARY 1952 - two minutes silence - Death of King George VI.
8TH FEBRUARY 1952 - The School assembled to hear the Proclamation by the Mayor, J.R. Williams, of the Accession of Queen Elizabeth - Proclaimed from the steps of Albion Square Church.
11TH MARCH 1952 - One ton of coke.
2OTH MARCH 1952 - One ton of coke.
APRIL 1952 - Nurse Williams the District Welfare Nurse attended the school this afternoon. She has taken the place of Nurse Merriman who has resigned.
28 MAY1952 - Half day - Schools Area Singing Festival.
29TH MAY 1952 - Half day - Junior and Infants School Sports.
11TH JUNE 1952 - Short sessions - School Area Sports at Bush Camp.
25TH JUNE 1952 - Short sessions - United Singing Festival at Wesley.
9TH JULY 1952 - Half holiday - St. Patricks Church Fete.
17TH JULY - 2ND SEPTEMBER 1952 - Holiday.
18TH DECEMBER 1952 - Christmas concert and party. " In spite of the snowstorm the attendance was reasonably good ".
3RD MARCH 1953 - Ferry boat not sailing - Fog.

4TH & 5TH MARCH 1953 - Ferry boat delayed by fog.
May 1953 - The Mayor (Darrel Rees), Mayoress, Town Clerk and several Councillors presented a Coronation Muo to each of the Children.
JUNE 1953 - Alderman E.B. Davies presented souvenir propelling pencils. Half day - Junior and Department Sports.
15TH JUNE 1953 - Entry in the log book - " I left this School in 1904 for the Coronation School " signecl by J.B. Munro.

23RD JUNE 1953 - The School attended the Cinema to see the Coronation Film.
24 TH JUNE 1953 - Short sessions - United Choral Festival.
19TH JULY 1953 - Short sessions - Royal visit to Wales.
16TH JULY - 1 ST SEPTEMER 1953 - Holiday .
18TH DECEMIBER 1953 – School partv on wednesday p.m. - preceded by Concert.
5TH FEBRUARY 1954 - Severe wintry conditions.
8TH FEBRUARY 1954 - Pipes burst during the week end.
1ST MARCH 1954 - St. David's Day celebrations - Snow falling steadily all morning.
l6TH JUNE 1954 - Short sessions - Junior School Sports.
22ND JUNE 1954 - Short sessions - Area School Sports.
23RD JUNE 1954 - short sessions - United Choral Festival.
l6TH JULY - 1ST SEPTEMBER 1954 - Holidays.
1ST SEPTEMBER 1954 - Staff - E.A. Gibby; C.E.~1. Trevena; P.E.B. Lodge; J.E.H. Chick; M.G. Allen.
l6TH NOVEMBER 1954 - Short session so that children can parade for the arrival of the First Welsh Regiment.
3OTH NOVEMBER 1954 - Severe storm during the night damaged roof part of the play-ground barricaded off - Slates from Co-op. Window panes also broken. Ferry not running and busses hampered by fallen trees.
3RD DECEMBER 1954 - Miss Lodge absent due to a fire at her home.
l4TH DECEMBER 1954 - Christmas concert in which every child took part.
4TH JANUARY 1955 - Snowstorm and bitterly cold weather.
25TH FEBRUARY 1955 - Heavy snowstorm.
19TH DECEMBER 1955 - Christmas concert - By courtesy of A. J. Morgan it was held in the main room of the Junior Department.
20TH FEBRUARY 1956 - Snowstorm.
3OTH MAY 1956 - Early sessions - Choral Festival.
6TH JUNE 1956 - Early sessions - School sports.
13TH JUNE 1956 - District 5chool Sports.
IOTH JULY I956 - Presentation - Assembled in Albion Square Hall schoolroom for presentation to Miss M.G. Allen who retired after forty years service. A log effect fire and a toaster were presented.
17TH DECEMBER 1956 - Christmas concert.
18TH DECEMBER 1956 - Christmas party.
5TH APRIL 1957 - Miss Trevena appointed Headmistress - to take charge after Summer holiday.
29TH JUNE 1957 - District sports.
26TH JUNE 1957 - Choral singing festival.
4TH DECEMBER 1957 - Electric light on for first time. A Smith's electric clock has been installed.
4TH SEPTEMER 1962 - New lobby - Four wash-hand basins - Extension to Cloakroom to take seventy pegs. Play ground has been re-surfaced.
IOTH JANUARY 1963 - Christmas holidays extended by two days because of severe weather.
1ST OCTOBER 1963 - Mr Evans 19 Arthur Street is the new caretaker.
27TH JANUARY 1964 - No coal delivered - school closed early.

APRIL 1964 - School broken into - much damage done to locks etc. money and Biros missing.
27TH AND 28TH MAY 1965 - Mrs Downes absent a half day each day attending successful interview for headship in Pembroke. (Golden Manor). Left l6th July 1965.
22ND NOVEMBER 1965 - Bad roads - snowy weather.
l4TH JULY 1956 - Retirement of Miss Trevena. Assembly of Parents and friends. The Mayor. J.R. Williams and school managers present Presents - Nest of tables from parents, a tea trolley from the children and a "wonderful wall electric clock " from the Staff of the Junior and Infants schools. Mr. A.F. Morgan will be the Headmaster of both Departments from the 1st September 1956.
Staff - Miss E.M. Nash, Mrs N. I. Jones, Mrs M.S. Oliver, Miss G.M. Richards and Mrs L.M. Rees.

Llanion School

Acc to Mrs S Peters

The school was built on the London Rd. in 1892 for girls and infants. In 1904 Mason records that children from as far away as Cosheston and Slade used to attend this school and that it had a very good reputation. The school was built to accommodate 140 pupils in the girls school and had an average attendance of 127, while the infants which was built to accommodate 80 actually had an average attendance of 82. The infant's school was enlarged at about that time. The Headmistress in 1904 was Miss M C beer and the assistant mistress was Miss M Howell.

Coronation Council School

This school was opened on the site of the old British School May 4th 1904. At the time Mason described it as "a magnificent building of commanding proportions composed of trimmed limestone and ornamented with bath stone mullions

It occupies the site of the old British school's, Meyricks,Street south. The rooms are capacious and calculated to promote all the conditions of health, necessary in keeping the brain active for teaching and learning. The playground is rather small for a large number of boys but the street outside happens to be a very wide one, providing room to relieve the crowding inside. The school bears on its front the date 1902, but it was not opened for teaching until the 9th May 1904. The upper portion of the school allotted to the senior boys will accommodate 400 The average attendance in 1904 was 322. Mr A J Adams the headmaster and Messrs J R Norris, J S James, W W Winbury,E Griffiths, W Smith, and G F Davies the assistant masters.
The junior boys take the lower part of the building capable of accommodation 400. The average attendance was 290 in 1904. Mr W Williams is the Headmaster and Messrs G P Davies, G L Edwards E L P George and J Fisher are the assistant masters. If the Central Hall is brought into use then a total of 1200 boys could be accommodated".

The 1970s also witnessed a re-organisation of secondary education in the area. Pembroke Grammar School and the Coronation Secondary School, Pembroke Dock, merged to become a comprehensive school on the Bush site, where there is also now a sports centre. Most of the Coronation School building in Argyle Street was demolished and the pupils and staff of Albion Square and Llanion Junior Schools were moved there to a new purpose-built school

Hospitals and Sickness

Hospitals

Sick and injured workers at the Dockyard were hospitalised aboard the Saturn, a ship moored in the Haven. What conditions were like on this hulk is anybody's guess. Even in the nineteenth century, amputations took place without a general anaesthetic, nursing care was perfunctory, and the state of medical science (while improved) was primitive by today's standards.

The appointment of a medical officer to the Dockyard was not an unmixed blessing for the men. His duties included checking absences from work claimed through ill-health. During potato time, some employees would absent themselves from work at the Dockyard and work on their own plot of land. It is easy to imagine the confusion caused by the arrival of the medical officer in circumstances where absence was due to a need to dig the garden!

Pembroke Dock grew rapidly and delivered prosperity to the south side of the Haven. Conditions for the residents of the new town, however, were far from ideal. In common with many towns that underwent rapid expansion, Pembroke Dock's infrastructure was not up to supporting the speed of initial development.

Water supplies in the town were eventually drawn from storage reservoirs, but some areas still depended on communal wells for their water supply. Conditions in Bush Street were so foul that the area became known as Pig's Parade.

The Dockyard Surgeon's office was within the dockyard walls. During the Crimean War, an army camp was built at Llanion. This also had a hospital and an attendant medical officer. It is fair to say, however, that the next big step forward was the opening of the Pembroke, Pembroke Dock and District Infirmary in 1862 at East Back Pembroke.It was supported by voluntary contributions and public subscription. Later known as Pembroke Cottage Hospital until its closure in 1961, the hospital provided services for the people of Pembroke and Pembroke Dock, It had beds for approximately 20 patients. Other facilites existed at the workhouse in Pembroke which provided the only welfare available for the desperate and needy.

Used from 1866 until 1895, the Nankin replaced the old Saturn as hospital ship. This facility was only available for the treatment of Dockyard employees, and chiefly dealt with industrial injuries. Such injuries proliferated as industrial practices evolved from the use of wood and nails to build ships to the use of metal and rivets.

While falling from the ships on which they worked remained a common cause of injury and death for the workers, there were now the additional risks associated with the use of machinery. After the Nankin was sold and broken up in 1895, those taken ill or injured while working at the Dockyard were cared for in a small hospital within the Yard.

In this period, the unsanitary conditions of life contributed greatly to the spread of disease. Terraced housing built communities, and improved transport links ensured prosperity - but they also made it easier for sickness to spread rapidly. To control the dissemination of dangerous diseases, much depended on the vigilance of the public health officers and the vaccination doctor,

Following the spread of vaccination programmes, smallpox is now extinct in Britain. Before Edward Jenner's pioneering work, however, smallpox was a disease that could kill, permanently scar or blind its victims. The disease broke out in Pembroke Dock on three separate occasions. The first outbIeak centred on Queen Street in the 1850's, and was thought to come from the sale of secondhand clothes brought fromSwansea.

The Pennar district of the town seems to have been particularly affected by poor social conditions and inadequate sanitation. There were severe outbreaks of cholera in the mid-1860's.

Writing in 1905, Mrs. S. Peters colourfully notes that:

"So malignant was the complaint that mourners not infrequently returned from the funeral of one relative to find another of the family had been stricken by the dread disease."

Scarlet fever shortly followed and, in 1892, smallpox broke out.

A parish magazine dating from January 1880 reports, in relation to an outbreak of typhoid,

"We are most thankful to be able to state that this district is now convalescent. By God's mercy we have been saved from any fatal ending to a most pernicious fever."

Pennar was struck heavily by the influenza epidemic of 1919 that followed the end of the First

World War. A record of baptisms carried out at St Patrick's Church Pennar shows that, most unusually, two were carried out by a nurse rather than a minister.
The private dockyard situated at Jacob's Pill went bankrupt in 1885 and part' of the buildings were later used as an isolation hospital. This facility was particularly busy during the mid-1920's, when diphtheria struck Pennar. The isolation hospital closed before 1940, and the site is now derelict,

Meyrick Hospital

1898 To commemorate the late Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee at Pembroke Dock, the Nurses' Home and Meyrick Wards were erected in North Park Street. Alderman S.J.Allen, of Cresswell Build ings, was Mayor at that time, and to him the credit of the institution must chiefly be given. The foundation-stone of the building was laid on April 12, 1898, by Sir Thomas Meyrick, who gave the wing of the building which bears his name. Three memorial stones were also laid at the same time, which are engraved with the names respectively, of the following ladies: the Lady Victoria Lambton, sister of Earl Cawdor; Mrs. Burges-Watson, whose husband was at that time Captain Superintendent of the Dockyard; and Mrs. S. J. Allen.
Its design was obsolete before its completion. Furthermore, with sixteen beds, the hospital was scarcely adequate to meet all the town health needs, In fairness, however, its builders never perceived it as likely to fill that role and such accommodations as existed provided a much needed inpatient facility in Pembroke Dock. After its closure as a hospital in 1961, the building was used as a clinic for some years until these functions were taken over by more modern facilities. Eventually, however, the hospital building itself suffered the fate of much of Pembroke Dock's Victorian heritage. Unused, ancl becoming increasingly dilapidated, the property was sold, the building demolished and the site redeveloped. Today the place where it stood is occupied by sheltered accommodation for the elderly.

South Pembrokeshire Hospital

1902 The hospital, on the Fort Road, stands on an area of 6 acres 13 perches.
It was completed in 1902 at an estimated cost of £17,500 and was the property of the Admiralty. Before it was erected, the sick and injured Dockyard men, who were hurt or taken ill during service hours, were attended to in a small hospital in the Yard, which was used after the old Nankin was discarded. The Nankin was a wooden two-decker fifty gun frigate. It displaced the old Saturn, which had formerly been used as a hospital ship. In 1867 the Nankin was docked and fitted up for hospital purposes, and was used to this end for many years; lying off in the stream, she was long a familiar and picturesque object. The Nankin was eventually sold out of the service to Mr.George Harris, broker, of Bristol, for the sum of £2,200, and left her old moorings on April 18, 1895, for Milford, where she was dismantled.

Four years after the foundation stone was laid at Park Street, the Admiralty began work at Fort Road in constructing the building that was eventually to become the South Pembrokeshire Hospital. The hospital is now a much-loved part of the town. But at the time of its construction, members of the Pembroke Town Council objected to the public losing the right of access to a popular walk to the sea
The site of the hospital has an interesting story, When the original Dockyard Walls were built in 1844 the workmen discovered manyskeletal remains during their excavations. These remains certainly very old may have belonged to the families which owned the property of Paterchurch but apart for one old damaged stone in St Mary's church Pembroke I could find no recordsThe workers' grisly finds were interred opposite the walls on the area subsequently covered by the old gasworks, adjacent to the hospital site: their resting place marked by an inscribed plinth. These remains were probably moved by the Admiralty when they levelled the site to make the ground for the hospital. Whatever happened, it is certain that no trace of the bodies or the memorial plinth remained by the time Mason wrote his guidebook to Pembroke Dock in 1905.
In the same guidebook, Mason recounts the fascinating story of how workers digging the

foundations uncovered a paved road and claims to have spoken to eyewitnesses to this remarkable discovery, In an act of astounding archaeological vandalism, he relates that the workmen broke up the road's remains.

The hospital, completed in 1902, covered an area of approximately six acres. Writing a few years later, Mrs. Peters reports that the estimated cost of construction was £17,500. Modern, and using state of the art nursing methods, the hospital was then the most advanced health care facility in Pembrokeshire.

It is important to remember that the hospital replaced hospital provision for Admiralty employees. The new facilities were not available for the population of Pembroke and Pembroke Dock. Despite the Dockyard's closure in 1926, the Fort Road hospital remained under Admiralty control. In 1930, part of the hospital was used as an isolation unit for scarlet fever and diphtheria patients,

During the war, when Pembroke Dock became a target for German bombing raids, patients treated at the hospital (and at the Sir Thomas Meyrick Hospital) were transferred to Pembroke Cottage Hospital and Riverside. The Fort Road hospital was then used as a Royal Navy hospital, while the RAF used treatment facilities within the Dockyard walls.

From 1948 until the site's redevelopment in 1959/60, facilities at the hospital enter a period of comparative neglect. The building that had been sufficient to care for those injured at the Dockyard was unable to cope with the demands placed upon it. In 1953, after the transfer of maternity care to Riverside, the hospital housed female chronically sick patients in its 16 beds. A succession of forlorn entries in the annual reports of the West Wales Hospital Management Committee throw the condition of the hospital into stark relief.

Things changed for the better at South Pembrokeshire Hospital when the West Wales Hospital Management Committee took note of the condition of public health care in the south of the county. The Thomas Meyrick Hospital, Pembroke Cottage Hospital, South Pembrokeshire Hospital and Riverside Joint User Institution, while admirable in their own way, were scarcely sufficient to deal with the needs of the population of Pembroke and Pembroke Dock in the second half of the twentieth century. Apart from the South Pembrokeshire Hospital, all these buildings were of nineteenth century origin and South Pembs itself was built at the century's turn,

At that time, the prevailing trend in hospital provision was to centralise health care in larger institutions, In terms of development potential, only Riverside and the South Pembrokeshire Hospital could be expanded. For some time, the Hospitals' Management Committee deliberated upon the merits of both sites, but finally plumped for South Pembrokeshire Hospital on grounds of cost and available space. When redevelopment came to the South Pembs site, it was rapid and considerable. Whereas, in 1958, the hospital had sixteen beds that were hard pushed to cope with the demands upon them, the redeveloped hospital had eighty-three. The "new" hospital, which was opened September 1961 by the Minister of Health J. Enoch Powell, received outpatients, maternity cases and some acute patients and was equipped with a new operating theatre.

In the 1970's, both the building of Withybush General Hospitat and the concentration of non-acute outpatient care in community-based clinics posed a threat to the South Pembrokeshire Hospital's future, Despite its extensive refit at the start of the previous decade, the running costs of South Pembs were higher than those of the new unit, The fight to retain maternity facilities failed. But in January 1977 the vigorous campaign by the Friends of South Pembrokeshire Hospital wrung out a promise to retain hospital facilities at Fort Road.

It remains standing now: a familiar redbrick building on the approach to the sea. The site has had many additions made to it in recent years. The Pater Close Units and the Psychiatric Unit at Haven Way perform important functions for the local community, the interior has been redecorated and a new boiler house built,

No operations are performed there, and acute care now takes place at Withybush Hospital, but it remains a focus for the community, held in great affection and staunchly defended by its many friends.

Sickness

There was an outbreak of Smallpox in 1857. Eight people died in Pembroke Dock, the first being Mrs Evans of Queen St. An investigation was carried out by Medical and Senior Officers from the Dockyard into the causes of the outbreak and the conclusion was reached that all those who died had acquired second hand clothing from a street hawker who had originated in Swansea.

Pennar from the 1850's seemed to have been hit by several epidemics of infectious diseases. Cholera in 1853 which was so severe that a public letter was written on the subject by Lord Palmeston, Cholera struck again in August 1866 spreading throughout Pennar, but is alleged not out of the area because the people of Pennar sealed themselves off . The first person to die was a man named Peter Morris age 48. The victims had to be buried within twelve hours and such was the rapid spread of the infection that on 29th August 1866 as well as Peter Morris, also buried were Emma Jones age 28, Margaret Griffiths 11 months, and I .Day age 29. On the 2nd September Thomas Charles Powell age 32 months, Seth John Stephens, age 12 months, and George Jenkins age 12 months were buried. The next day only one, William Wilcox age 25yrs, and Ann Preese age 40 on the 5th, but by the sixth of September the death toll had again risen, Maria Morgan age 6 years, Anne Stephens age 26 years, and John Ormond age 28 months. The Ormond family was again bereaved with Elizabeth Ormond being buried the next day. The 8th of September was the worst day with five victims being buried, like all the others in Park St Cemetery by the Curate of Pembroke Dock, Rev. George Edward McHugh, they were Michael Birmingham age 5 years, Mary Williams, age 57, George Davies age 5 months, Elizabeth Price age 75years and Mary May age 56 years. This was the peak but there was to be still more bereaved families as on the 10th September Ann Jones age 39, Stephen Morgan age 9years, and Jane Preese age 59 were buried. The Jones family suffered more losses with Ann Jones age 48 being buried on the 14th, John Jones age 72 on the 15th, Mary Ann Jones and Fanny Jones both age 14 years on the 16th and Mary Ann Jones age 74 as well as Elizabeth Vaulk on the 17th. The last two of the victims to be buried were Thomas Mabe age 62 and Mary Griffiths age 23 on the 19th September . A year later scarlet fever raged, it struck again in 1909. Typhoid was present in 1879/80 with over twenty people being affected but fortunately all recovered and the Curate of the time records in the Church Magazine that the problem with the health in Pennar was, that, although these diseases were preventable and that warnings had been given both after the 1853 and the 1866 outbreak, " We would again call attention to the water supply , which is generally admitted to be the viaticum of typhoid fever , and which we hear is in a worse state than ever". Findlay wrote in 1875 of the water supply to the town in general that "save that of the Government dwellings, occupying two or three small streets near the dockyard, and which are supplied from the reservoirs the water supply is fumished by wells in different parts of the town, and by tanks attached to most of the houses. This supply is believed to be adequate to the wants of the community (remarks made by members of the Town Council at a meeting to discuss the sufficiency of the water supply of Pembroke and Pembroke Dock) but it is fairly open to doubt whether it would be found equal to the demands of exceptional dry seasons, which may reasonably be expected, and for which it should be the object of the Town Council to provide"

In 1892 smallpox was present, many children, and parents who could, went away, others were re-vaccinated. With the turn of the century came measles and influenza , the latter was exceptionally sewere in 1915 and 1919 when the Baptismal Register for St Patrick's Church records young babies being baptised by the Nurse. Then in the 1920's after the closure of the Dockyard the area was hit with a diphtheria epidemic - The old offices of the Shipbuilding Company by Jacob's Pill being used as an isolation Hospital. After that time these scourges seem to have been less violent, probably because of better health care and an improved water supply.

Railway

Originally Brunel planned to lay his main railway line to the small village of Fishguard, on the north coast of the county, while to serve the southern parts a branch was planned from near

Whitland to the town of Pembroke. Tenby was then little more than a village, but this too was to be served by a branch line connecting with the Pembroke line.
The Irish potato famine of 1846, coupled with a general trade depression, caused the company to reconsider its proposals, and after several changes of plan it was decided to proceed wlth the main line, but to take it through the county town of Haverfordwest to Neyland, where a harbour was to be built on the shores of Milford Haven. There was, at that time, no provision made for a line to the south part of the Haven
The line reached Haverfordwest in January 1854, and the extension to Neyland was opened on l5th April 1856, harbour works being established there as planned. The new terminus at Neyland was named New Milford by the SWR, and remained the Irish port of the GWR until the building of Fishguard Harbour in 1906,
In 1853 the SWR obtained an Act to build a line to the south of the county serving the holiday resort of Tenby and the dockyard town of Pembroke Dock terminating at Pennar Gut but no work was carried out
In 1859 a Company was formed the South Wales, Pembroke and Tenby Junction Railway and an Act of Parliament to build was obtained on 21st July 1859
The title was later shortened to Pembroke & Tenby Railway. The intention was to link Pembroke Dock, Pembroke and Tenby with Brunel's line near Narberth and Mr J S Surke was appointed Engineer. The intention was to build a standard gauge line rather than broad gauge
It was two years before the company was able to raise sufficient capital to start the work
David Davies a reputable contractor who had worked on what was later called the Cambrian Railway formed a partnership with Ezra Roberts, to construct the line for £106,000.The agreement was signed on 4th July 1862, with a completion date of 2lst July 1864. Construction started in September 1862
The stretch between Pembroke and Tenby was completed by 30th July 1863 with the first train to Pembroke departed at 7.30 a.m, the final train of the day left Pembroke at 9.10 p.m.
There was a coach connection from Pembroke station to Hobbs Point where passengers could board the ferry Neyland and the SWR terminal.
Work was in progress on extending the line to Pembroke Dock and on by the end of December 1863 a breakthrough had been achieved in the tunnel between Pembroke and Pembroke Dock however it took some time before work on the tunnel was completed.
The first station at Pembroke Dock was near the route to Hobbs Point and remains can be found between the Co-operative filling station and Lidl's store. The first train reached Pembroke Dock on 9th August 1864
From the first the line proved profitable In 1865 the present Pembroke Dock station was opened and became the largest station on the line with two platforms, a turntable and loco shed
An Act of Parliament was obtained in June 1864 to extend the line from Tenby to Whitland and work started in August 1864,The contract for £200,000 was again awarded to Davies & Roberts. Work included a siding to Moreton Colliery enabling coal to be transported to Pembroke and Pembroke The official opening took place on 4th September 1866. Because of the differences in gauges of the two railway systems it was not possible to physically link the two systems.
By lst June 1868 the GWR had converted one line from Whitland to Carmathen from broad gauge to the standard gauge and goods trains started to use this new section. Passenger traffic was allowed from August 1869
Pembroke &Tenby trains could now use the GWR station at Whitland where arrival and departure bay platforms were provided for their use.
Not long after the opening of the line to Whitland that their Lordships approached the P&T with regard to extending the line into the Dockyard, agreement was reached and an Act of Parliament of 1870 authorised the construction of the line, to run from the Railway station, through the town into the Dockyard were sidings were to be constructed. This involved the demolition of some of the properties in the town. The new extension was worked and maintained by the Pembroke and Tenby Railway Company and carried coal, iron steel and timber for the Dockyard

. In 1891 the Admiralty decided to purchase the line and work it themselves.paying the Railway company £23000
In 1926 the Royal Dockyard Pembroke Dock closed and the rail traffic through the town for a time ceased only to start again on a smaller scale with the re-opening up of the area as a RAF seaplane base.
After the closing of the Seaplane base in 1955 the extension fell into disuse and in 1969 the connection with Pembroke dock railway station was taken up and in subsiquent years much of the old track removed.
Originally the Pembroke and Tenby Railway company intended to build a wharf at Hobbs Point and in 1868 authority was given for thls line, and a wharf as well as permission to dredge. The Railway line which opened in 1872 ran from the original terminus to a stone-built wharf jutting out into the Haven, Sidings were laid out and a wagon turntable built. There were three steam cranes and the majority of the freight using the line was coal shipments which were transferred to lighters. Later freight for the army garrison at Llanion was carried but with the closing to the Barracks this trade ceased and the track also removed in 1969

Negotiations began in 1894 to sell the line to the GWR and a lease was signed effected from lst July 1896, and Pembroke & Tenby Railway ceased to exist from lst July 1897. In 1902 Pembroke Dock Railway station had a new turntable installed as well as new sidings and signal box. Before the First World war there were six passenger trains a day in each direction between Pembroke Dock and Whitland as well as goods trains. In 1905 a halt was opened at Llanion. There were further extensions in 1942 to cope with the military traffic
In 1953 the Pembroke Coast Express was introduced, a daily service between Pembroke Dock and Paddington
In the winter of 1963 a new service of diesel multiple units was introduced running between Whitland and Pembroke Dock with no through trains from Paddington. Brin Hall (Counciller Brian Hall's father) was the engine driver of the last steam passenger train out of Pembroke Dock on Sunday 8th September departing at 5.55pm. With the departure of the steam trains came the closure of Pembroke Dock loco shed and one of the platforms.

End of the Dockyard Era

Over the course of the century Pembroke Dock's population grew far outstripping the neighbouring town of Pembroke. It had a very mixed population in terms of origin in that while a large part of it was drawn from the locality - born and bred Pembrokeshire people - there were significant numbers of families from much further afield, particularly those with craft skills who had come from other dockyards in Britain, and those who were billeted at the barracks and remained.
1914 However, all was not well in 1914, when the centenary of the town was marked by a programme of celebrations, which included the unveiling of a monument in Albion Square on 15 July.

It seemed likely to many that Pembroke Dock would join what was to become a very large band of towns in Britain which had experienced sustained investment and development in the nineteenth century but, faced with changed circumstances in the twentieth century, were, sooner or later, to decline. Fundamental changes were occurring in the British fleet which were to have sewere repercussions locally. Large dreadnought battleships came into favour and supplanted the lighter gunboats and smaller vessels associated with Pembroke Dock. The facilities of the old dockyard were inadequate to handle these new battleships, and the Royal Navy looked to its own and other commercial yards elsewhere.
Encouraged by the Great War, there was a continuing - albeit smaller - demand for cruisers and a call for submarines, to which Pembroke Dock responded, but that was a short-lived fillip to its fortunes.

1925 The announcement was made on 2 September 1925 that the dockyard would close and, despite protests and deputation's, the closure order was implemented the following year. The impact was considerable - the raison d'être of the settlement had been eliminated.
The closing of the Yard in 1926 hit Pembroke Dock hard. Many of the skilled craftsmen left the area, unemployment was rife and there was less opportunity for the trade training of the young men of the area as well as the loss of the educational excellence of the Royal Dockyard School. Even before that time the reduction in employment had been so drastic that the Mayor had organised events such as half a mile of pennies and Fete's and Gala's to raise money for the unemployment fund
Some skilled tradesmen were taken on by other dockyards while many others drifted away in search of work.
Amongst those who remained, unemployment was rife, for there was no real substitute for the dockyard. Partial salvation came in the early 1930s with the establishment of an RAF flying-boat base there. But, even in 1937, the number of insured persons registered at the Labour Exchange was 2,590 and of these 53.7 per cent were unemployed. The whole town had looked to the Dockyard

and only three areas in South Wales had higher percentages of unemployment

The New Era

Fortunately, the military presence was retained, and strengthened in one respect with the conversion of the eastern part of the yard into a flying boat base by the Royal Air Force in 1930.

Lord Haw Haw

The town attracted one visitor who we probably could have done without He stayed awhile was the German Spy William Joyce (Lord Haw Haw) who lodged at 26 London Rd. How much knowledge of the towns capabilities and lack of defences did he pass on and how many died because of the knowledge he gained. He lodged overlooking the main road into the town and near the entrance to Llanion Barracks. The old dockyard being converted to an RAF flying base was clearly visible as was the massive tank farm at Pennar and there were little or no defences. At the Flying Boats Photographic exhibitions we saw many examples of the detailed arial maps that were supplied to German aircrew.

The Second World War consolidated the town's military role with all of the armed services using it as a base or as a fuel depot. This military function was a double-edged sword for it attracted the attention of the German airforce, and the town and its fuel tanks suffered badly from bombing. Pembroke Dock, with Swansea and Cardiff, was repeatedly and savagely attacked by the Luftwaffe. The war left the town with many scars; 122 houses were not rebuilt out of 203 sewerely damaged by bombing.
Considerable repair work was carried out with the help of the War Damage Commission

Royal Air Force

A portent of the military flying use of the Haven came in May 1912, when the Royal Navy brought a unique monoplane to Dale. This was the Burney X2, an advanced design equipped with hydrofoils. Tests were carried out through out the summer in the sheltered Haven waters, these coming to a premature end in September when the aeroplane, with Lieutenant G. Bentley Darce in the cockpit, stalled and crashed while being towed aloft, happily without injury to Darce. The following summer an improved version, the X3, was brought to Dale and initial tests proved satisfactory. However, while engaged in taxiing trials the X3 was wrecked on a Haven sandbank, so effectively ending these experiments - the first recorded uses of the Haven for military aviation
The outbreak of war in August 1914 brought a new menace to the fore, namely, the efficient and ruthless German U-Boat fleet which had great success against Britain's maritime trade. To counter this major threat and to protect the merchantmen - and later the convoys - close to shore, air stations were set up all around the British coast. Pembrokeshire, strategically located at the junction of some of the most vital sea trade routes, was well placed to provide a measure of protection to shipping, and the war years saw the establishment of two Royal Naval Air Stations within the County's boundary.

MAS Pembroke 1916

First to be set up was the air station at Sageston, near Milton - this became known as MAS Pembroke - and it provided much needed air cover over the south-westem approaches.

1916 Initially equipped only with airships, the station became operational in early 1916, the first ascent being made on 25 April by Commander Fuller as observer and Midshipman Colson as pilot. MAS Pembroke operated various types of non-rigid 'blimps', the first Submarine Scout (SS) type being equipped with an aircraft fuselage slung underneath as accommodation for the crew of two. Later, the more efficient and better equipped Coastal type airships - with twin engines and a purpose built 'car' for the crew of three - were introduced at the station.

1917 land planes were added to the complement, the first flight being made by Sub Lieutenant Allaway on 29 April in a Sopwith 12 Strutter biplane. Allaway became a casualty later in the year, lost on a flight from the station, and there were also losses among the airships, both aloft and on the ground.
The second air station was established at Fishguard in 1917 and operated seaplanes - initially Fairey Hamble Babies and Short 184s - on similar patrols. Attacks on U-Boats were made by aircraft from both stations and in May 1918 Pembroke's airships flew 15,000 miles of patrols. An additional type of aircraft was introduced at Pembroke in 1918, namely, DH6 training machines which, although unarmed, added to the deterrent against the U-Boats. MAS Pembroke had a complement of over 400, plus a contingent of some fifty women personnel. With the Armistice, both Pembrokeshire air stations were run down and subsequently closed, but it was not until March 1920 that the last servicemen left the Pembroke station. The site returned to agriculture, only to be re-claimed for service use as another great war loomed less than twenty years later.

Military Aviation post World War 1

During the lean post-war years of the 1920s Pembrokeshire saw little aviation activity, the occasional flights through to the newly-independent Ireland providing some local interest. As the decade progressed speculation grew locally on the use of the sheltered Milford Haven waters for military 'sea planes', this term being used instead of the more correct flying-boat.

1925 Pointers to the future came in September 1925 when one of the first of the Royal Air Force's new Southampton twin-engined flying-boats visited Pembroke Dock on trials. After leaving the Haven the flying-boat forced landed in the sea off Ireland and had to be towed into Belfast.

1927 In November 1927, the *West Wales Guardian* was confidently predicting that in the near future a seaplane base would be established at Pembroke Dock with a RAF strength of about a 1,000, speculation fuelled by the arrival of flying-boats on exercise that same month and in June the following year.

1929 County MP. Major C.W.M. Price, in the House of Commons in March 1929, prompted the Financial Secretary to the Admiralty to disclose that negotiations were in progress for the transfer of the Dockyard from the Admiralty to the RAF.

The Air Base question rumbled on in the newspapers throughout 1929, it becoming something of a local issue in the General Election in which Major Price was defeated by Major Gwilym Lloyd George. The new M.P- warned in the August that “the civilian population (of Pembroke Dock) will not find compensating employment in the substitution of the air base for the Dockyard”.

1930 The local Press quoted *the Observer* in April as saying “Pembroke Dockyard will henceforth be an RAF station .. The Air Ministry will use the place as a base for flying-boats and seaplanes”.

1930, April the new RAF Pembroke Dock station was established under the RAFs Coastal Area. The embryo station had an engineering officer, Flight Lieutenant Bill Liniker, as its first CO. A small contingent of RAF airmen, several RAF Police and Air Ministry officials made up the rest of the RAFs initial presence. From these small beginnings RAF Pembroke Dock was to develop into a major flying-boat station, responsible for guarding the vitally important Western Approaches to Britain. The neutrality of Eire meant that the vital trade routes had to be protected from the western seaboard of Britain, and Pembroke Dock and the Haven Waterway proved to be ideal for the operation of flying-boats. Conditions were primitive and accommodation for the men was initially found in the dirty and derelict sail loft. With true service ingenuity the airmen soon made themselves at home and the town of Pembroke Dock - so hard hit by the closure of the Dockyard - welcomed its new service residents with open arms.

1931 *Pembrokeshire s Press*, quoting no less an authority than a June 1931, issue of the *London Times,* reported that a flying-boat squadron, No. 210, had been 'temporarily removed from Felixstowe, Suffolk, to Pembroke Dock where it will be based until 30th September

1931 June a newly-formed squadron, No 210, moved from Felixstowe to Pembroke Dock, bringing two Southamptons to the Haven. These were permanently moored off the station as there were no slipway facilities to bring the machines ashore. The temporary nature of 210's move became permanent late in the year and Wing Commander Robert Leckie, a pilot with a distinguished war record from the 1914-18 conflict, assumed command of both the squadron and the station This squadron was to look upon Pembroke Dock as its main ' home base' for more than a decade, finally bidding farewell to the West Wales RAF Station in the dark days of 1943.

1931 March 1931, figures were being quoted, £107,000 for the accommodation of flying-boats at Pembroke Dock. The 'Labour Notes' column in the *Guardian* commented: “The sum is not a large one to a town that has been used to receiving £200,000 a year from the Admiraltv, but the really important point about it is that this is a beginning”.

When the main contingent of No- 210 Squadron arrived in June it was met at the railway station by a large number of town’s people, anxious to see the new men in blue. The RAF, as with all servicemen, soon settled into their new surroundings, forming sports teams and beginning a series of dances at the Temperance Hall. These were immediately popular, attracting patrons in their hundreds, with the Arcadian Dance Band (directed by Roy Roberts) providing the music.

1932 No. 210 Squadron's 'temporary stay was, in January 1932 made permanent and soon afterwards the unique floating dock, used for maintenance of flying-boats on the water, was towed into the Haven. It was to be a feature of the waterway for over six years.

1932 September, the *Guardian* was able to report that tenders were being invited for new barrack blocks at the station, This work requiring considerable demolition of old Dockyard buildings The much-needed slipway was built the following year and the first of the huge hangars, was to rise above the waterfront soon after.

There was a gradual rise in the numbers of personnel at the station which in its early years, was commanded successively by:-
Wing Commander Bob Leckie,
Wing Commander Arthur Harris (Later famous as Bomber Harris) and
Wing Commander R.H. Kershaw.

1934 May Pembroke Dock's first Empire Air Day was held at the RAF Station and attracted a very encouraging attendance of over 5,000

1935 Singapores and Southamptons took part in the 1935 Empire air Day attended by 2,000 people, the floating dock being one of the main attractions. The long-promised second squadron, No. 230, had by now joined 210, but the new unit was soon to leave, ultimately for the Far East, and towards the end of the year only one flying-boat remained at PD.

1936 With war clouds looming on the European horizon the pace of activity quickened at RAF Pembroke Dock with much building work being carried out. Late 1936 saw the emergence of No.

228 Squadron, a unit which was to be long associated with PD. Also 'back in commission in 1937 was the Dockyard Chapel located within the RAF station and which was to become well-known to thousands of servicemen as the Garrison Theatre. The church had been closed since 1926.

1937 Empire Air Day attracted between 4,000and 5,000 people, many of them travelling in the 500 cars which passed through the Dockyard gates.

1937 August Caledonia, one of the first of the Empire Class of flying-boats, touched down on the Haven during a proving flight around the U. K The large metal Seaplane was the forerunner of her military sister, the Sunderland, which itself was soon to make a maiden flight. Caledonia made PD's biplane flying-boats look old fashioned.

1938 March the *Guardian* reported the arrival of four of the latest type of flying-boats Supermarine Stranraers for No. 228 Squadron.
1938 Empire Day first Sunderland, which had been at Pembroke Dock during the previous week, returned to the station on Air Day morning and took off and landed several times.
The Air Day Sunderland left PD soon after and was delivered to No. 230 Squadron in Singapore, on the way breaking all records for the flight.
1938 September A Sunderland of No. 210 Squadron crashed in the Haven with the loss of two lives. Later that year the Commanding Officer of 210, Wing Commander W. N. Plenderleith. collapsed and died suddenly age of 39. The military funeral was held at Llanion Cemetery.

1939 Empire Air Day the Sunderland and one of the RAF new eight gun fighters - the Hurricane - stole the show. The Hurricane approaching from the Llanion Barracks direction, “roared low over the station at over 300 m.p.h., and then a few minutes later returned at its lowest safe speed ,. Many spectators would have liked to have seen more of this plane .” reported the Guardian.
1939 June the Press recorded that “the new wireless station near Imble Lane is nearly completed. The towering pylon have had lighting equipment fixed and can now be seen for miles on both day and night”, just in time as in September war was declared.

8th September 1939

Afar so many days of tension the announcement on Sunday morning did not come as a surprise. So reflected the *West Wales Guardian* of 8th September 1939 as Pembroke and Pembroke Dock geared themselves for war.

1939 September 18th RAF Pembroke Dock's first fatal wartime Sunderland night time crash of the 210 Squadron aircraft on 18th September was not reported at all because of censorship, but the succession of funerals with full military honours at Llanion Cemetery, were reported in the Press.

1939 October. Rescue of the 34 man crew of the steamship, Kensington Court, in October 1939. Two Sunderlands landed in the open sea to pick up the crew from a lifeboat, after the vessel had been shelled by a German U-Boat, the pilots Flight Lieutenants Thurston Smith (228 Squadron) and Jackie Barrett (204 Squadron), were awarded D.F.C.s.

1939 December 200 Australian airmen who arrived at the RAF Station PD to join the new Aussie-manned Sunderland 10 squadron.
“Gee, it's cold in this place' said one Aussie . ' we don't mind the rain but this frost, ugh! .. 'Then there's this crook blackout -that's one of our grouses', commented another. 'But for all that I sampled a few of the 'beauties' of the locality these last few nights”.

The declaration of war on 3 September 1939 saw RAF Pembroke Dock already on a war-footing, its Sunderlands engaged on patrols to protect the newly-organised convoys. Pembroke Dock was no longer Pembrokeshire's only air base; just five miles to the east the former World War One airship

station at Milton was being hastily transformed into RAF Carew Cheriton. This was the first of several land stations to be built within the county during the war years. Yet, for all its military importance, the Haven - with its flying boats, naval base, fishing fleet and convoy assembly point - was totally undefended. No anti-aircraft guns were in position locally as the war progressed to its first anniversary, a fact cruelly exposed by the Luftwaffe

1940 19 August three Junkers Ju88 dive bombers flew with impunity up the Haven and bombed the Admiralty oil tanks at Llanreath. The resulting conflagration was the largest oil fire ever seen in Britain, and cost the lives of four firemen as it raged for many days.WW2
Quote from Churchill's Speech on the Eire Bill May 5 1938
" If we are denied Berehaven and Queenstown, and have to work from Pembroke Dock, we would strike 400miles from their effective radius out and home. These ports are, in fact, the sentinel towers of the western approaches, by which the 45,000,000 people in this Island so enormously depend on foreign food for their daily bread, and by which they can carry on their trade, which is equally important to their existence.

The Navy still retained a small presence at the Yard and combined with Fliers from all over the world and Army Barracks at Llanion and Pennar, Pembroke Dock had a very busy and cosmopolitan war.
Wartime was also unkind to the town. The Luftwaffe found Pembroke Dock to be both a prime and easy target, and during August 1940 the oil tanks at Llanreath were bombed, starting one of the most serious oil fires ever witnessed in Britain. Many civilian casualties were suffered, and the housing stock was severely affected with over 200 houses destroyed.
The town was the main Atlantic Sunderland flying boat base plus part of the dockyard used for ship repairs Atlantic convoys assembled much minelaying, minesweeping, and escort work co-ordinated from Dockyard HQ. It is estimated that some 17,000-cargo vessels sailed from Haven It was also an important storage fuel storage depot and had sizeable garrison which attracted enemy bombing attacks causing great destruction and loss of life in the town particularly between july1940 and June 1941
19 Aug 1940

About 2 o'clock on Friday July 5th, 1940, the air raid siren sounded in Pembroke Dock. It was the first air raid warning to be sounded in earnest, the vast majority of people seemed convinced that Pembrokeshire would never hear a bomb explode. The West Wales Guardian stated:-"On a certain afternoon recently an air raid warning was sounded in a certain town". At the time there was no reason to think the siren was anything other than a genuine warning of the approach of enemy aircraft.From early July, 1940, until June, 1941, Pembrokeshire was subjected to many air raids. Throughout the period Pembroke Dock was the centre of the attack. The damage inflicted in Pembroke Dock was as great as that in any blitzed town in the country, every house in the place was damaged to some extent, while the death roll for one raid was as high in proportion as that of most of the big towns On Wednesday, July 10th, 1940, at precisely 10.12 a.m. without any warning, the whole town was rocked by a terrific explosion. Then, at 10.20, all speculation was ended-by the sounding of the siren in the R.A.F. Station. It was an air raid all right. A few minutes later the raider came in again across the town. There it was for all to see, a big, black Junkers 88, flying from east to west, high. During the next few minutes there were further explosions Some ten minutes later the Junkers flew away down south to return to its base, where, according to a later German news bulletin, the pilot reported "a heavy raid on Pembroke where large fires were started. The first bomb which so shook the town, fell in the harbour between Neyland and Pembroke Dock. The ferry-boat with a full complement of passengers had just passed within a few yards of where the bomb hit the water! People at Hobbs Point and the Neyland pontoon were dazed by the explosion. The other bombs, four or five in number and of smaller calibre, fell in and around Llanreath. The enemy was evidently after the oil tanks and, one bomb found its mark but it was a dud.

The anti-aircraft defences in Pembrokeshire were almost non existent and that the system of warning was to take many months to become efficient

On Monday, July l5th, 1940, the enemy made his second visit. Shortly after noon a 'plane could be heard, flying very high, but, if it was the enemy, it must have continued on its way, for the all-clear went without event. An hour afterwards, however, when most people had just finished their lunch, a noisy 'plane was heard coming in low across the town, followed in a few seconds by three or four explosions in quick succession. The bombs had exploded and the intruder was well on his way out of the locality before the siren was heard, and then it was the siren belonging to the R.A.F. The town's public siren came into its own half-an-hour later to sound the all-clear.

The bombs fell in the field by the Birdcage Walk and did no damage; they were probably aimed at the railway bridge over Ferry Lane or at the railway line itself

At the meetings of the Borough Council demands were made for defences for the area and for the scheduling of Pembroke Dock as a danger zone so that Anderson shelters could be obtained with Government assistance. Because of the tremendous losses at Dunkirk the whole country, including was practically defenceless; it was decided to urge the County Council to delegate powers to the local authority so that the matter of air raid shelters, etc., could be proceeded with without delay. It was also decided that Mr. Kavanagh, the engineer, should carry out an inspection of houses for the purpose of strengthening domestic air raid shelters.

On July 22nd, a week after the attempted bombing (presumably) of the Ferry Lane railway bridge, the ex dockyard town experienced its first night raid. It was a Monday night, according to one report, at least eighteen bombs were dropped that night;. One bomb dropped between Front Street and the dockyard railway causing a great deal of damage in nearby houses. A large, gaping hole was blasted in the dividing wall between two houses in Front Street. In the house most damaged the family with friends, numbering nine altogether, sheltered beneath the staircase while the building tottered about them. They escaped unhurt.

Another bomb came down between King Street and the railway and a third exploded in the gardens between Market Street and Pembroke Street., Other bombs fell in the Haven, some near the R.N. Mines Depot, and two at Hobbs Point; five exploded between Carew and Cosheston; four at West Williamston; another behind Lawrenny Castle, and two on Mr. Rock's farm at Waterston.

After the first night raid people began to go out of the town to sleep. It started in a small way but as the raids grew in severity developed into a veritable exodus until in May, 1941,. In August, the then Fire Chief, Mr. Arthur Morris, reported to the Council that five members of the Auxiliary Fire Service had failed to turn out upon a "red" message. Four of the men appeared before the Council and three gave explanations, which were accepted. The fourth said he had to see that his wife and children were all right, He also contended that there was insufficient protection and said frankly he was not prepared to turn out in a raid. His resignation and that of the fifth fireman, who wrote that his wife had collapsed when the warning was given, were accepted.

At a meeting of the County Council on 23rd July, the programme for the construction of public air raid shelters in the county was presented and approved. This provided hope to Pembroke Dock people as there was concern at the absence of public shelters. At one meeting of the Borough Council early in August the complaint was made that public shelters were almost complete in raid-free Haverfordwest while in Pembroke and Pembroke Dock they had hardly been started.

The next raid was just over a week later. There was a hit and run raid on August 1st by a lone `plane which dropped ten bombs across Llanion Barracks. Although the bombs fell right across the barracks, surprisingly little damage was done. One bomb, however, killed a soldier. The unfortunate soldier, twenty-year-old Ronald Johnston, of Manchester, was standing up at the time and was struck in the stomach by a piece of shrapnel. This was the first fatal casualty to have occurred by enemy action in the county.

Pembroke Dock had not been deemed worthy of much consideration in the country's defence arrangements or even of a mention in the national news bulletins-until on Monday, August 19th, a German `plane flew up the harbour and dropped a bomb plumb on one of the Llanreath oil tanks. Two local children living in Bufferland actually waved to the pilot whom they could see and whom

they believe waved back. The blaze, which followed, was one of the biggest in the history of Britain and consequently anti-aircraft guns began to arrive in the locality and barrage balloons appeared in the sky over Pembroke Dock. The raid occurred about 3.15 on the Monday afternoon and was made by three aircraft. They flew up the harbour very low and in quite leisurely fashion, turning south before reaching Pembroke Dock and then coming in again to approach the tanks from the direction of Monkton.

Workmen engaged on trenching around the tanks looked up at the approaching `planes and thought they were British. Then the bomber dived in and the men ran for shelter. Firebombs were dropped and a hit was obtained on a tank holding 12,000 tons of oil. A great tongue of flame shot up and clouds of black, thick, oily smoke billowed high into the sky. Within seconds it was obvious for many miles around that the tanks were burning. The flames and smoke could be seen from as far away as Haverfordwest. The workmen escaped without injury, the only initial was Mr. Fred Phillips, who was treated for shock. The people living in Military Road right alongside the tanks had a severe fright and worse was to come as the wind carried flames and great volumes of smoke in the direction of their homes.

The walls of some of the houses became too hot to touch and the oil-laden smoke percolated into many rooms leaving a trail of ruin. Some of the residents of Military Rd and Owen St worried that the fire would spread during the night and set the street alight took to leaving their houses when darkness fell and snatching as much sleep as they could out on the Barrack Hill.

Very soon after the attack the Pembroke Dock Fire Brigade was on the scene under Mr. Arthur Morris, tackled what they knew was going to be a formidable task with insufficient resources. . The Pembroke and Pembroke Dock brigades were largely responsible for preventing the flames spreading to the nearby houses. .Help was requested from all parts of the country and brigades from many areas came to join in the fight.

Acc to Mr Richards

The tanks fire raged in full fury for eighteen days. During that period over six hundred firemen from all parts of the country fought the flames; eleven tanks each with a capacity of 12,000 tons were destroyed; and firemen lost their lives; the enemy made further savage but fruitless attacks, and the whole town and countryside bore traces of oil carried by the smoke which billowed far and wide. Auxiliary firemen from all parts of the county were on the scene a few hours after the attack and within the next two or three days they were re-enforced by brigades from Carmarthen, Swansea, Cardiff, Bristol, Birmingham, Newport and other parts of the country. Altogether twenty-two brigades took part in the colossal task. These men faced one of the grimmest fights of their lives. No battlefield ever presented a more ghastly picture. Flames sprang hundreds of feet into the air and, every few minutes, shot outwards treacherously from the tanks in great enveloping sheets; the heat was overpowering and the smoke blinding, choking, stupefying. Yet the firemen stuck to their task, and in that terrible holocaust sweated and strained until at last, at long last, they got control of the great conflagration. Even on the eighteenth day, when success was in sight, the pumps broke down and an alarming situation developed for several hours. A tank collapsed causing a terrific flare-up which led to the explosion of an adjoining tank. Eventually, when the oil became exhausted the flames died down and at last the fire was under control.

Five firemen lost their lives all belonging to the Cardiff Brigade. They were Clifford Mills (31), 118 Brunswick Street, Canton, a son of Mr. Jack Mills, the Welsh Rugby Union referee; Frederick George Davies (31), 6 Llanbradach Street; Ivor John Kilby (29), 44 Gelligaer Street; Trevor Charles Morgan (31), 46 Mey Street, and John Frederick Thomas (30), Elaine Street. These men were working a jet on the tanks just after 1 p.m. on 22nd August, when a large burst of flame enveloped them. Capt. Tom Breakes, Chief Inspector of the Fire Brigades Division of the Home Office, who was standing twenty feet behind the men, stated afterwards that when he last saw them they were trying to retreat. The spurt of flame was caused by a big quantity of oil escaping from the tank where the heat had caused the metal wall to become soft and burst.

On the Tuesday morning less than twenty-four hours after the blaze had been started a German `plane dived through the pall of thick black smoke and dropped four bombs. Fortunately the bombs

exploding half a mile away. A few minutes later the `plane returned and machine gunned the firemen. There was a stampede for safety, most of the firemen diving beneath the fire engines. A dozen men crouching beneath one engine saw a large number of holes appear in a piece of zinc lying a few feet from them. The zinc had been completely riddled with machine-gun bullets! One fireman was taken to hospital with an injury which was not serious.

On Wednesday, the third day of the fire, an enemy machine approached Pembroke Dock from the south-west but three Spitfires went up to intercept and it was driven off. Again, two days later the enemy was in the vicinity but due to our fighter interception no raid developed. . On the night of Saturday, August 24th, bombs were dropped and caused damage to hose lines and appliances. There were also some minor casualties but no serious interruption of operations

There were air raids on the town on September 1 st and 2nd but no attempt was made to bomb the tanks.

Of the seventeen tanks at Llanreath, holding approximately 45,000,000 gallons of oil, eleven were destroyed, representing a loss of 33,000,000 gallons. The twenty-two brigades in attendance used 600 men, 53 pumps, nine miles of hose and 2,000 gallons of water per minute. Feeding the men during the eighteen days cost £840. Apart from the five fatal casualties, the numbers receiving treatment were as follows:-

Serious cases treated in hospital, 38;
minor cases (mostly eyes), 241;
burns to the hands, face and neck, 180;
sprains and strains, 12;
septic feet, 2;
foot treatment {due to oil entering boots), 560;
cuts and abrasions, 22;
gastric cases, 13-
a total of l,153.

Every man who helped to fight that fire was a hero; certain it is that they all shared the tremendous hazards and they all contributed to the splendid combined effort which saved eight oil tanks and possibly a part of the town from destruction. Who, then, decided that certain Firemen's services were more valuable than others, that their bravery was greater, that their daring was more glorious Who decided that George Medals should be awarded to a handful of firemen out of the six hundred If awards for gallantry had to be made in connection with such an epic battle action -for such it was - the only fair way to have done it would have been to present the chief ofiicer of each brigade engaged with a medal in recognition of the services of his unit. It was no wonder that the deepest dissatisfaction was occasioned locally when the tank fire awards were announced later on. Pembroke, evidently unable to pull the right strings, received no recognition, but a George Medal and a British Empire Medal went to Milford Haven. The indignation of Pembroke and Pembroke Dock people was expressed on all sides and in no uncertain terms, especially with regard to the B.E.M. award to a Milford official who, it was alleged, spent only a short time at the scene of the fire. There was an insistent demand for recognition for Pembroke's Fire Chief Mr. Arthur Morris, and there is no doubt that if anyone was deserving of a medal it was Mr. Morris who, with his men, was the first on the scene, and did not go to bed for seventeen days. All who were there agreed that he worked without relaxation and regardless of personal risk, setting a splendid example to all. Yet all he received was some minor certificate commending him for his gallantry. Those who attended a special meeting of the Pembroke Borough Council a week after the tanks were bombed will never forget the appearance of Mr. Morris, who took an hour off from his grim task to report to the Council. Beneath the grime which he had not had time to wash off, his pale, drawn face, told eloquently of the ordeal the men were suffering. He was unshaven and his eyes were heavy and red-rimmed. As the meeting progressed it was noticed that on several occasions he almost fell asleep.

Next to the yeoman service of the firemen, perhaps the greatest feature of the historic fire was the magnificent response of the townspeople and members of the Civil Defence Services to the needs of the unprecedented emergency. Wherever one turned men and women of Pembroke Dock were

giving their services eagerly -providing accommodation for the firemen, helping feed them, wash them, dress their burns and provide them with a score of needs. There were ample gifts of towels, soap clothes, linen, etc., while some ladies, mostly those of the local Red Cross Detachment and St. John Ambulance Nursing Division, spent hour after hour, day and night, carrying out first-aid work at St. Patrick's Schoolroom, They were described as Angels of Mercy, which, indeed, they were,
The following message which the offcer in charge of the Bristol contingent asked the Guardian to publish at the time provides an indication of how much the local people's efforts from Bristol feel.
“The reception we had and the attentions which have been showered upon us by you wonderful people have really been stupendous. When we left Bristol we knew we were going to a difficult and dangerous task. We expected that we would have to endure all kinds of hardships, that we would have to sleep out `on the job' in all sorts of conditions and that we would have to exist on the iron rations which we had with us. Instead, we were given the most overwhelming hospitality. Everything was done for us, we were given every comfort and the good ladies even went so far as to bathe our feet. In all our experience we have never known such kindness and we do ask you to accept thanks which come from the very bottom of our hearts".
A memorial service to the five unfortunate men was held in St, Patrick's Church, within a few hundred yards of the blazing inferno, on the following Sunday. There was a large attendance of firemen and of Pembroke Dock people, who felt deeply the loss of the five brave men.

Tank Fire Memorial

On August 19th, 1940, the oil tanks at Pennar were attacked by Junkers 88s, starting a huge fire which burned for 17 days and left a pall of thick oily smoke over the town.
55 years later in August 1995 a memorial was unveiled to the five Cardiff firemen who lost their lives fighting the fire on Friday 23rd August 1940 on the site of the tank farm. The names were:-
Fredrick George Davies age 31
Ivor John Kilby age 29
Clifford Mills age 31
Trevor Charles Morgan age 31
John Fredrick Thomas age 30.

Vemon Scott has described this event graphically in his book Infemo 1940. Pennar was heavily involved many houses were destroyed or damaged, Both the School and the Church Hall where occupied by Firemen fighting the fires at the tanks despite the fact that if the Germans attacked either of those buildings there were no Air Raid Shelters at the time although part of the room undemeath the stage at the Church hall was reinforced so as to provide some sort of shelter. In fact when the school classes did resume the senior pupils attended in the mornings and the junior's in the aftemoon because of lack of Shelters, although a committee had attended the school to consider plans for shelters on September 25th 1939.
Despite several Air Raid alerts the shelters were not completed till February 1941 and for the next few months, until May, pupils spent much time in those shelters, After the bombing of the Town on May 12th the school was closed for 6 weeks. Attacks and alerts continued for quite a period with many houses damaged, people killed and children having to be evacuated.
Another author **W L Richards** gives a very detailed description of these events in his book Pembrokeshire Under Fire.

On May 12th the following year, 33 people lost their lives and 21 were injured in a savage raid on the town with the streets of Gwyther, Laws, Bush, Market and Melville being the worst hit. Indeed, up to May 1943, Pembroke Dock had 253 air raid warnings and 19 bombings.

The war years saw the town packed with personnel from all three Services and of many

nationalities, including the Dutch Australians, Canadians, New Zealanders

And, with the war came new and strict regulations over and above the blackout. One who fell foul of these was keen amateur photographer Albert Williams, of Chapel Street, Hakin, Milford Haven, who in May 1940, was fined £3 for 'making a photograph of a seaplane without a permit from the Secretary of State for War . Mr. Williams got off lightly, he could have been fined up to £100 or gone to prison for three months!

Also before the courts in that momentous summer of 1940 was a 16 year-old youth who on a June Sunday had persisted in a story that he had seen two parachutists land near Trewent, Freshwater East. This had resulted in all the defence forces in the county being called out. The un-named lad was fined £3 and “severely” reprimanded.

From the skies in 1940 came danger for Pembrokeshire and Pembroke Dock in particular. Veiled stories in the local Press of air raids over a town in West Wales' or 'a dock town' were all that was allowed, but they were the forerunners of much mere dramatic incidents and indeed Pembroke Dock's most testing ordeal.

The *Western Telegraph* headlined 'Dock Attacked by Bombers -One Tank Set on Fire' over its lengthy report of the 19th August, 1940, raid when oil tanks at Llanreath were set ablaze by Junkers lu 88s. The 'dock' location was not mentioned, but the towering pall of black oily smoke over South Pembrokeshire testified to the success of the raid and the intensity of the huge fire.

Oil Investigation Tank Fire 1940. Pembroke,

INTERIM REPORT.
INTRODUCTION.
This interim report is issued at the request of the farmers and others concerned. It will be appreciated that no scientific investigation can be conducted to a time-table; and in this particular instance, the unprecedented nature of the case ha.s necessitated~ a more than usual amount of' specialised and prolonged study.
From the strictly scientific and academic points of view the investigtion is not yet concluded, but it is considered that sufficient data have been collected to justify the issue of this interim statement.

HISTORY.
The tanks were bombed at 3 p.m. on the 19th August, 1940; the fire resulting therefrom burned for 18 days being extinguished on September 5th. From August l9th to August 24th, the direction of the wind varied between north and north-west, with the result that oil and smoke were carried, and deposited over, a belt of land extending across south Pembrokeshire in a south-westerly direction. This area (which will be referred to as the "oil belt·”) was comparatively well defined, and measured approximately 6 miles in length by 1 1/2 to 2 miles in width.
In the oil belt, buildings, agricultural machinery, gate-posts, and vegetation of all kinds, were heavily bespattered and contaminated with oil. Produce of market gardens was entirely spoilt, and the leaves of such vegetables as sugar beet were severely damaged in the fields. Serious losses of sheep occurred throughout the belt, and a number of cattle also died. The condition of the surviving animals which had been on "oiled" pastures was markedly reduced; and the milk yield dropped suddenly and heavily.
The weather had been excessivel.y dry for many weeks previous to the bombing; and the first real rain fell during the night of September l9th-20th.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION.

Chemical analyses and animal feeding experiments were carried out by Mr.R.O.Davies, M.Sc., University College of Wales, Aberystwyth; and general observations in the field, postmortem, pathological and bacteriological examinations were conducted by the writer.

Contents of tanks:- Crude Fuel Oil.
Origin of oil:- Trinidad. (as stated by the Admiralty)
Analysis (as supplied by Admiralty):
Specific Gravity @ 60 F. 0.9565.
Flash point (Pensley-Martens) 194 F.
Viscosity (Redwood. in secs.
@ 60 F 194.
@ 32 F. 919. .
Sulphur 1.17% .
Water. 0.5 %

Degrees of Contamination:

Contamination of vegetation in market gardens and fields was, of course, particularly severe in the immediate vicinity of the tanks; but stock were removed from the pastures as quickly as possible. Depsition of oil drops commenced on the day of the fire, and continued for 24-72 hours, the longest period of downpour being at a distance of 3-5 miles from the tanks.
At 3 miles distance the produce of a large market garden was completely ruined in spite of a 12 foot high wall surrounding it. At a distance of 6 miles, i.e. towards the end of the belt, deposition persisted for several days
On certain farms in the oil belt a number of fields escaped the oil fall. This could be verified by observation of the unspattered appearance of the gate-posts and fences; and the fact would appear to be of some significance in connection with animal losses (see below).

Scale·:-
Quantities of grey-blue, flaky 'scale" were deposited with the oil up to a distance of 5 miles from the tanks. This material consisted of iron,iron oxide, and paint; but special analysis revealed small proportions of lead and copper. There was no trace of arsenic

Pemises Involved

1. Mrs Jenner. Pennar.
N, B. In this case stock were lost by fire and a claim has been entered in that respect. The case is included so that the list of premises concerned may be complete.
2 Mr T.Phillips, 54, Militery Road, Pennar.
3. Mr. G.M,Donovan, 10, Ferry Road, Pennar.
4. Mr Reg Lewis, Glenavon Pennar.
5. Mr. R.W.Jones, West Grove
6 Mr J,Ll Morris, Brownslade.
7. Mr W G Wynne, Mellaston.
8. Mr J. W Morris Bowett.
9. Mr A.Hitchcox, Orielton Gardens.
10. Mr J.M Thomas West Orielton.
11. Mr A.H.Richards.Valasthill.
12. Mr L.B.Roberts.Lyserry.
13. Mr E.C.Roberts.Loveston.
14. Mr F J.Jones,Sampson.
15. Mr W. James Carew.

16. Mr W Henton, Glebe, Cosherston.
17. Mr T.H.Griffiths, Style.
18. Mr T. C.Murray, Buckspool.

Note:- , The above list is in order (as far as possible) of proximitv to the tanks; not in order of importance from point of view of losses .

DAMAGE TO CROPS ETC .

Fu11 details will be given in the final report, but the following facts have emerged during the investigation:

Apart from the immediate vicinity of the tanks, the greatest contamination of crops took place at Valasthill, some 4 miles from them.

Barley after threshing was dark in colour, and difficulty was experienced in disposing of it. This matter was, however, further complicated by the fatal effect of oil contaminated food on experimental guinea-pigs. In view of these experiments, it was considered necessary to notify all concerned that feeding stuffs contaminted by oil must be considered unsatisfactory for stock-feeding, if not actually dangerous.

Note ;

It must be pointed out that the oil used in the above experiments was obtained from a tank, the greater part of the contents of which had been burnt.

Germination tests of barley were carried out at Aberystwyth in October. The results were satisfactory, but further tests were advised nearer sowing time, in case of possible "delayed action" on the part of the oil.

In view of the feeding experiments, and other evidence which accumulated in connection with losses of farm animals, contaminated grain could not be conscientiously recommended for anything but seed; and then only if further germination tests proveed satisfactory, Considerable quantities of grain (chiefly barley) were affected throughout the oil belt.

On the leaves of vegetables such as sugar beet, the, oil appearcd to exercise a corrosive and withering effect. This was very evident on a field of sugar beet at Buckspool (inspected on October l8th) where the oil had fallen on only one part of the field. The contaminated leaves showed distinct withering, the affected area being noticeable on the first glance over the field.

On close inspection the leaves seemed to be "eaten" in places. The holes appeared to be due to the oil drops, as many showed a shining black oily rim. No parasites could be found.

rain appeared to have practically no effect in washing the oil off the herbage. Grass taken on November 26th from part of a field which had remained ungrazed since the oil fell, was found to be contaminated to the extent of over three per cent, in spite af extremely heavy rain during previous weeks.

EFFECT OF OIL ON ANIMALS.

Condition:

Within a few days after the bombing, sheep and cattle throughout the oil belt began to lose condition, and became progressively, and fairly rapidly, emaciated. This loss of condition was quite obvious in October, even after supplementary feeding.

Milk Yield:

The milk yield dropped within 3 days from the bombing to from one-half to one-third of the previous total.

Owing to the excessively dry summer, the yield had been gradually diminishing, but such a sudden and severe drop could not be attributed to the same cause.

Examples :-

At Valasthill, the gallonage dropped f rom 283 gallons in August to 86 gallons in September.

At Buckspool, 12 gallons were sent off on August l8th and only 3 gallons on the 21st

At Sampson the gallonage sent down f rom 19 gallons to 10 gallons during the same Period

Compararable diminution occurred on other farms in the area,

ANIMAL LOSSES

Again, the following is a summary of results.
General :
The most serious losses occurred among sheep. These began in September and cases had been examined by Mr.E.P.M. Drewett, M.R.C.V S., Pembroke, and Mr Watson, M R.C.V.S., Haverfordwest, who had come to the conclusion that the condition was of an obscure nature, but were inclined finally to suspect the oil. For some time, however, the oil was not suspected, and the actual investigation was not commenced until the beginning of October; but cases were still occurring, so that it was possible to observe the course of the condition, and to make postmortem and other examinations,
Affected sheep all showed similar symptoms and postmorten appearance A number of cattle also died in the area concerned. These did not show the same symptoms exactly as did the sheep, but all showed identical and somewhat unusual post-mortem appearances.
1. Sheep Losses:
The following points are worthy of note :
(a) No similar cases have occurred within the experience of local farmers or veterinary practitioners; nor, indeed, within the experience of the writer.
(b) No case showing the characteristic symptoms occurned outside the confines oil the oil belt.
(c) In the case of adjacent farms where one escaped the oil, and the pastures of the other were contaminated only the sheep on the contaminated farm were affacted.
(d) In the case of farms on which certain fields escaped the oil, only those sheep in the contaminated fields were affected. The difference in condition between sheep on 'clean' and 'oiled' fields was particularly well marked on the farm of Brownslate.
(e) All sheep in the oil belt were reported to have been in good, saleable condition previous to August 19 th. This statement was substantiated by inspection of the flocks on Brownslate and other farms.
(f) The most serious losses occurred on the farm of Valasthill where analysis had shown the greatest crop contaminatian apart from the immediate vicinity of the tanks, from which area stock were removed.
(g) A slight reorudescence of the condition occurred on the farm of Lyserry after some trouble-free weeks, subsequent to the pasturing of sheep on part of a field which had remained ungrazed since the oil fell.
Analysis of grass from the part of the field in question revealed 3.12% oil contamination

Sheep involved:
Ewes, lambs and rams were affectd. Out of a total of 223 deaths, the proportions were as follows:
Ewes 90
Lambs 123
Rams 5
The above figures are affected by the findings in para (d) above

Percentage losses:
On 8 farms in the oil belt the percentage losses varied from 2.4;% to 80.8% in flocks numbering from 30 to 194. sheep. The higher percentage refers, of course, to Valasthill, where 76 sheep were lost out of 94. (see above).
The losses diminished from Valasthill south-eastwards, as the oil fall lessened. (see page 2).
Limits of "outbreak”:
As far as could be ascertained by questioning farmers and veterinary practitioners, and by reference to diaries etc., the condition was first observed on September 3rd, i.e. 15 days after the oil

commenced to fall; again at Valasthill.
Approximately three-quarters of the losses occurred during September, before the investigation actually commenced; but information from the most reliable sources left no doubt that the sheep examined in October were similarly affected to those of the previous month; indeed, a considerable number of the former first showed symptoms towards the end of September.
The condition had practically disappeared by the end of the third week in October. Two sheep developed typical symptoms on November 26th, after spending 14 days on pasture ungrazed since the oil fell.
The flock had been personally inspected on November 11th, when all sheep appeared normal, except for loss in condition.T'hey were put on the pasture in question the next day.
Apart from the above cases, a few isolated ones were encountered in November and December, but these were not quite typical in certain respects (see below),

Course of Condition:
The period between the appearance of symptoms and death was variable. A companatively small minority died within a week, but others took 4 weeks and even longer. The average interval might be put at 14 days. Some animals recovered spontaneously, and others after treatment.
Symptom:
The principal symptom was ascites (accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal cavity). This was, indeed, almost the only symptom, apart from evidence of jaundice in the later stages. There was no evidence of pain, fever or nervous disorder; nor was there diarrhoea. The ascites was progressive, and the amount of fluid varied from one to between 3 and 4 gallons; but even severely dropsical sheep vere remarkably lively and difficult to catch. The swelling was confined to the abdomen, there being no sub-maxillary or sub-thoracic oedema.
Acceleration of pulse and respirations was observed as the ascites progressed. Generally speaking, death supervened within 24 hours from the time the sheep was unable to rise.
Post-mortem:
The fluid was quite clear, almost colourless and germ-free. There was no peritonitis. The liver was the chief organ affected. The capsule was smooth, with no evidence whatever of injury. There was some enlargement of the gall bladder in the later stages. On incision of the liver, the cut surface showed, as it were, a network of blood-red 'threads' throughout the tissue. Microscopic examinations revealed an extensive focal necrosis.
It may here be mentioned that, after returning to Cardiff the writer submitted a stained liver section to the Pathology Department of the Welsh National School of Medicine, with a request for diagnosis. No personal opinion, and no history or backg round of any kind were given. The report concluded with the following statement;
"The liver lesion may be regarded as a toxic focal necrosis of the type prodmced by chemical poisoning. It especially resembles the lesions produced by some of the toxic hydrocarbons"

In some of the older ewes, slight gastritis was observed. Only portions of the edges of the abomasal (4th stomach) folds were involved. In the case of an apprently recovered animal, which was later killed, scars were present on the edges of the folds.
The blood and lymph glands showed no apprent changes, and the renaining organs were comparatively normal. The kidneys were pale in cases of comparatively long standing.
The attempts on the part of the body to repair damage in the case of both liver and stomach lining were noticed almost exclusively in the sheep examined in November and Decenber.

Determination of Cause:
The following possible causes would appear to have been eliminated by analytical and other examinations:

1 Bacteria.
2 Metallic poisons, including lead.
3. Plant Poisons, including ragwort.
4. Internal Parasites, including Liver Fluke and Stomach Worms.
Special attention was paid to the possibility of fluke, in view of' the dropsical condition.

2. Cattle Losses:
Post-mortem examinations were conducted on a nurnber of cattle which died during October and November, after showing; symptons of liver trouble.
In every instance, enlargement of the liver and gall-bladder and enlargement and impaction of the omasum (3rd stomach), were constant features.
The enlargement of the gall-bladder was very marked; in one instance, the contents amounted to just under one gallon of bile. The macroscopic appearance of the liver was not similar to that in the sheep; and, for various reasons, it was not possible to make microscopic examinations; but the general appearance was that of fatty degeneration, rather than "liver rot". In some cases, but not in all, biliary cirrhosis was evident; and in those cases a few flukes (not more than 12) were found.
The enlargement of the omasum was also very pronounced, as well as the impaction; and this was present in 11 cases, irrespective of flukes or apparent fluke damage.
In one case, scars similar to those in the abomasum of the sheep above mentioned, were observed,.
There were no dropsical symtoms; but, as no cases with similar post-mortem appenrances were encountered outside the oil belt, either by the writer or, from all accounts, by local veterinary practitioners, they were regarded with considersble suspicion.
DISCUSSION.
The following is a summary of the collected evidence relating to the various possible causes; with special
reference to sheep.
. NB The facts that
(a) no similar cases had previously occurred; and that
(b) All cases were confined to the oil belt, should be borne in mind.

I. Bacteria:- The distribution and course of the condition, as well as the general condition of affected sheep, and absence of pathogenic organisms, are against this cause.
2. Metallic Poisoning:
In view of the possibility of poisoning from the 'scale' analyses of various orga.ns were carried out special attention being paid to lead.
No lead was found in any sheep liver; and under 2 parts per million of copper in one case (i.e. within normal limits).
Minute quantities of lead and copper were found in the liver of a bullock, but, again, the copper was within the normal limits, and there was reason to suspect that the lead might have come from the metal container in which the sample was sent. '
Sheep were affected beyond the limits of tha 'scale' deposition.
3. Plant Poisoning:
No poisonous plants likely to cause the condition were found in the area, (either fresh or dried). The two points in the introduction to this section of the report, are also against this cause.
4. Internal Parasites:
(a) Fluke. No flukes, either mature or immature, and no fluke eggs, could be found either mascroscopically or microscopically; with the exception of two November cases. In one of these 6 parasites were found; and in the other, a single fluke only was found.
There was no damage to the liver capsule, and no biliary cirrhosis; nor was there any sub-maxillary or sub thoracic oedema. The absence of depression, the remarkable retention of vitality in many cases, and the recoveries, are against this cause.
Furthermore, the condition occurred on farms previously considered ·safe' and which or personal

Inspection did not seem in the least likely to harbour the intermediate hosts of the parasites.
It is well known that massive infestation with immature flukes may cause comparatively sudden and decidedly severe, ascites, with death after a fairly short interval; but such a state of affairs postulateJ a previous mild winter and wet summer, whereas the opposite was the case in this instance. The condition of the liver and ascitic fluid, were also opposed to this theory; and it is impossible to believe that any fluke, however immature, could have escaped detection,
(b) Stomach Worms. The number of these parasites was negligible. Routine dosing against them is generally practised in the district; and this was certainly carried out at Valasthill on August 28th.
5. The Oil and or Products of its Combustion:
The distinction is an important one, to which full reference will be made in the final report; and it is in this connection that the investigation is still in progress.
In this sub-section, the term "oil" will imply both the oil and/or products of combustion.
(a) Circumstantial evidence:-
(b) The circumstantial evidence against the oil appears almost conclusive as far as the sheep are concerned. .most of it has already been given, but will be recapitulated here:
I. Absence of previous cases with the characteristic symptoms and post-mortem appearances.
2. Cases entirely confined to the oil belt.
3 In the case of adjacent farms where one escaped the oil and the pastures of the other were contaminated, only those sheep on the contaminated fields were affected.
4 In the case of farms on which certain fields escaped the oil, only those sheep on the contaminated fields were affected.
5. The most serious losses occurred on the farm where analysis had shown the greatest crop contamination, (apart from the immediate vicinity of the tanks, from which stock were removed) .
6. Recrudescence of the condition in sheep pastured on heavily “oiled' grass, ungrazed since the oil fell; after the flock had been normal (except for loss of condition) for several weeks.
7 Diminution in Iosses as oil fall lessened.
8. No other cause discoverable.
(b) Direct Evidence:- Work to this end is still in progress; but oil from one of the tanks, in which the bulk of it had burnt away before the fire was extinguished, has proved fatal to guinea-pigs.
The entirely ex parte statement of tha Pathology Department of the 'Welsh National School of Medicine concerning the nature, and implications, of the liver lesion, is signifacant.
Some delay was experienced in obtaining sample of. oil for expermental purposes, but this was overcome, and experiments are now being conducted on sheep.
CONCLUSION
In view of the evidence, incomplete though it is and on consideration of all the factors involved, the conviction that the oil and /or products of its combustion, is the cause of the losses among sheep would appear to be conclusive
The responsibility of the oil for the cattle losses is not so definite; but, in viev of the apparent predilection of the oil for the liver in the case of sheep, one is inclined to regard it with grave suspicion.
The rapid loss in condition of animls on contaminated fields, and the sudden and heavy drop in the milk yield can not, as far as can be ascertained , be attributed to anything but the oil, '
The oil damage to crops and vegetables is obvious; and the feeding experiments point the danger of the Contamination

FINANCIAL LOSSES TO,THE AREA
This mo.tter was thoroughly gone into in the course of the investigation; and it is quite evident that the financial losses will seriousl.y handicap food production in the area concerned .
Some farmers have lost several years rent, and have been forced to purchase cake and other supplementary feeding stuffs to try to restore condition snd milk production. Others cannot af'ford to buy artificial manure necessary for certain crops: and others, again, who wrould have normally bought cows in order to keep up the nilk supply, are now unable to do so.

In view of the urgent necessity for food production of every kind at the present time and of the impracticability of producing even peace-time quantities in the, area concerned, owing to the losses, one would emphatically suggest that compensation would be, sound investment on the part of the
-----(document torn)

N.B.This interim report has been so urgently requested, in order that claims may not be prejudiced by undue delay, that there has been no time to communicate with Mr R.O.Davies, who is responsible for a considerable part of the investigation. Some of his work (from preliminary report) is contained in this statement i.e. those parts relating to analyses and seeding experiments .
Signed Norman Russell
M.R.C.V.S, Veterinary Investigation Officer for South Wales and Monmouthshire.
University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire
Cathays
Cardiff
February 14,1941. ~

Acc to Mr Richards
That day, August 22nd, was the most critical of the eighteen days. The death of the five men greatly distressed their colleagues and the spread of raging flames which followed the escape of oil did nothing to re-assure anyone. In fact, there was near-panic for a short time and this spread to the civil population as the fire ran with devilish speed across adjoining countryside, making Military Road impassable and damaging extensively a cottage, farm buildings and crops. In the evening there was another large escape of oil to add to the almost unbelievable difficulties under which the men worked. This produced another wave of alarm amongst the townspeople and started a rumour that another sixty firemen had been burnt to death, So much credence was placed upon this rumour that ambulances rushed to the scene, as well as police, firemen who were off duty and scores of townspeople. Assurances that there had been no further deaths restored public confidence, and the arrival shortly afterwards of re-inforcements from England was a Godsend to the men on the job whose stupendous task was almost beyond endurance.
While the firemen went about their hazardous work in the 1st hours of the fire they realised acutely that heat and flames and boiling-oil were not the only dangers which beset them. They knew that at any moment the enemy might return to try and exact a toll of death from their ranks.
The Germans described it as a great success by the Luftwaffe. It was a serious blow to Britain's war effort, probably the most serious of the early air raids. The fire destroyed an immense quantity of precious heavy oil. Lord Haw Haw, who used to live in the town, gloated over it and threatened that the whole town would be destroyed by fire. The Germans said that the pilot was only sixteen and that he had failed to return.

On the afternoon of Sunday, August 25th, when the great Pennar fire had been burning for six days, a German `plane flew over and dropped two bombs in the vicinity. It was a bold attack, evidently aimed at producing confusion and adding difficulty to the firemen's great task, but again the enemy's bad marksmanship proved a blessing. Both bombs fell near the tanks but caused no military damage although a few firemen received injuries and had to be treated at the Meyrick Hospital. The first bomb fell near a gate at the top of Military Road and uprooted a telegraph pole which flew through the air and, by a freak, landed point downwards a few yards away where it resumed its upright position. The other bomb exploded harmlessly in an open space. Ground defences opened up spiritedly and after unloading its cargo the intruder made hastily out to sea. People who were in Dimond Street as the plane flew over witnessed a very unusual occurrence. An army officer was walking down the street and as the bombs whistled down he stopped, unslung a rifle he was carrying over his shoulder, loaded it and took a shot at the `plane. What he expected to gain by this action is difficult to imagine unless he had hopes of a lucky shot striking a vital part of the aircraft

and bringing it down. If he expected to gain the plaudits of the onlookers for a brave act of defiance he was disappointed, for the majority were openly critical of his "sniping" and moved away quickly in case raider flew round to seek revenge for the lone rifle shot, which in the excitement of the moment they thought to be a distinct possibility !

The tanks fire gave rise to the first suspicions that spies were lurking in South Pembrokeshire, Inevitably there were many wild and exaggerated stories of suspicious characters flashing lights, secret transmitting sets, raids and arrests by the police, mysterious midnight movements and so on. Ninety per cent of such assertions can safely be written down as being pure assumption produced by the general uneasiness of the times; the remaining ten per cent might have had some foundation in fact. There is every reason to believe, for instance, that enemy agencies were at work during the time of the tanks fire. One night when the blaze was at its height a big car coming from the direction of the tanks pulled up beside half-a-dozen local residents who were talking at the bottom of Military Road. A man, a complete stranger, put his head out of the window and said "Isn't it terrible, twenty men have been burnt to death up there". Then he drove away, never to be seen by any of that half dozen people again. His story was entirely without foundation. It could not have been due to confusion with the incident in which the five Cardiff firemen lost their lives for it was before that occurrence. Of course, it might have been due to a misunderstanding or a mishearing or it might have been one of those stories which start mysteriously but quite irrnocently upon such occasions. But those who saw the man in the car were unanimous that there was something suspicious about him. In any event the story he told was one well calculated to produce distress and weakened morale. It was well in keeping with the Goebbels formula later to become so well-known.

One spy story which gained much credence a few weeks later concerned lights which some people vowed they had seen flashing a few miles south of Pembroke on nights when enemy aircraft were in the vicinity. Indeed there were people who began to see lights everywhere, even in Freshwater East, a haven of safety for scores of Pembroke Dock folk. On one memorable night towards the end of the year a few privileged people at The Grotto, that cosy Freshwater rendezvous, where so many from Pembroke Dock were want to spend their evenings, were let into the secret that two or three Army officers were going out into the darkness to settle once and for all the matter of the lights said to be winking skywards at the bottom of the village. To add drama to the occasion one officer showed his loaded revolver round before buttoning up his trench coat and venturing forth. It was rather in the nature of an anti-climax when they returned to their expectant friends with nothing to report. They had not seen a soul and the black-out was perfect everywhere!

Pembrokeshire people and those in the south of the county in particular were getting precious little rest at nights at this period. Nearly every night the sirens would sound and even if no attack developed the drone of aircraft almost invariably followed which, though it might be in the distance, was sufficient to keep people on the qui vive. And when the sirens were silent sleep was still an uneasy thing, in Pembroke Dock at least, where it had been learnt by grim experience that it was upon such occasions that real attacks occurred. Then there were the 'planes which flew round and round sometimes for an hour and more on end, without any object apparent to the uneasy folk below, unless it was to keep them awake, More often than not, the siren not having sounded, no one knew whether the plane was friendly or hostile, and people used to stand on their doorsteps hoping for the best and staring up into the sky watching the long, pointing fingers of the searchlights as they "passed the sound" from one to the other, Upon one such occasion a 'plane flew back and fore over Pembroke Dock quite unmolested for surely an hour. Then someone's patience must have snapped because an anti aircraft gun went off with a great bang-and the `plane was not heard again. These, presumably, were the nuisance raiders. They undoubtedly served a purpose.

People's nerves were beginning to get ragged, as was evidenced by the demand made towards the end of August for the removal of the flag flying over Pembroke Castle which, it was contended, might help enemy `planes to locate Pembroke Dock ! Looking back, the absurdity of the request is apparent. While the castle itself, the harbour and a dozen other aids to navigation remained the flag itself was of no consequence as a guide to the enemy. It is probable that not one enemy airman ever noticed it.

During August a number of bombs were dropped on open spaces and caused no harm. Several fell in the marshland and at Caswell, outside Tenby, on August l7th, while on the last day of the month Morvil Mountain, near Maenclochog, in North Pembrokeshire, was a target. Three of these bombs straddled the Fishguard-Maenclochog road about four miles from the village.

Pembroke Dock's lucky star must have been well in the ascendant on Monday, September 2nd, 1940. In the early hours of that morning a raider roared in from the east and, with utter indiscrimination, unloaded a cargo of incendiary and high explosive bombs which completely demolished a number of houses, extensively damaged scores of others, wreaked havoc along the main thoroughfares, scored a direct hit on the Temperance Hall but did not kill a soul! It was the enemy's second visit that night and the majority of Pembroke Dock people had fallen into uneasy sleep when, some time after 1 o'clock, without any warning siren, the low flying `plane awakened them. Almost immediately the bombs crashed down. In Gwyther Street people were scrambling out of bed and running for shelter downstairs when a breathstopping, air-splitting explosion threw them against walls, on to floors, downstairs and, in some cases, out of beds, as their houses heaved and tottered. One bomb had scored a direct hit on the wing at the back of No. 23, Lower Gwyther Street, and another had dropped on No. 32 on the opposite side of the road. No. 32 was completely demolished while the houses each side of it, Nos. 30 and 34, were reduced to shambles, as also was No. 23 on the other side. By remarkable good fortune three of these four houses were empty and the fourth was occupied by only two people who had reached shelter beneath the staircase and escaped unscathed,

No. 32 was the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Young, who had left on the previous Saturday for a holiday by the sea. Had they been at home they could not have escaped death or serious injury. The house next door above, No. 34, was the home of Mr. Roch, a lighthousekeeper, his wife and two children. Mr. Roch was away on duty while his wife and children were staying with friends in another district. The house below, No. 30, was occupied by Mr. W. J. J. Phillips, the Pembroke Dock stationmaster, and a former member of the Pembroke Town Council. Mr, Phillips, a Special Constable, was out on duty, but Mrs. Phillips and their daughter were in the house, and when they heard the `plane they rushed down and under the stairs in their nightclothes -just in the nick of time. No. 23, on the other side, was the home of Mr. Wyrriot Owen, who with his family was staying out of the town.

Neighbours rushed out and stumbling through debris and blinding dust reached the wrecked houses where they immediately commenced rescue work. Mrs. and Miss Phillips were soon located and with little difficulty were brought to safety. White with dust from head to foot, they were taken to Mr. and Mrs. Hordley's house opposite where they soon recovered from their unnerving experience. Later they were joined by friends in the street who, satisfied there was nothing more they could do until morning, spent the remaining hours of darkness singing popular songs with Mr. Fred Hordley, home on leave from the Army, at the piano, Had not the three houses been empty there would almost certainly have been a death roll, which would have added dismay, confusion and diffculty to the havoc of the attack, Yet there were people who continued to campaign bitterly against those who sought safety outside the town.

While the town was still rocking to the explosion of the Gwyther Street bombs, more H.E.'s were falling in the Lewis Street area. One exploded alongside No. 8 Lewis Street, another at the rear of the Bird-in-Hand and another scored a direct hit on the Temperance Hall. The raider's machine guns were blazing but, miraculously no one was hit, Hundreds of small marks noticed next day on the Lewis Street wall of the Temperance Hall were thought to be caused by machine-gun bullets. In the Temperance Hall a number of firemen engaged on the tanks fire were sleeping and eighteen of them received injuries. Two were seriously injured. Fortunately the bomb which struck the hall was a small one and the four main walls of the building withstood the blast. All the same, it was nothing but sheer luck that prevented a heavy death roll. On the other side of the road. the Bird-in-Hand and the houses below it were practically wrecked. Alderman Joe Gibby, landlord of the inn, was trapped by falling masonry, etc., and it was some time before he was released. However, he suffered nuthing more than an injury to the foot from which he recovered within a few days. Police and A.R.P. rescue

workers performed excellent service that night, especially at the Temperance Hall where the casualties received quick and efficient ; attention. It was reliably reported that the only mishap occurred when a well known doctor engaged in giving injections to the wounded had a hypodermic ' needle accidentally (?) driven into a tender part of his anatomy by a layman assistant standing behind him!

A number of bombs had been dropped previously, a direct hit being scored upon Mrs. Lemon's house on the left hand side going up Tremeyrick Street. Mrs. Lemon, a middle-aged lady, was in the house and when she heard the bomb coming dived under the table for shelter. The house collapsed around her with a sickening crash and she was trapped beneath the debris. Rescue workers were quickly on the scene and after a long and difficult task, made all the worse by the uncertainty as to whether Mrs. Lemon was alive or not, the lady was brought to safety. She was injured and badly shaken but could hardly believe her luck in being alive when she saw the ruins of her home which had been levelled to the ground.

The incendiary bombs used were of the oil type but they did little damage. One fell in the park and another on the corner of Argyle Street-Bush Street, where for months afterwards the walls were covered with black, smelly oil.

The enemy had been busy in the Tenby area earlier that night. Approximately a hundred incendiary bombs were dropped on Kingsmoor Common - miles away from any military objective. Hayricks were set on fire at Enox Hill Farm, Saundersfoot, and Little Kilowen, while between thirty and forty incendiaries were dropped near Netherwood House, Saundersfoot. The Narberth Fire Brigade was soon in action and the fires were extinguished.

Three nights later "Jerry" came again a `plane flew over Pembroke Dock and dropped a number of bombs which fell in a field on Bierspool Farm, killing three cows and injuring nine others, the property of Mr. Edward Gibby. Some of the bombs fell quite near to Bierspool House, but did little damage. Mr. and Mrs. Gibby were away from home for the night. Another bomb exploded on the other side of the road near Llanion School and smashed all the windows, while another did similar damage to a number of Llanion houses.

Pembroke Borough continued to call out for adequate air raid shelters. While the shelters being erected for the schools were described as the best in Wales there was the utmost dissatisfaction at the County Council s communal shelters. It was stated in responsible quarters that they could be knocked over with a seven-pound hammer and spirited protests were made to the appropriate quarters.

Discontent at the arrangements for sounding the siren reached a critical pitch in Pembroke Dock following two raids which occurred without warning, within an hour of each other on the night of Wednesday, October l6th. The first raid was shortly before 9 o'clock. It was made by a single `plane which after dropping a number of flares released a string of high explosive and incendiary bombs. Some people in the streets had seen the flares and were prepared for trouble but to the majority the sickening crash of the bombs, now all too familiar, was the first intimation that "`Jerry' was over again". A devil's chorus of explosions and machine gun fire continued for several minutes and then there was silence. After half-an-hour or so the more venturesome left their shelter, persuaded by the quietness which then reigned, that it was all clear. But within ten minutes the raider was back and caught scores of people in the streets as he released another load of bombs.

Again there was hurrying into shelters and in the absence of anything to assure them that the danger was over many people remained in refuge, cold, shivering and apprehensive, for hours, some until the first streaks of dawn had shot across the sky. The next morning irate citizens went to the A.R.P. report centre to know why no siren had been sounded, firstly to give warning of the raid and secondly to show that the raid was over. They were told that ofiicially there had been no raid, an answer which provoked some interesting comment as the enquirers made their way home through the glass strewn streets. If this was an unofficial raid what, asked one, would an official raid be like? Other suggestions were that the siren should be taken down and presented to the nation as disused iron and that other uses should be made of the materials which went to build the public shelters as the doors of these much maligned little structures were found to be padlocked when people ran to

them during the second attack. Another suggestion, and one that was made quite seriously, was that the County A.R.P. headquarters should move from Haverfordwest to Pembroke Dock which was obviously the centre of attraction to the Germans. It was thought that the town's grievances would then have some attention!

So great was the public discontent that the Borough Council decided to communicate with the Prime Minister, the Minister of Home Security, the War Office and the Regional A.R,P. Commissioner on the matter. A public protest meeting in Pembroke Dock was also arranged but it had to be abandoned because no suitable building with an adequate black-out was available. While there is no doubt that Pembroke Dock had every reason for its concern, in retrospect it is obvious that a system permitting warnings at local discretion, which was much in demand, would not have been a satisfactory solution of the problem, On the contrary it is possible that such a system would only have produced greater confusion and added to the perils of the people. There was a general tendency to blame the County A,R.P. system for al1 the troubles, but the fact was that the County officials were quite powerless, being entirely under the control of Cardiff. In turn, Cardiff, was dependent upon Fighter Command who should have been in a better position than anyone in Pembroke Dock to know the movement of enemy planes over the country. That Fighter Command "fell down on the job" on so many occasions in the early days was doubtless due to the fact that the system had not by then adjusted itself to the unexpected conditions caused by the French surrender.

Between twenty and thirty H.E. bombs, some of them of the delayed action type, and several incendiaries fell at widespread points that Wednesday night. Several long bursts of machine-gun fire featured the attack and it is thought that on one occasion at least, the raider was firing into the streets. But it was another night of good fortune: no one was killed; only one man was slightly injured, no damage of military importance was done and damage to civilian property was comparatively slight. The explosive bombs landed in King Street Lane, Wellington Street, Milton Terrace and the top of the town, one in the cemetery in Upper Park Street and another (delayed action type) in Hawkestone Road. The Bomb Disposal Squad set to work on the time bomb without delay and the following day it was driven away on a lorry before a little crowd of spectators, very interested and still just a little apprehensive!

If the raider had dropped a bomb on Albion Square during its second visit, Pembroke Dock would have lost several distinguished inhabitants. Quite a crowd of people, including a few members of the Town Council who had been inspecting the damage caused by the bomb which fell at the top of Wellington Street half an-hour before, were gathered about the square when the `plane returned. Indeed, all over the town people were standing on the pavement talking about the raid and, it can safely be surmised, making caustic comments about the siren arrangements. Then came the roar of aero engines again and there was a stampede for shelter into doorways and gutters, under walls and out into the open. On the strength of the fallacious theory that a bomb never drops in the same place twice, a number of people, including the author and at least one member of the Borough Council, Alderman J. R. Williams, jumped into the crater at the top of Wellington Street and there lay face downwards as hell broke loose around. As the bombs whistled somebody shouted a warning and girls crouching in the doorways down Wellington Street began to scream. The 'plane, big and black against the moonlit sky came tearing low overhead, its machine-guns blazing. At the same time a lively defence was put up by the guns in the Air Station, the tracers streaking up and down the sky, creating a pattern at once beautiful and terrifying. Then the raider was gone and all was quiet again,

Another attack on Pembroke Dock occurred on the following Sunday night. Only incendiaries were dropped, and two houses were set on fire, one at the corner of Bush Street and Gwyther Street and the other in Laws Street. The other incendiaries were quickly and effectively dealt with, some in the streets, others in gardens and fields and one or two on doorsteps. On the same night some explosive bombs fell harmlessly between Monkton and Hundleton and incendiaries at Monkton, West Pennar, Hakin and Hayscastle, all without any serious effect. On the previous Sunday six high explosives were dropped at Milton Aerodrome, damaging one hangar, the N.A.A,F.I. buildings and some huts, A Dutch officer received some injuries ,

Pembroke Dock's almost phenomenal run of luck in sustaining repeated air attacks without any fatal

civilian casualties came to an end on November 6th 1940. Shortly after 6 o'clock that morning a number of `planes raided the town and killed three civilians and one Serviceman. The victims were Mr. and Mrs. W. Kinton who carried on an old established grocery business in Bush Street, Mrs. Harvey, whose husband, Dr, Harvey, had only just taken over the practice of the late Dr. Rufus Rees and who lived next door; and a young R.A.F. man who was lodging with Mr. and Mrs. Kinton. Dr. Harvey was seriously injured but their small baby had a miraculous escape. The trail of death left by the raid created a profound impression throughout the Borough. Mr, and Mrs. Kinton were well known inhabitants of advanced years whose old-world charm and kindliness had endearPd them to scores of friends. It was indeed a cruel twist of fate that the violence of war should end two such serene and peaceful lives,

The chill and darkness of a November morning had not begun to dissolve when the siren wailed its mournful warning. Almost at once the drone of aeroplanes filled the air. It was a peculiar sound; the note of the engines seemed different from that heard on previous occasions and later there was considerable speculation as to what type of aircraft was used, some suggesting that they were Italian machines. Whatever they were, there were several of them, and they carried out a violent and indiscriminate attack. It is estimated that nearly thirty high explosives were dropped and most of them were of heavy calibre, causing huge craters. Eight of these bombs fell in the County School playing field, three in the Memorial Park and one (unexploded) near the Llanion tanks. Others dropped in Bush Street, scoring a direct hit on Mr. and Mrs. Kinton's house, in the Co-op. Lane, Prince's Street, Dockyard Avenue and alongside the Military Hospital, where there were some casualties and considerable damage.

Mr. and Mrs. Kinton's house was completely demolished, burying them beneath the stairs where apparently they were sleeping. Demolition and rescue workers rushed to the scene and worked feverishly for over two hours to extricate the unfortunate people. It was hoped that Mrs. Kinton would be saved as she was heard to speak when the rescue work was in progress, but when extricated it was found she had passed away. By this time a large crowd had gathered and the people watched silently and with bowed heads as the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Kinton were carried away to the mortuary. The body of the young Air Force man, in night clothing, was found on the pavement outside the premises. He was beyond human aid. Another lodger, Mr. T. H. Clement, a clerk in the Pembroke Dock branch of Barclays Bank, escaped with serious injuries and was taken to the Meyrick Hospital.

Heroic work by rescuers failed to save Mrs. Harvey next door, where a fire was burning, due, it is thought, to the domestic fire in the house spreading when the house collapsed. Dr. Harvey was extricated badly injured and was removed to hospital, while the baby escaped unscathed due to the presence of mind of Mrs. Harvey, who although partly buried by the debris, and on the point of collapse, threw the child clear of the fire into the passage. There it was found uninjured hanging by its clothing to a clothes peg on the wall! Bush Street from the junction of Park Street to Albion Square, was a veritable shambles. All the shops and houses around were extensively damaged, windows being shattered, doors blown in and roofs crushed by falling stones. People living in the locality had wonderful escapes, many being unhurt although parts of their houses fell in on them, The bravery of A.R.P., fire-fighting and police personnel in the Bush Street rescue efforts won the commendation of everyone and two police officers, Sergt. Bodman and P.C. Humphreys, subsequently received decorations for their outstanding work.

On the following Sunday night, November l0th, when the enemy made his next visit, a local Civil Defence worker, exasperated at what he considered to be red tape obstructing common-sense procedure, put the siren off without permission - and got into hot water with the authorities. But he was on perfectly safe ground. The voice of the people rose up in his defence and he was acclaimed a hero. His unauthorised action undoubtedly saved several people from injury or death and had the threats of dire punishment, including imprisonment, been carried out there would most assuredly have been a public revolt on an unprecedented scale. The central figure of this interesting incident was Alderman J. R. Williams, one of the most vociferous advocates of reform of the siren system. At that time Alderman Williams, the vice-chairman of the old Fire Brigade Committee of the

Borough Council, slept most nights at the Fire Station at the Market Hall. He was there on Sunday night and when, about midnight, the familiar discordant note of enemy `planes was heard, he ordered a freman, Mr. Harry Baker, to press the button. A few minutes later bombs crashed down on houses which had just been vacated by persons who had run for shelter upon hearing the warning. It is understood that Alderman Williams subsequently received some serious letters on the matter, but he remained unperturbed and with everyone stoutly defending his action, nothing came of it.
All the bombs in that Sunday night raid fell in the top part of Pembroke Dock. A direct hit was scored on 19, Owen Street, Pennar, but the occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Scourfield, were sheltering beneath the stairs, and had a wonderful escape. On Bethany corner three bombs fell together, the point of impact forming an isosceles triangle. One of these bombs completely destroyed an empty fish and chip shop next door to the Caledonia public house and tore away part of the inn. The landlord, Mr. Beynon, with his wife and members of the family were sitting in their kitchen and were unhurt. Undeterred by the extensive damage to their premises and the loss of a lot of stock, the Beynons opened again for business without loss of time, an action much appreciated by the many local patrons of this old established house. The second bomb struck No. 11, just opposite the chip shop, the residence of Mrs. Emment, who, fortunately, had run for shelter to the cellar of a neighbour's house nearby upon hearing the siren. Mrs. Griffiths next door and Mr. Joe Davies and members of his family from next door to the chip shop had also gone to the neighbour's cellar and thus escaped. `"thank God for the siren", was the fervent expressions of these people the next day. The third bomb fell on Bethany Baptist Chapel and caused considerable damage.
Members of the Pembrokeshire Constabulary had narrow escapes. The Police patrol car had only just passed Bethany and was going up High Street when the bombs dropped, It "bounced" with the explosion and it can be safely assumed that the speed cop then put on a bit more speed! A constable on foot, P.C. Greenslade (later Sergt. Greenslade, who died in February, 1965) was standing in the narrow street running up alongside the chapel when he heard the warning whistle. He lay flat and was uninjured. Other bombs, H.E. and incendiary, fell around Cross Park and Pennar and caused some damage but no casualties.

Although no concentrated attack occurred between November 6th, 1940, and May l2th, 1941, the night skies over Pembrokeshire were hardly ever free of the hum of aircraft and the flash and crack of ack-ack fire during that period. It was a period of uneasiness. Night after night the sirens wailed, followed in a few minutes by the sound of aircraft approaching from the south. Sometimes a bomb or two or a single parachute mine or a bunch of incendiaries would be dropped at random; sometimes the metallic rattle of a machine-gun would provide a sharp contrast of sound against the deep note of the bombers, sometimes a low flying raider would fly round and round as if in an intense search. But no major attack developed, As the weeks of 1941 wore on the bombers became more and more inclined to leave Pembrokeshire alone, flying high over the area in their hundreds to attack Merseyside, the Midlands and Northern Ireland.
This, however, did not ease the minds of the local people who almost every night, at about the same hour, had to leave their beds or their firesides to go to shelter or out on A.R.P. duty. As the hordes came over, the big guns down the harbour would start firing and between the scores of searchlights, ack-ack bursts like splashes of gold dust would add colour to the beautiful lattice pattern in the sky. Sometimes, but not very often, an aircraft would get caught in a searchlight beam and, small and glistening thousands of feet above the earth and looking so pretty and harmless, it would turn and twist while all the guns for miles around opened up. For hours the all-pervading drone of the 'planes with the intermittent crack of the guns and the zip of falling shrapnel would go on until at last the final flight had passed on its mission of death to the north. A lapse of perhaps half-an-hour and the performance would start all over again as the bombers hooked it for home, obviously in less orderly flight and some of them making ominous noises which spoke of rough handling by our ground defences and night-fighters. The next morning the news bulletins would tell which town had received the bombardment. Liverpool and Merseyside were attacked time and again. Swansea had its merciless three nights blitz. Midland towns were bombed. Belfast had its turn and even Dublin,

neutral and well lighted, became an objective on one occasion. All these nights Pembrokeshire watched, listened and waited. There was an inescapable feeling that one night it would be Pembroke Dock's turn and, sure enough, it came on May l2th, when the town was almost reduced to a shambles under the terrific bombardment.

The sirens had sounded on sixteen out of the eighteen nights preceding May l2th, sometimes twice within a few hours. It was not out of the scheme of things, therefore, when a "red" message set the banshees wailing again at a minute after midnight on the night of May l lth-l2th. Almost at once the sound of aircraft filled the sky. It was soon apparent that these were not the usual high tlyers winging their way northward. They were at comparatively low altitude and wheeling round the area, Everybody waited in grim expectancy. Was this it? Nearly an hour passed without the circling 'planes having given any indication of friendship or hostility. Not a gun had been fired at them. The optimists were cheerfully proclaiming "They're ours" and some had indeed gone back to their warm beds when about 1 a,m. a sharp whistle ripped the air and the rear of Mr, T. P. Owen's premises in Park Street went up in the air as a bomb exploded with a great crash in his garden.

So began a night of terror, the story of which will be told as long as Pembroke Dock exists. High explosives and incendiaries rained down and, between them came many land mines, their parachutes flapping softly in the light night breeze. It was the first time land mines had been used in a local attack of any scale and they proved a terrifying weapon. While the ordinary bombs whistled down and exploded in a matter of seconds, the land mines rustled down slowly over the town, struck earth with a dull thud and then, after a few moments of ominous silence, went off with a mighty crack, wreaking havoc all around. One of the first of the mines to fall, its long, round container swinging back and fore, was mistaken for a parachutist, whilst another swishing over Park Street was thought by Mr. W. G. Munro, crouching beside his house, to be a `plane coming down with its engines cut out. It is estimated that fifteen land mines were released over Pembroke Dock that night. A number of them including some that fell in the mud off the bottom of Water Street failed to explode but those that did caused tremendous havoc.

When at last the full cost of the raid was counted up it was found that the town had suffered grievously. The death rate was practically five per thousand, which was much higher than that suffered in one raid in most of the bigger towns. The next day it was found that thirty civilians and two servicemen had been killed, four were missing and a large number injured. Parts of three human bodies could not be identified. Nearly 2,000 houses were damaged. A similar death roll would have given London 40,000 dead in one raid. Glasgow and Birmingham about 5,400, Liverpool 4,280, Cardiff over 1,000 and Swansea over 800.

The raid revealed very vividly the lack of preparation for a raid of such extent. One regrettable feature was the lack of feeding arrangements by the County Council Public Assistance Committee. It is on record that when large numbers gathered at the Wesley Hall to be fed only one small spirit stove was available to boil water. Later in the day the feeding arrangements were improved with the arrival of the Queen's Mobile Canteens. In this connection, mention must be made of the excellent work of the local W.V.S. mobile canteen which proved a veritable boon in the confused and frightened hours immediately after the raid. Started in the winter of 1940 by the County W.V.S. organisers, Miss N. Thomas, J.P., and Mrs. Salmond, Saundersfoot, this canteen had performed grand service in the haven but it was after the big blitz that its full value was felt. A telephone message in the middle of the night to the then Mrs. Burleigh Leach, at the time the W.V.S. Centre Organiser for Castlemartin area, resulted in the prompt arrival of the mobile canteen in Pembroke Dock where it remained until about 4 to 5 p.m. the following afternoon The canteen, in charge of Mrs. Burleigh Leach and Mrs, Pinchard, operated on its own until about mid day when it was joined by other mobile canteens. The total absence of an information bureau was also keenly felt. Many hundreds of people who had suffered in some way or another were at a complete loss to know what to do for sustenance and advice. Had there been a central bureau much confusion would have been avoided. A compensating feature, however, was the wonderful way in which the surrounding areas rallied to the aid of the stricken town. They showed their sympathy in a thousand practical ways, the wonderful help-your-neighbour spirit which has never failed to reveal itself amongst British people

in an emergency being a bright and steady beacon in those dark, desperate days.
The heavy raid of May 12th developed according to the familiar Goering formula of incendiaries followed by high explosives. Most of the explosives were of very heavy calibre (for those days) and levelled several buildings completely to the ground. One fell right on the Pier Hotel, burying the proprietor, Mr. Rhys Morris, formerly of Haverfordwest and a native of the Solva district, and a number of people who were staying there, The Criterion Hotel across the road was almost completely demolished while along Pier Road the roofs of all the buildings were blown off and the windows shattered, There was extensive damage in the Ordnance Factory, caused it is believed, by a mine which exploded in the water near Hancock's Yard. Other devastation in this area was at the Gas Works, which received a direct hit. The laundry was destroyed while Squibbs' photography premises on the other side of the road also went up in flames and was burnt out completely.
Meanwhile, a mine had parachuted down behind lower Laws Street and, exploding with a terrific detonation, laid in ruins a number of houses. Several old, respected and loved residents perished beneath the ruins. Amongst the houses destroyed was the Three Crowns, one of the most popular and cosy inns of pre-war Pembroke Dock. But the landlord, Mr. Alf Bowen and his good wife were brought out alive from the beneath the debris the following day. They recovered slowly but life was never the same for them again. Having regard to the devastation in the street and to the Three Crowns itself, it was a remarkable rescue, aided to no small extent by the steadfastness with which Mr. and Mrs. Bowen faced the terrible ordeal.
Another public house, the Prince Albert, also received a direct hit, the landlady, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Treharne Evans, and several residents being killed. The Market House was extensively damaged as also were the new houses up at Park View Crescent where a mine touched down only ten yards away from the rear of the premises. The residents of these the town s newest properties had a really amazing escape. But they were undaunted, their spirit being typified by Mr. P. Castle, who, immediately after the raid, hoisted a Union Jack over his shattered home where it fluttered proudly during the sombre weeks which followed.
It would require a large volume to describe in detail all the scores of incidents of this savage raid. Death and destruction were abroad that night in their fullest fury but providence was there too, for numerous were the hairbreadth escapes and great were the strength and courage which, flowing steadily from a source beyond the control of man, enabled the aged, the weak and the young to bear the ordeal, and the brave to go forth into the holocaust to perform their matchless deeds of rescue, It is certain that the civil defences met the crisis with unflinching steadfastness and performed their work in a manner which left no room for criticism. With so much heroism crammed into so few hours it would be an impossible task to select fairly those deserving of special commendation. Many heroes there were whose work became known and was rightly praised but doubtless many brave deeds will for ever remain untold. It is better, therefore, to refrain from mentioning the names of many gallant people which come readily to mind. Sufficient be it to say that that night they were put to the test and were not found wanting.
The raid interrupted the gas and electricity supplies and for some time the ferry boat was stopped from running owing to the danger of mines in the harbour. For several days afterwards a minesweeper swept the path of the ferry boat before it crossed to and from Neyland.
A ghastly spectacle was presented by the light of Monday's dawn. Buildings lay in ruins, debris inches thick covered most streets and here and there on heaps of rubble rescue workers, pale, drawn and haggard, continued their task with infinite care knowing that at any moment they might find a human body. Everywhere there was devastation and people stood in little knots about the street talking in shocked tones about the events of the night. As the day wore on and the full extent of the tragedy became known residents, sick at heart, attempted to set about their own affairs, striving desperately to reconcile themselves to the terrible loss the town had suffered in life and property. But concentration in such chaos was an impossible thing and sadly people gathered their valuables together and prepared to leave the town for the night.
The Luftwaffe had been making a habit for some weeks to raid the same town on two or three successive nights and Pembroke Dock had not forgotten this fact when, early in the afternoon of

May l2th, a great exodus from the town began. There was a real and understandable fear that the raiders would come again that night and thousands sought refuge outside the town, the complaints and criticisms about "fleeing to the mountains", so frequent a week before, being forgotten in the overwhelming crisis of the moment, It was not only the rank and file of the civilian population who feared another attack on the second night. Hundreds of Servicemen billeted locally were given the order "Get out of the town. Sleep where you like, but keep away until tomorrow morning". As dusk gathered military trucks went round the streets and men, women and children piled into them to be carried away from the danger area.

Refugees fleeing along the roads of France a year before could hardly have presented a more pathetic picture than the people of Pembroke Dock as they poured out of the town that bright Spring evening, An unforgettable scene was witnessed at the Mill Bridge, Pembroke. Down over the hill from Pembroke Dock they came in an endless stream, in cars, lorries and overloaded buses, on motorcycles, bicycles and horse-drawn carts and wagons. Hundreds came on foot, weary mothers with infants in arms and little boys and girls hardly of school age running behind, wonderment written plain on their pale faces; old men on sticks, young men with grim expressions, subdued boys and frightened giris. Nearly every person clutched tightly some valued possession. Many of the vehicles were piled high with articles of furniture and household ware. Dogs, cats, caged birds and parrots accompanied their owners. Many of the older folk obviously found it difficult to get along. Women bit their lips and some failed to stem the tears that filled their eyes. Children's noise and chatter and high spirits were nowhere to be found. There was no spark of gaiety, no sign of happiness in that motley, unending procession. Dusk fell and still they came, and long after the stars had studded the sky there were stragglers hurrying from a devastated town.

Where did they go? Hundreds stayed in Pembroke where good people threw open their homes in a grand gesture of neighbourliness, and schools and schoolrooms and vestries were quickly converted into sleeping quarters by many willing hands, Probably the population of Pembroke was doubled for that memorable night and, in fact, for many nights to come. Tenby took in scores and so did Freshwater; many went to Haverfordwest and Neyland while others were given sanctuary in the villages and farmhouses of South Pembrokeshire. But not everybody found shelter. There were those who, with no friends or relatives outside the town and no money with which to pay for a roof over their heads, had to face the night in Pembroke Dock or flee to the open country. It is a fact that many people slept in the open in Bush Woods and the surrounding fields and hedges for nights after May l2th,

Pembroke Dock was a dark, deserted, dismal town that night. No more than a few hundred remained to face whatever the midnight hours held and the few who walked the streets had no company except the echo of their own footsteps through the empty houses, And so it was the next night and for many nights after until gradually with the general slackening of the air attacks, people began to return to their shattered homes.

As was expected the raiders came again in the early hours of May l3th, but no bombs were dropped on Pembroke Dock. The target that night was Milton Aerodrome, several high explosives falling in and around the village, two at Ratford Farm, one on the road outside Milton House and another (unexploded} in the drive.

When the Germans made their next-and last-big raid on Pembroke Dock, on the night of June l lth, 1941, the town was still largely unpopulated and thus a second heavy death roll was avoided. Although several high explosives were used, this was really an incendiary attack, Locally it is still referred to as "the fire blitz" which is an accurate and expressive description of a memorable night. Thousands of incendiaries were showered over the town and fires sprang up at scattered points. As the flames gained hold, high explosives crashed down, hindering the work of the fire fighters who turned out very quickly and performed valued service.

Several 'planes took part in the attack. They were over the area almost before the last note of the siren had died and immediately the air was filled with a curious hollow, rattling sound. It was a sound which could not be localised or identified. It started in the distance and quickly grew louder and more intense until the whole sky was filled with it and the drone of the `planes was subdued. "It

was like the rattling of ten thousand dry bones" a resident stated afterwards, an apt description. Startled citizens staring skywards were not left long to wonder. Fires broke out all round them - and they knew that the unusual sound was caused by falling incendiaries.
Pembroke Dock was ringed with flame and the horizon was soon shimmering with bright, white, intense light. Inside the circle of fire the following formations of raiders poured their bombs with the usual lack of discrimination. The explosives were mostly of the smaller type and they fell on empty houses, in gardens and open spaces, and a few in the streets. But the town did not escape without paying a toll in life, The whole of the borough was deeply grieved to learn the next day that two lads of tender years, Arthur Kavanagh, aged 13, and Cyril Jenkins, aged 18, of Bufferland, both A.R.P. messengers, had been killed by blast. These lads, with the grand exuberance of youth, were energetically extinguishing incendiaries in a field alongside Bufferland when a stick of expiosives fell right alongside them. A well-known resident, Mr. Jack Baskerville, High Street, was killed in the same area while helping his children out into the fields. The blast caught him but the children were saved. Down in Pembroke Street an R.A.F. man sacrificed his life to save his wife. The couple were hurrying to shelter when a bomb screamed down beside them. The husband threw himself upon his wife on the ground, was caught by the blast and killed. His wife, protected by his body, was uninjured, except for shock. On the Neyland side a house received a direct hit killing the four people in it-Mrs. Margaret Evans and her daughter, Mrs. E. M. Evans; Mrs. Esther Griffiths and her daughter, Miss Esther Griffiths.
When the siren sounded many people left their homes and hurried out along the Top Road, rightly or wrongly the practice of seeking shelter in cellars, etc., having become very unpopular since the May raid. There was quite a crowd on the road just outside Pembroke Dock when a bomb was heard - "coming straight at us" one of them said afterwards. The distant whine grew to a rushing, tearing screech and the frightened people threw themselves into the hedges and on to the road, sure that their last moments had come. The bomb landed plumb in the middle of the road but failed to explode! There were many other escapes just as lucky.
Watched from Pembroke, this raid was an awesome spectacle. Fire appeared completely to envelop the town, and through it dark clouds of smoke billowed and played, Every few moments there would be a bright flash against the red glow as the bombs exploded, The darkness above was broken by the golden, rippling stars of anti-aircraft fire and the dot-dot-dot of machine gun bullets as one plane after another tried to shoot down the barrage balloons which obstructed their path. The whole scene was a confusion of darkness and light and noise, awesome and well-nigh overwhelming. "Pembroke Dock is burning to the ground" was the word that went round, and no one thought it an exaggeration. After the phantasmagoria of the night people were surprised next morning to find Pembroke Dock so little changed. Traces of fire, of exhaustion, of tragedy there were, but the town still stood with no widespread havoc left behind by the vicious assault.
The Borough's fire fighting and A.R,P, services had again performed grand service, They and civilians, extinguished innumerable small fires and dealt successfully with some big ones as well, including one in Commercial Row where a shop was completely destroyed and a number of houses extensively damaged. On the following day, the German High Command communique stated "Minor formations of the German Air Force last night attacked harbour installations at Pembroke on the Bristol Channel. Two large and three small fires were observed",
One night in March several bombs fell in and around Pembroke Dock, but little damage was done. One raider flying low over the town met a terrific barrage and it later crashed into the sea

The Second World War, however, was to have a dramatic military targets; there were oil tanks at Llanion and Pennar; RAF Coastal Command and the Royal Navy in the Dockyard, and the Army at Llanion and Pennar Barracks.
Bombing was to play a significant part in the war and the strong German Luftwaffe was soon able to make great use of the airfields of Northern France to attack Britain.

Critical air battles over Southern England, now immortalised as the Battle of Britain, were followed from afar by readers of the Pembrokeshire Press. And at a meeting of Pembroke WI in that crisis month of August, Mrs Jones, wife of the Pembroke Stationmaster, showed a piece of a German Domier which had been brought down in this country. And, Mrs Andrews exhibited copies of leaflets which had been dropped by German and British aircraft.

Everyone at this time loved a Spitfire, rather forgetting its sister fighter, the Hurricane, which bore the brunt of fighting in the Battle of Britain. And, in common with many areas in the U.K., a number of 'Spitfire Funds' were set up in Pembrokeshire, one of them being the 'Pembroke Borough and District Spitfire Fund'. Milford, for example, also had a fund.

Sadly, it appears that none of the local funds reached their targets; had they all joined together to be, say, the 'Pembrokshire Spitfire Fund' then this County could well have funded its 'own' Spitfire. However, monies were sent towards new Spitfires. A cheque for £1,400 from the Borough Fund was despatched in February 1941, to Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production.
Call-ups, weddings of Service personnel and the sad deaths of s many local servicemen in the line of duty. were the bread and butter of the censored, and small newspapers of the war years. Medal awards were also reported in depth for example, the award of the D.F.C. to Flight Lieutenant E.J. Brooks, a Sunderland pilot, announced in January 1941, received page one treatment in the *Guardian.*

The early months of 1941 were grim ones for Pembroke Dock which received a hammering from the Luftwaffe operating under the cover of darkness. In March, the *Guardian* reported that several bombs were dropped in and around a 'Welsh dock town' without causing casualties.There were also reports of German aircraft being shot down; perhaps such statements were necessary to bolster morale in an area which was getting a pasting.

That some Luftwaffe machines failed to return to base is borne out by the fact that the bodies of at least three German airmen were washed ashore locally. The burial of the first, a 24 year-old Al N.C.O., with full military honours (complete with Swastika flag over the coffin) prompted an outcry in the letters column of the papers; 'maudling sentiment indulged' being the comment of one irate letter writer.

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By September 1942, Pembroke Dock could boast a new Flight of the Air Training Corps, formed at the County School under the direction of the Headmaster, Mr. H.M. Dowling.

The year 1943 was to be a decisive one in the Battle of the Atlantic, a battle waged on the doorstep of Pembrokeshire and with PD's flying-boats as major contributors in a relentless war of attrition. Yet the dramatic events happening out in the Atlantic and in the Bay of Biscay, Junkers' Alley, were hardly reported by the censored Press. However, the people of Pembroke Dock and Pembroke's wholehearted commitment to the cause can be judged by the fact that in April 1943, they set themselves a target of raising £90,000 in 'Wings for Victory Week', enough to buy 'one Sunderland, two Catalinas and four Typhoons'.

1940 October RAF Carew Cheriton, too, received the attention of Luftwaffe bombers, a hangar and three aircraft being destroyed in October 1940, and there were further raids in 1941.

1941 May Pembroke Dock town, so vulnerable near its dockyard and air station, was severely hit in sustained raids in May 1941; it was said the community was one of the hardest hit per head of population in the whole of the British Isles.

The Luftwaffe raids prompted the construction of an airfield in the remote south-western corner of the county, near Angle village. From here a succession of fighter squadrons - mostly with Spitfires and Hurricanes but also at one time operating the rare Whirlwind twin-engined fighter - were based from late 1941 onwards.
Both Carew Cheriton and Angle initially were entrusted with maritime protection, and many fruitless patrols were made over the sea, often in marginal weather conditions.

1942 Maritime protection was also the principal role of the second generation of airfields. Talbenny and its sister, Dale, opened in mid-1942 and each for a time operated a squadron of Wellington bombers operating under Coastal Command. One was manned by warlike Czechs, the other by equally warlike Polish airmen.

1943 Two more airfields, at Haverfordwest (Withybush) and Templeton, open. Neither was to adopt an operational role.

1943 Autumn St David's airfield opened
1944 Brawdy opened
These two in partnership undertook operational tasks using Halifax bombers of Coastal Command units.

Pembroke Dock had a continual flow of aircraft into and out of the Haven, many returning for major servicing at a station which became, in the mid-war years, the largest operational flying-boat base in the world. On one occasion ninety-nine flying-boats were on the water or in servicing areas around Pembroke Dock and Neyland on the opposite shore. Part of the railway yard at Neyland was converted for such a purpose and a slipway specially built.

Pembroke Dock played a key role in the Battle of the Atlantic, its flying boats helping to turn the tide against the U-Boats whose successes threatened the very ability of Britain to fight a total war. The flying-boat station was credited with many U-Boat sinkings from mid-1943 onwards, but the cost was very high in both men and machines. As a station it was known through out the Service simply as 'PD' and it is always remembered with great affection by those who had the privilege of being posted to this Haven base. Men of many nations flew from Pembrokeshire air stations, and Pembroke Dock had the distinction of welcoming the first US Navy squadron to operate in the European theatre when VP-63 flew their Catalina flying-boat into the Haven in May 1943. History was also made the same month when an Australian-manned Sunderland made a successful landing on Angle airfield after sustaining a damaged hull in a take-off at sea.

Although principally a county of RAF stations the Fleet Air Arm, operated from local air bases too. For a time they used Angle and in 1943 took over Dale. They also established a seaplane training station at Lawrenny, operating Walrus amphibians and later Kingfisher floatplanes from the upper reaches of the Haven from 1941 to 1943.

The last wartime Christmas at PD brought light relief for the RAF station's personnel when the 'Pembroke Dock Gremlins' staged Aladdin and his Aldis Lamp' at the Garrison Theatre. Man behind this sell-out panto was a 228 Squadron pilot, Flight Lieutenant George Bunting.

The warmth of the festive season was soon dispelled by the cold weather of the New Year. Snow blanketed the county and sewerely disrupted flying-boat operations. The RAF loaned a snowplough

to help clear roads from Pembroke Dock, a gesture which brought thanks from the Borough Council to the Station's C.O., Group Captain Guy Bolland.

VE Day

With V.E. Day in May 1945, came a new beginning and No. 228 Squadron, a long term resident at PD , celebrated peace in style with a Gala Day at Hill Farm, Pembroke Dock. The people of the Borough joined in in force, some 6,300 of them passing through the gates during the day. And there was a big attendance at the dance in the evening; 700 crowded in to dance to the RAF (BBC) Broadcasting Band, leaving another 1,000 hopefuls having to listen from the outside.

Pembroke Dock had been wedding knots tied in the early weeks after the war ended but and even in peacetime sadness and death were not far away. Just days after the war ended an R.C.A.F. officer, Flying officer Benjamin Hunt, died in hospital after being struck by a lorrv on a slipway in the RAF Station.

Throughout the last months of the war, men of No. 422 Squadron, R.C.A.F. had made PD their home base and on May 24th, the Canadians celebrated their third anniversary with a big parade through the town. Led by 'Pilot Officer Straddle', a black Cocker Spaniel, the Canadians smartly marched at the head of the several hundred officers and men column from Llanion Barracks to the RAF Station.

Then, in the aftemoon, the Squadron played its sister unit. No. 423 Squadron, at baseball and fittingly the home team won. And a memorable day was rounded off with a dance in Llanion Gymnasium, music being provided by the R.C.A.F. Streamliners No.l Band.

The Canadians, soon to depart from PD, were again in the news in June when sisters Margaret (Rene) and Clarice Thomas, Alberta House, Water Street, Pembroke Dock, married two Canadian servicemen at Bethel Chapel. Theirs were just two of the many marriages

The wartime secrets of Pembroke Dock were on view in September when the RAF Station staged its first 'At Home' open day. The many visitors showed particular interest in the mighty Sunderlands, which they could visit, and the radar section.

Two months later came an impressive ceremony in the RAF Church, the old Dockyard Chapel, when the Chaplain-in-Chief of the RAF dedicated a magnificent stained glass window in memory of those who flew out of Pembroke Dock during the war. Sadly, PD no longer has this fine window- it was taken from the Chapel in 1958 to the Officers' Mess at RAF Mountbatten, Plymouth but later a copy was made which was installed in public library Pembroke Dock

Peacetime

Peacetime saw reduced activity at the base, although the displays continued and Sunderlands were active in many `Mercy missions'. In 1954 four Sunderlands of 230 Squadron carried home the Scientists of the Greenland Expedition, including some very odd passengers.. Husky dogs

1949 January 1949, PD welcomed back two squadrons of Sunderlands No's 201 and 230. These units were to remain at Pembroke Dock for eight years.

For the Sunderlands the round of exercises and training continued from PD and at times they were involved in major searches for missing ships or aircraft.

1949 July In July 1949, several Sunderlands took part in the search for a weather-recording RAF Halifax missing 500 miles west of Ireland.

1949 September Pembroke Dock re-established the traditional open day at the station. The Guardian reported: “A flight of six Spitfires from Pembrey thrilled the crowd with aerobatics performed against a perfect background of a blue aftemoon sky. Mosquitoes snarled t low level over the Yard, banked and then flew in again, followed by buzzing trainer planes, thundering Lincolns and other heavies!”.

1950 display suffered badly at the hands of the weather but a Vampire jet did manage a “thrilling display of aerobatics”.

1951,July four 201 Squadron Sunderlands left Pembroke Dock at the start of the longest training flight since the war, to Iceland, America, Bermuda and Jamaica. The flight was led by Squadron Leader P.A.S. Rumbold, 201's C.0.

A 230 Squadron Sunderland made headlines in August that yeas with a dramatic 1,000 mile mercy flight from inside the Arctic Circle to Dundee carrying a sick baby girl. Piloted by Wing Commander G.G.N. Barrett, AFC, the aircraft had flown scientists to Greenland in advance of a large expedition the following year.

1952 Battle of Britain air display but, as the Press recorded, the weather again intervened preventing the flypast of Washington bombers (American B-29's in RAF service) and other aircraft. However, Meteor and Vampire jets, and the noisy piston engined Harvard trainers, did perform.

Pembroke Dock's Sunderlands were to play vital roles through three summers in the success story of the British North Greenland Expedition both 201 and 230 Squadrons being involved at different times**.**

1953 August local Sunderlands helped in the aftermath of the devastating earthquakes in the Greek Islands, the big boats being used to bring in much-needed supplies.

Pembroke Dock's post war safety record was an enviable one but it was inevitable that flying accidents did occur from time to time, and 1954 was to be a bad year.

1954 February, Flying Officer B.S.M. Jones and his six-man crew abandoned their blazing Sunderland after making an emergency landing in Angle Bay. Five of the crew were picked up by another Sunderland (Flying Officer D.A. Austin) while the other two were rescued from the freezing waters by a marine craft.

1954 March Sunderland 'Baker' of 201 Squadron crashed in the Haven, killing seven of the 11 men on board. Flight Sergeant E.T. 'Darkie' Evans three times dived into the sinking aircraft and personally rescued two survivors,
This was the worst peacetime crash at Pemboke Dock and townspeople in their hundreds attended the military funeral at Llanion Cemetery of the pilot and co-pilot.

1954 May three local Sunderlands provided escort to the Queen and the Royal Family aboard the Royal Yacht Britannia aircraft being captained by Wing Commander J.W. Louw, Flight Lieutenant Stan Bowater and Flying Officer 'Shorty' Bartram.

1954 July New air arrivals in July. These were American Navy twin-engined Marlin flying-boats

which came with the US Navy's seaplane tender. *Uss Currituck.*

The year 1955 was a royal one for Pembrokeshire and the RAF at Pembroke Dock made a special contribution to the young Queen's first visit as Sowereign to the County. The local newspapers reported the Royal visit in great detail.

1955 September RAF Pembroke Dock's last 'At Home' display, in September 1955, was perhaps the best ever, including the new Valiant jet bomber, but the home-based Sunderlands still stole the show. ..'.

End of the Flying boat Era

1957 RAF Pembroke Dock continued its association with the mighty Sunderland until 1957. The flying-boat squadrons, which had carried out such a variety of tasks in the post-war years, finally left the Haven early in 1957, and the station reverted to the Admiralty in 1959.

1961 It was not quite the end of the Sunderland saga locally as, in March 1961, a Sunderland latterly operated by the French Navy was donated to The Sunderland Trust for preservation and display at Pembroke Dock. This grand old lady was displayed just inside the old RAF station wall until 1971, the salt-laden atmosphere of its extemal location having taken a great toll of the airframe in that time. The aircraft was transferred to the RAF Museum at Hendon, London, where today it is on permanent view.

For many years until age caught up with everyone, there was a Sunderland reunion – a week long event organised in Pembroke Dock by the RAFA club which welcomed back the multinational fliers from New Zealand, Australia, Holland and Canada were warmly remembered and welcomed by the townspeople. Among other things there was a massive exhibition of old photographs displayed in the upstairs room of the Pater hall. John Worley was the organiser and I was an assistant. John Evans has written several books about the Sunderland.
Recently the Sunderland Trust at PD (Pembroke Dock) have been endeavouring raising parts of a Sunderland from the Haven bed

Remnants of the past and memories

RAFA

In May 1948, the Pembroke Dock branch of RAFA. officially formed and took over their new HQ, a hut in Cumby Terrace given by the Station, CO. Group Captain R.V. Brougham.The building was named 'Brougham Hall' after the C.O.

In the grounds of the Health Centre is a small stone plinth with the legend P & T R C commemorating the Pembroke & Tenby Railway Company in 1864,

In the middle of the roundabout, is a small brick building which contained pumping machinery, next to the police station is the Criterion corner. 'two hotels, the Pier and the Criterion, stood here. One night during the last war, an aerial mine demolished both buildings, with great loss of life.

General Gordon (who was slaughtered at Khartoum) stayed in Lewis Street as a young Officer.

Old Grammar School (1904) -- the Coronation
old Town Cemetery, Park St headstone (in the north west corner) of Captain Cumby, who fought with great valour at the battle of Trafalgar, in which Nelson was killed.
Co-Op Building (1892).

1856
from record D/LLO in County Records Office Haverfordwest
The Orielton estates in Pembroke Dock (Pennar and Llanreath) and Monkton formerly the

possessions of the Owen Family were purchased in 1856 & 1857 by Miss Jane Martha Jones of Cilwendeg, with part of the compensation money paid by the Government for the Skerries Lighthouse of Anglesey (D/LLO/284)
These estates and the Cilwendeg estate passed to her niece Margaretta Sutton Saurin wife of Mark Antony Saurin

1947
In March 1947. during a dreadful winter, Pembrokeshire was lashed by hurricane strength gales, 90 mph gusts being recorded at RAF Pembroke Dock. A Sunderland was one casualty after, it is believed, a collision with a small craft

1948
The New Year of 1948 was ushered in at the Garrison Theatre at a dance organised by the RAF. Music was by the Blue Stars Band and 'Miss 1948', daughter of Flight Sergeant Henry, made her appearance.
And in September 1948 the RAFA's Battle of Britain Ball was held in the RAF sportshangar. The Battle of Britain Queen that year was Miss Rona Hill,
1/lst Avenue, Britannia Estate.

End of Another Era

2008 The flag of the Royal Maritime Auxiliary Service (RMAS) has been lowered for the last time at its Pembroke Dock Headquarters, and establishments around the naval bases, and on its ships. Formed in September 1970, the RMAS provided harbour tugs and pilots at naval bases in the UK and Gibraltar.
It also supplied fuel, ammunition, victualling and other stores in purpose built vessels to ships in harbour and ferried personnel to and from ships at anchor.
The RMAS also provided specialist vessels for tasks like salvage and mooring, torpedo recovery, underwater research and development and degaussing.
In 1996 the running of Marine Services was managed by Serco Denholm under a government owned/commercially operated contract. However, the RMAS continued to provide support to trials around the world with RMAS Newton, range safety and support vessels on the Raasay ranges in north west Scotland, and salvage and mooring vessels that have operated around the world.
Serco Denholm will now run all marine services for the Royal Navy following the award of a 15-year £1 billion Private Finance Initiative contract by the Marine Services team in 2007

Just an afterthought "U-861's" Link with Pembroke Dock

This "U"boat survived a long voyage to Penang and back in 1944 and sank five merchant ships on route.
This submarine under Captain Jurgen Oesten then amazingly finished her active days in the Royal Naval Dockyard at Pembroke Dock.
After leaving Penang she became a "blockade" runner for the return voyage to Europe.
Upon Surrender in May 1945 at Tronheim, Norway, the Navy took her to Pembroke Dock with 20 of her German crew and proceeded to unpack her keel which was still full of contraband. She was carrying 144 tons of wolfram, iodene, tin and rubber, all desperately needed by Germany
The "U" boat was thrown open to the public from 15th to 20th of June 1945. Finally on 21st June she was officially visited by the Mayor and Mayoress of Haverfordwest and the Chairman of Milford Haven Urban District Council, with the respective District Councillors.
"U-861's" last voyage was to Lisahally, Northern Ireland where she was due to be scuttled on New Year's Eve 1945. She managed to have her tow slipped and with more defiance,had to be sunk by

gunfire from the Polish destroyer "Vlyskawica"

with acknowledgements to Captain Oesten of "U-861", Mr Walter Irland of Milford Haven and Dr Arthur Banks.

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Names associated with Pater, Pembroke Dock and Pennar

Paterchurch Names

Bastide Lt Col 1756 Director of Engineers surveyor fort Paterchurch Later Pembroke Dock

Boston Capt 1791/2 (tenant) Pembroke St Mary's Paterchurch *CRO Land Tax Records*

Bowling Mrs 1786 Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Bradley Bessy 1814 Pennar Point looked after boats for Milford Dockyard workers at Pater Dock-yard

Byam Edward Antiquan Merchant Llanion Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Ferrior Mr 1786 Pennar Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Ferrior Mrs 1786 Pennar register of Land Tax land owned by **Sir William Owen**

George Meares 1665 gent Llanion Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Grenville C F 1790 Hon Paterchurch Tower Pembroke Dock Act 30 George III c 5a section 2a 26 survey

Gwynne Richard 1702 died-trustee Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Gwynne Thomas 1718 son of **Richard** Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Herriot ? Captain 1759 survey to purchase land at Paterchurch point

Hobbs Nicholas 4th May 1728 buried --Paterchurch estate Pembroke Dock

Hobbs William 1698 Eastermost House West Lanion Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Holcombe 1751- 63 family Llanion Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Hugh Lloyd November 1701 and his wife **Joan** sitting and kneeling in a seat of Llanion St Mary's Church Pembroke **Hugh Lloyd** and his wife **Joan** tenants Llanion 1710 Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock see Adams Elizabeth

John ? 1698 Cuckoos Wood Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Justley Watson 1750sLt Col fort Paterchurch Pembroke Dock

Kinaston Thomas 1786 rented land Llanion from **J F Meyrick** Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Meare Margaret 1698 lent money Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Meyrick John, who married Miss **Adams**, the heiress of Patrickchurch, now known by the name of Pater, in the county of Pembroke, whose son sold to the government the ground since converted into one of the royal dockyards

Meyrick J F 1791*/2* owner various **Propert**ies owner occupier 1786 Llanion Paterchurch estate

later Pembroke Dock*CRO Land Tax Records*

Meyrick J G 1786 Pembroke Buyerspool land tax 1786

Meyrick ? 1813 March 10th sold land to Admiralty Paterchurch later Pembroke Dock

Owen Arthur 1704 05 24 28 **Sir** Pembroke Mayor son of **Sir Hugh Owen** and **Anne** was MP 1708 he died in 1753 purchased Paterchurch estate 1716 1718 **W Tucker** was related to his spouse *Ottley MS 510 WWHR 1915*
Owen George 1718 received money Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Owen John 1698 lent money Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Owen John 1760 Sir sold Paterchurch land to Board of Ordinance

Parry Jane 1791/2 Mrs tenant Pembroke St Mary's Paterchurch *CRO Land Tax Records*

Paterchurch David 1362 Paterchurch also held land at Sageston and West Williamson *Old Pembrokeshire Families G Owen*

Paterhouse David 1447 Paterchurch recorded as serving on a jury *Old Pembrokeshire Families G Owen*

Paterhouse Elen 1422 Paterchurch father was **David Paterhouse** she married **John Adams** of Buckspool *Old Pembrokeshire Families G Owen*

Pilkington ? October 12th 1812 Col Ordnance Department Paterchurch later Pembroke Dock

Roberts W 1786 Buyers Pool Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock *Land Tax 1786*

Stone William 1812 of Plymouth Master shipwright Paterchurch later Pembroke Dock

Tewing ? 1786 Capt Pater Church Land tax 1786 Tenant land owned by the Crown

Walker ? 1759 Captain survey to purchase land at Paterchurch point

Webb ? 1786 Mr Brewhouse Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Whelling Nicholas 1698 Ferry Hill Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

White Francis 1812 Paterchurch Farm Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

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Pembroke Dock and Pennar names

Abethell R 1850 Chief Constructor Pater Yard Pembroke Dock a leading figure in the founding of the Mechanics Institute

Ackland M 22 June 1920 Lower Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Ackland Martha 25 March 1921 9 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Adams Miss of Holyland descended from the **Adams** of Paterchurch married **Loring William Captain** Superintendent Pembroke Dock

Adams A J May 4 1904 Mr headmaster Coronation School Pembroke Dock

Adams Albert Victor 28 July 1916 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Adams Charles September 21 1846 foundation stone Church of St John Pembroke Dock

Adams Eric L 23/4/1918 par **Daniel** & **Mary Ann**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Adams Henry Lady Day 1898 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Adams John Lady Day 1898 30 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Adams John 1820 Choir Wesleyan Chapel – Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock

Adams John May 1848 Mr headmaster quick tempered and fond of the use of a ruler *British School Pembroke Dock*

Adams M E Lady Day 1898 Mrs 60 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Adams Mrs 18 June 1833 of Holyland HMS Rodney christened on Pembroke Dock

Adams ,Nora 5/10/1915 **Daniel** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Albury Thomas Lady Day 1898 93 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Albury Thomas H 19/5/1912 par **Albert** & **Lilian**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Allan Elizabeth 1815 assistant School Middle or King Street Pembroke Dock

Allan John 1815 School Middle or King Street Pembroke Dock

Allen Lady Catherine 1843 of Woodfield was mother of the **Allen Rev John SeymourM A** curate of Pembroke Dock and she laid the foundation stone of St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

May 1 1894

Allen S J 1897 Alderman of Cresswell Pembroke Dock Volunteer fire brigade Deputy Mayor March1897 Pembroke Town Council Water CommitteeMayor April 12 1898 Nurses Home and Meyrick Wards North Park Street Pembroke Dock

Allen S J Mrs Nurses Home and Meyrick Wards North Park Street Pembroke Dock

Allen & Lewis E M & R 25 March 1931 **Miss & Mrs** Land Lower Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Allen Elizabeth Jane 05 January 1926 87 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Allen F J L 29 Sept 1910 25 March 1925 73 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Allen George Lady Day 1898 16 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Allen George Lady Day 1898 Glynavon Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Allen Gwen 1919 teacher Albion Square Girls School Pembroke Dock

Allen J E Lady Day 1898 25 March 1926 25 March 19415 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Allen Jane 1820 Choir Wesleyan Chapel – Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock

Allen M J 1924 **Mrs- Allen Mary Jane** 16 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1924 25 March 1924 Land Lower Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1924 16 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1938 Glyn avon Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1938 *Orielton Rent Book1895-1941*

Allen Miss l2th August 1918 supplementary teacher Albion Square Girls School Pembroke Dock and Albion Square School Pembroke Dock till 28th October 1935

Allen Richard 1850s **senior** had a shipbuilding yard on the west side of Water St Pembroke Dock
Allen Richard Mr senior first follower of **Wesley John** in the immediate district lived Pembroke Ferry

Allen Richard Jnr shipbuilder Wesleyan Methodists Albion Square Congregational Church
Allen Ruth 1814 **Miss** Lewis Street early schools Pembroke Dock

Allen Ruth 1 Jan 1817 Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire Died 8 Feb 1881 Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah Married to **Reeves, John Edward** on 21 Apr 1846 at St George Street, Liverpool, Lancashire, England Married to **Pollard, Joseph** on 30 May 1863 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Allen Samual 1844 from Bethany Baptist formed Bethel Baptist Pembroke Dock admitted into the *Baptist Association*

Allen William Lady Day 1898 82 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1926 *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Allen William Lynn 1914 Oct 28 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Anderson Cadwell 1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914--19 Memorial*

Anderson James E 11/7/1927 par **James** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Anderson Ronald J 27/4/1928 par **Harry** & **Martha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Anderson Lillian G 2/11/1920 par **James** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Anderson Violet M 30/9/1919 par **James** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to1934*

Andrews Cyril H 2/6/1896 par **Robert** & **Hannah**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Andrews D A Tuesday June 22 1897 conductor Pembroke Dock Queen Victorias Diamond Jubilee

Angel John Lady Day 1898 10 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Angel William Lady Day 1898 9 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Appleby L pre 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Arlow John 1884 Railway Inn Llanion Terr Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Arundell Leslie 25 March 1941 5 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Ashmore Bertie Thomas 1915 Aug 10 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Ashton Tom 1915 May 13 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Astett Jean D 29/5/1923 par **Reginald** & **Lily**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Auckland Lord September 21 1846 First Lord of the Admiralty foundation stone Church of St John Pembroke Dock

Augel William 1877 Ironmonger Pembroke Dock signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records

Austin D A Flying Officer RAF Pembroke Dock Sunderland rescued **Jones Flying Officer B S M and crew**

Austin Edward 25 October 1921 10 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Aveston AlfredW 4/6/1924 par **William** & **Muriel**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Aveston Robert J 4/7/1916 par **William** & **Muriel** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Ayres W J 1919 sidesman *St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock*

Badger Elizabeth Jane 7 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Badger J H Lady Day 1921 10 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Badger William Lady Day 1898 25 March 1926 7 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Bageley? Olive M 27/11/1928 par **Jack** & **Laura**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Baker Hannah 26/2/1924 par **Henry** & **Rachel,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Baker Harry November l0th 1940 fireman broke regulations and sounded air raid warning Pembroke Dock

Balfor Chas J Captain Superintendent H M Dockyard Pembroke Dock

Balfour Georgiana 21 July1853 Lady daughter of the Earl of Cawdor launch HMS Caesar Pembroke Dock

Ball James Edgar Dec 5 1917 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Ball John 25 March 1926 25 March 1941 11 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Ball Samuel Ellis 19 February 1881 age 54 shipwright died from a fall HMS Cockchafer Pembroke Dock

Bames [Barnes?] Derek 1953 Corporal Milford Haven RAF Pembroke Dock football team Captain

Banfield Steward A G 22/3/1914 par **Charles** & **Sarah** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Banfeld William C S 30/4/1911 par **Charles** & **Sarah** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Banner Arthur Henry 03 January 1924 Lower Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Banner E H Miss Lady Day 1898 Lower Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*,

Banner Henry 1884 Swan Inn Pennar Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Barclay Mr 1847 School Bufferland Pembroke Dock *Report on the State of Education in Wales 1847*

Barclay W Major 25 March 1941 30 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Barlow Charles J Captain Superintendent Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock

Barnes Frank W,25/6/1912 par **Fredrick** & **Esther,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Barnes, Lydney J,18/5/1915 par **Fredrick & Esther**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Barnes, Marjorie 2/1/1914 par **Fredrick & Esther**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Barnes Mr 1791/2 (tenant) Pembroke St Michs house & Garden *CRO Land Tax Records*

Barnett P J Lady Day 1898 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*,

Barnikel Albert E,9/1/1906 par **Albert** &**Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Barnikel T 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Barr, Betty 3/8/1926 par **John** & **Ethel**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Barret Miss Wesleyan Methodists Pennar Wesley Chapel Pembroke Dock

Barrett G G N August 1951Wing Commander AFC 230 Squadron RAF Pembroke Dock 1000 mile mercy flight

Barrett Jackie October 1939 (204 Squadron) awarded D F C rescued crew of the steamship Kensington Court in October 1939 RAF Pembroke Dock

Bartlett DD Rev Vicar St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock during the Second World War

Bartlett Walter 1884 F C Fleet Surgean HM Dockyard Pembroke Dock Acc to *Kellys Directory* 1884

Bartley W 14 January 1941 Mrs 3 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Bartraham?,**Albert E**,20/2/1900 par **George** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Baser Edith Annie 29 September 1919 45 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock-25 Mar 1934 *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Baser Marjory ,13/9/1910 par **Frederick** & **Edith**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Baskerville Jack June 11th 1941 High Street Pembroke Dock killed enemy action

Baskerville P W S Mrs 29 September 1927 4 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Bassett C pre1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Bastide Lt Col 1756 Director of Engineers surveyor fort Paterchurch Later Pembroke Dock

Bateman George 1820 Choir Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock

Bateman James 1820 flute Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock

Bateman William 1820 Choir Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock

Bates L pre 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Bearne R 1976 H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock

Beaumont Rev Dr 1848 Wesleyan Methodists Ebenezer Chapel Pembroke Dock

Beavil Edward John 1915May 13 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Beazley Mr 31st December 1923 High St Sexton St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Beddoe John 25 March 1925 03 July 1925 8 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Beddoe John 25 March 1925 03 July 1925 94 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Beddoe William John 30 March 1916 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Beddoes Lilian M,13/11/1906 par **John** & **Martha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Beech Frederick 1916 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI *1914-18 Memorial*

Beed J A 1889 Pembroke Dock and Pembroke Gazette

Bell Ethel G, 6/10/1925par **James & Elsie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Bellerby D 18 March 1941 10 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1898-1941*

Ben Albert P,28/5/1912 par **Joseph** & **Caroline**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Ben Joseph 25 March 1941 16 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Ben Lyon S ,10/8/1909 par **Joseph** & **Caroline**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Ben Olwen P ,14/2/1915 par **Joseph** & **Caroline**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Ben, Reginal J ,15/10/1907 par **Joseph** & **Caroline,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Ben Wilfed H ,23/5/1911 par **Joseph** & **Caroline,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Benchley Dorothy L M 2/1/1912 par **Henry** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Bennett A 1814 1847 dame school Middle Street early schools Pembroke Dock

Bentley William G 30/6/1931 par **James** & **Eva**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Berkeley Captain September 21 1846 foundation stone Church of St John Pembroke Dock

Berry A J Lady Day 1898 58 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Berry A 1893 trustee (who was also Chapel Steward) Wesley Chapel Pennar Pembroke Dock

Berry Lorne 20 7/1920 par **William** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Besant Albert 30/10/1917 par **Ralph** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Besant Beatrice M 3/1/1911 par **Frank** & **Mary** Ann, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Besant F 25 October 1921 40 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Besant Ivor E 30/10/1917 par **Ralph** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Besant Leverson F 30/10/1917par **Ralph** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Besant M A Mrs 13 January 1942 40 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Besant William W F 3/1/1911 par **Frank** & **Mary** Ann, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Besant Winifred M 3/1/1911 par **Frank** & **Mary** Ann, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Betsey Reynolds 1820 Choir Wesleyan Chapel – Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock 1820

Bettis David T J C 19/12/1933 par Cecil & Louisa, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Bevans William George Nov10 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Beynon David F C 7/7/1931 par **Albert** & **Rosina**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Beynon John Lady Day 1898 76 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Beynon Joseelyne C K 17/6/1930 par **Rosina** & **Albert**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Beynon Mr November l0th 1940 and family Caledonia public house Pennar Pembroke Dock unhurt – premises badly damaged-enemy action

Beynon Rees Lady Day 1898 3 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*,

Beynon Ronald A J , 2/6/1896 par **Alfed** & **Susan** , *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Bickford Miss 1895 Organist St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

Bickford Thomas Lady Day 1898 33 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*,

Biggs William J 25 March 1941 4 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Biggs William G 5 Jan 1926 5 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Birmingham Michael 8th September 1866 age 5 died Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock

Birmingham Thomas, John 1915 Sept 28 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Blackmore Olwyn M ,2/9/1934 par **Robert** & **Muriel**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar,*

Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Blackwood J G Lady Day 1898 17 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*,

Blake T Chief Constructor Pater Yard Pembroke Dock

Blake Thomas 1820 Choir WesleyanChapel – Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock 1820

Bliss W B October 1855 Rev early schools Pembroke Dock 1814 1847Bethel Chapel Pembroke Dock Minister of Bethel Baptist Church Pembroke Dock 1860s

Bloomfield George 1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI *1914-18 Memorial*

Blunsden Margaret N ,12/6/1900 par **Albert** & **Lene,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Blunsden J 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Blunt J Deceased before 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Bodman Sergt November 6th 1940 Police received decorations for that night enemy bombing Pembroke Dock

Bolch John 1820 played double bass Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock – New Wesleyan Methodists Ebenezer Chapel Pembroke Dock was being built in 1848 died during construction

Bolland Guy Jan 1945 Group Captain CO RAF Pembroke Dock RAF loaned snowplough to clear roads

Bolt H 04 January 1912 11 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Bond Olive 10/7/1919 par **Joseph** & **Olive** *, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934* * Baptism by Nurse

Bond Stanley C 25/8/1908 par **Charles** & **Bertha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Bonniwell Richard Major Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force Pembroke Dock

Bonniwell R burial Board Pembroke Dock

Bostock Harry 1916 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Bostock Hugh K ,31/12/1933 par Basil & Dorothea, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Bowden F 1905 Mr Temperance Hall school for boys Pembroke Dock

Bowen Alice 06 January 1925 Mrs 31 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*,

Bowen D 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Bowen David Rev 1877 Jul 11 an architect Vicar Monkton Priory Church**Bowen David** Rev of Monkton Deputy Provincial Grand Master Past G C of England Ancient Order of FreeMasons Loyal Welsh**,** Lodge of Wales Pembroke Dock1877 Jul 11 Monkton Vicar *WWHR Vol3 p 238,*
Bowen Rev David 1900 Hamilton House, Pembroke *Arch Camb 1900*

Bowen Mr 1907 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

Bower Samual 1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914--19 Memorial*

Bowling 1842 Major – The only surviving officer of the Castlemartin Yeomanry Cavalry present at the surrender *French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883*

Bowling Messr Lady Day 1898 , 80 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*,

Bowling A G 21 August 1942 , 53 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Bowling A Lady Day 1898 **Mrs** Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*,

Bowling E A 21 January 1941 31 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock, 4 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock, 9 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock 25 March 1934, 15 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock, Raymond House Llanreath Pembroke Dock24 March 1942, *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Bowling Elizabeth Ann 21 January 1940 Bermuda House Llanreath Pembroke Dock,

Bowling Mrs 1786 Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Bowling T G Lady Day 1898 Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*,

Bowling T L 25 March 1937 Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Bowling T Lady Day 1898 **Mrs** Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*,

Bowling Thomas 25 March 1923 Lingdon Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Bowling W 1904 of Dimond Street Lieutenant Ist V B Welsh**,** Regiment Pembroke Dock

Bowman Victor K 12/5/1931 par **James & Elsie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Bowmaker Edward 1914Oct 26 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Boycott Harry 1915 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI *1914-18 Memorial*

Boyle Neil P M P P G P Ancient Order of FreeMasons Loyal Welsh**,** Lodge of Wales Pembroke Dock

Bramble ? 1846 coach driver Pembroke Dock to St Clears hanged himself in a stable at Tenby

Brassington Thomas, N 1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI *1914-18 Memorial*

Bray W Lady Day 1898 4 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*,

Breakes Tom 22nd August 1940 Capt Chief Inspector of the Fire Brigades Division of the Home Office oil tanks fire Pennar Pembroke Dock

Breeze Ernest 1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI *1914-18 Memorial*

Briant Mary K ,17/5/1914 par **Arthur & Agnes**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Brick John 1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI *1914-18 Memorial*

Brighty G M 25 March 1941 84 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Brinn StanleyT P, 20/2/1923 par **Thomas,** & **Margaret**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Brinn Winifred M P ,20/2/1923 par **Thomas,** & **Margaret**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar,*

Brinsley George 1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI *1914-18 Memorial*

Broad Donald 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock* Left sick before 1976 Died 1976 Asbestosis

Broad Sheila A 19/12/1933 par **Thomas,** & **Ruth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Broad T C 25 March 1941 28 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Brock Mary H 1919 teacher Albion Square Girls School Pembroke Dock

Brooks Clara E R 1919 teacher Albion Square Girls School Pembroke Dock

Brooks E J 1941 Jan Pembroke Dock Flight Lieutenant based at RAF
Pembroke Dock Sunderland pilot awarded the DFC *The Guardian Newspaper Pembroke*

Brooks Fred Nov 3 1916 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Brooks Lilian M 6/6/1928 par **Charles** & **Florence**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Brooks Richard L ,28/12/1930 par **Charles** & **Florence**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Brougham Group Captain R V May 1948 Pembroke Dock branch of RAFA hut in Cumby Terrace Pembroke Dock

Brown Mr 1900 Kingswood stone free to build St Teilos Church Pembroke Dock

Brown D Hughes 1900 Solicitor Pembroke Dock *Arch Camb*

Brown A Ernest 25 March 1925 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Brown Alice 25/6/1912 par **Gilbert & Lilian**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Brown E 1904 assistant mistress Pennar School Pembroke Dock

Brown E M 25 March 1941 Miss 13 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Brown Ernest 28 January 1925 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Brown G B J 25 March 1911 4 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Brown J L 2 Jan 1923 **Mrs** 7 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Brown Dorothy 18/3/1924 par **Gilbert & Lilian**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Brown Gladys M 25/10/1921 par **Gilbert & Lilian**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Brown Hilda L 7/7/1911par **Gilbert & Lilian**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Brown Percival D 25/8/1918 par **Gilbert & Lilian**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Brown Lilian 03 January 1939 4 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Brown Margaret 25 March 1926 13 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Brown S J 25 March 1941 Mr 11 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Brown T Feb 9th 1904 gave alms dish to St Teilos Mission Church Pembroke Dock

Brown Thomas 1877 Gent Bush St Pembroke Dock signed the lease *Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records*
Brown Thomas 1844 from Bethany Baptist formed Bethel Baptist Pembroke Dock admitted into

the Baptist Association

Brown Thomas 1851 Pembroke Dock trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland *Baptist Historical Sketches*

Brown W J Mrs July 16 1892 wife of the president Pembroke Dock Co operative Society

Brown William G P 1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI *1914-18 Memorial*

Browne Margt Mrs 08 January 192615 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Bryan R 1893 Rev Minister Wesley Chapel Pennar Pembroke Dock

Bryant James Dr of Pembroke the Ancient Order of Druids Pembroke Dock

Brynne Harriet 1 July 1926 77 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Bull Alfred Henry 1914 Oct 28 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Bullen Chas Captain who was the first Captain Superintendent Pembroke Dock fought at Trafalgar

Bunt Albert Hugh Sept 12 1917 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Bunt Eleanor 21/5/1929 par **William** & **Margaret**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Bunt Frederick James July 7 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Bunt Frederick G,6/10/1931 par **William** & **Margaret**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Bunt Sheila 4/10/1933 par **William** & **Margaret**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Bunting George 1944 Flight Lieutenant 228 Squadron Aladdin and his Aldis Lamp at the Garrison Theatre Christmas

Burden William Lady Day 1898 Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*,

Burgess Misses 1814 1847 Bush Street early schools Pembroke Dock

Burges Watson Mrs Wife of Captain Superintendent of the Dockyard Nurses Home and **Meyrick** Wards North Park Street Pembroke Dock

Burgin L Pre1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Burgwin Charles E 1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Me-*

morial

Burleigh Leach May l2th1941 **Mrs** W V S Centre Organiser for Castlemartin Heavy enemy bombing raid Pembroke Dock

Burnell G W 25 March 1935 and wife 44 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Burnell Jessie M 03 January 1939 **Mrs** 20 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Burns William T , 2/6/1914 par **Thomas, & Gertie,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Burton Mrs 25 March 1940 land Upper Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Butcher Fred 28th October 1935 Albion Square School Pembroke Dock

Butler Hurbert 11/1/1916 par **Jesse & Adeline**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Butler John secretary Pembrokeshire Permanent Benefit Building Society Pembroke Dock

Butterworth A pre 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Buxton George W, 13/4/1915 par **Gertrude**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Buxton Sidney J,12/3/1930 par **Nellie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Byam Edward Antiquan Merchant Llanion Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Byren Harriet 25 March 1939 77 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*
Calnon Howard John 25 March 1935 24 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Calnon Howard J 13/2/1913 par **Howard & Edith**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Calver Reginald 1923 Mr Royal Dockyard Chapel Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock Acc to **Frank Owen**Estate Agent Pembroke Dock 1974

Cambell William Acting **Captain** Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force Pembroke Dock

Canham Miss 1814 1847 afterwards **Mrs Venning** early schools Pembroke Dock

Canton Lewis 16 July 1916 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*
Canton W G 25 March 1937 8 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*,

Canton W J Lady Day 1898 8 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*,

Carr Jean 28th October 1935 Albion Square School Pembroke Dock

Carter Coates 18th August1923 architect designed processional Cross and Missal Stand St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

Carter William 1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Cartwright Reid July 16 1892 **H C E** architect Pembroke Dock Co operative Society

Cashion Ernest 1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Casnodyn William Minister Gilgal Baptist Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

Catherall Cyril E 14/11/1899 par **Edward** & **Margaret**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Cavill (Caville) C A 9 Jan 1940 Mr & Mrs 38 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Cavill Frank W 13/6/1933 par **Cecil** & **Winifred**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Cawdor Countess June l863 Mechanics Institute Pembroke Dock

Cawton AlfredJ 17/10/1919 par **Gilbert & Naomi,** *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Cawton William G,10/12/1914 par **Gilbert & Florence,** *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Chamberlain Austen August 13 1896 Civil Lord of the Admiralty Hobbs Point Pembroke Dock

Channon Emily 21/3/1899 par **James** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Channon Margaret A 17/7/1900 par **James** & **Mary** E, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Chapman Helen 29 September 1932 Mrs 4 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Chappell G T Lady Day 1898 Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*,

Chappell James 1884 South Wales Hotel London Rd Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *KellysDirectory*

Chappell Joyce E 25/6/1922 par **Frederick & Ethel**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Chappell Vera W A 19/8/1913 par **Fredrick & Ethel,** *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar,*

Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Chapple John 1824,1826,1827 originally of Devonport A*ncient Order of FreeMasons Loyal Welsh, Lodge of Wales Pembroke Dock*

Charles M 1904 assistant mistress *Pennar School Pembroke Dock*

Charles Thomas 12 Oct 1917 34 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Chatfield Alfred J 1884 Captain Superintendent Pembroke Dock

Chatfield Mrs 1884 wife of **Chatfield Alfred J** Captain Superintendent very concerned about the conditions that the workmen had to eat at lunchtime and through her work a dining room was built with a recreation and reading room attached

Chevalier Edgecumbe 1859 Captain 2nd Pembrokeshire Rifle Volunteers Pembroke Dock(Name Changed of Unit to) Pembroke Dock Volunteer Artillery1861

Chevalier Mr 1850 Mechanics Institute Pembroke Dock

Childs John 05 January 1926 2 Gilgal Terr Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Chiles George Major Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force Pembroke Dock

Chivers William Stephen 1915 May 28 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Christie C A Captain 1884 disbanded Pembroke Dock Volunteer Artillery

Christie Miss 1814 1847 early schools Pembroke Dock

Chunn Thomas cello Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock 1820

Clark E A A 14 January 1941 Mrs 15 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*
Clark E A A 25 October 1926 1 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Clark E A A 25 October 1921 15 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Clark E A A 14 January 1941 Mrs 1 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Clarke Frederick 13 January 1942 7 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Clarke Kathleen 21 1/1913 par **Arthur & Eunice**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Clarke P J 25 March 1922 44 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Clarke R pre 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* Pembroke Dock

Clarke Walker Lady Day 1898 16 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*,

Clayton F G 25 October 1921 42 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Clement T H November 6th 1940 Mr a clerk in the Pembroke Dock branch of Barclays Bank injured by enemy action Pembroke Dock

Clements John Jan 22 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Clemmow W 1877 B A Mr Headmaster Higher Grade Albion Square School Pembroke Dock

Clerk George D J 13/4/1924 par **Frederick** & **Esther,** *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Cloughers 1834 book shop Pembroke Dock

Clun Mr 25 Sep 1814 (Issuer of Stores) first houses Thomas, St (Front St) Pembroke Dock

Cockburn Mrs 1844 of Rhoscrowther launch of the two decked HMS Centurion Pembroke Dock

Cocks Captain April 10 1869 burial Board Pembroke Dock St Andrews Calvinistic methodist Chapel Pembroke Dock a master mariner and timber Merchant 1860 died age 89 in 1891

Cocks Mr and Mrs May 1854 headmaster and mistress *British School Pembroke Dock*

Codd David W, 31/10/1916 par **Thomas, & Florence**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Codd George S,25/2/1914 par **Thomas, & Florence,** *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Codd James S 16/1/1912 par **Thomas, & Florence,** *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Codd, Lilian I 16/1/1912 par **Thomas, & Florence**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Cohen Mr Apr 24 1923 of Milford Haven addressed the Scouts St Teilos Mission Church Pembroke Dock
Coldrick Amy R 11/8/1914 par **Joseph & Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Coldrick Dorothy M 20/3/1918 par **Joseph & Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Coldrick Francis J 17/1/1905 par **Joseph & Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Coldrick Francis J 24/10/1911 par **Joseph & Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pem-*

broke Dock 1895 to 1934

Coldrick Harry D 16/4/1907 par **Joseph** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Coldrick Helen E 9/12/1902 par **Joseph** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Coldrick Joseph 25 October 1914 Lower Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 31st December 1923 *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941 Church Minute Book*

Coldrick Louisa,25/5/1909 par **Joseph** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Coldrick Margaret A 18/12/1900 par **Joseph** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Cole Ada M , 13/4/1897 par **Walter** & **Ada**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Cole E Miss 12 January 1942 2 Gothic Cottages Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Cole Esther Lady Day 1898 28 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*,

Cole George 25 Oct1920 10 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Cole Henry Lady Day 1898- 25 March 1941 67 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*,

Cole James 1844 Mason worked on the Defencible Barracks Pembroke Dock still alive Aug 1914 – *Vernon Scott*

Cole Stella M R,2/12/1930 par **Henry** & **Gertrude,** *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Coleman Margaret R 4/4/1920 par **Charles** & **Dorothy,** *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Coleman Michael K 5/6/1923 par **Charles** & **Dorothy**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Coles Winifred M 26/3/1912 par **Edward & Ann*ie****, Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Collen Gwendoline M 1/11/1910 par **Montague & Edith**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Colley Clara E , 24/11/1896 par **Thomas,** & **Mary** J, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Colley Mary Mrs 29 September 1915 Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Collins D H Lady Day 1898 93 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*,

Collins Daniel 1884 Chief Inspector of Police Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock Acc to *Kellys Directory*

Collins Ruth M 29/5/1923 par **Henry** & **Ethel**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Collins R G 25 March 1926 1 Gothic Cottages Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Collins R School Board Pembroke Dock

Collins W H 25 March 1926 1 Gothic Cottages Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Constantious II 337 to 361AD coin found Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock

Cook Arthur G S 11/4/1916 par **George** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Cook H Chief Constructor Pater Yard Pembroke Dock

Cook Jane 25 March 1941 Mrs 2 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Cook William 1824 of Devonport Worshipful Master Ancient Order of FreeMasons Loyal Welsh, Lodge of Wales Pembroke Dock

Cookson J W 1976 Pembroke Dock *H M Marine and Salvage Depot*

Cooley E Jane Lady Day 1898 15 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*,

Cooley E Jane Lady Day 1898 16 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*,

Cooley W F & W J 25 March 1941 15 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Cooley W F & W J 25 March 1941 16 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941* 25 March 1941

Coombes B 1976 Pembroke Dock *H M Marine and Salvage Depot*
Coombes William 1916 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Cooms Commissioner 1883 Salvation Army January Albion Hall Pembroke Dock

Copplestone Miss 1814 1847 early schools Pembroke Dock

Copplestone William Vallick 1877 Foreman H M Dockyard Pembroke Dock signed the lease *Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records*

Cork Sidney A 4/2/1928 par **Sidney & Violet,** *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Cornes William E 1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Cornish Martha Annie 25 Mar 1907-1935 16 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Cornish Richard president Pembrokeshire Permanent Benefit Building Society Pembroke Dock

Correl l James H 1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Cory Richard 1877 Esq of Cardiff --foundation stone *Gilgal Baptist Chapel School Room Pennar Pembroke Dock*

Cotton Joseph 1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Courtney R W Captain Superintendent Pembroke Dock

Cousins F 1976 Pembroke Dock *H M Marine and Salvage Depot*

Cousins George 18845 Dock Gate Inn Melville St (also a baker) Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *KellysDirectory*

Cox Clara M W 1/5/1917 par **Henry** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Cox F H 1893 Pembroke Dock *CRO Haverfordwest St Patricks minutes*

Cox Josiah August 12 1880 Rev Wesleyan Methodists Trinity Chapel Pembroke Ferry Pembroke Dock

Cozens Alfred station master at Lamphey printed The Pembrokeshire Times Bush Street Pembroke Dock

Craddock H Chief Constructor Pater Yard Pembroke Dock

Cronin Maurice 25 March 1939 46 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*
Crooker E J 25 March 1941 3 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941* 25 March 1926
Crooker, Joyce I 19/3/1922 par **Edward** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Crosby Olive B 30/4/1912 par **Norman & Olive**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Cross K G 1894 **Lord** Conservative Club Bush Street Pembroke Dock

Crowther Walter 1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Crutchley Elizabeth A 7/10/1930 par **Herbert** & **Gladys**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Crutchley Stanley 25 March 1936 12 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Cullen A C 1904 assistant mistress Albion Square Girls School Pembroke Dock

Cullen Patrick 26/6/1934 par **Christopher & Marguerite**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Cullen W 1904 assistant mistress Pennar Infants School Pembroke Dock

Cullin E 31 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Cullum Jessie 1922-1936 Mrs 41 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Cullum Mary E 27/3/1923 par **Thomas,** & **Jessie**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Cumby Captain Superintendent Pembroke Dock buried in Park St Cemetary had fought at Trafalgar

Cutler Janet M 28/8/1928 par **Joseph** & **Florence**, *Baptisms at St Patricks Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Daniels Robert 1918 Memorial Panels St Johns Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Darlington T A J 25 March 1925 23 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Darlington Alfred 8/8/1916 par **Thomas** & **Lily** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Darlington Arthur T 17/11/1908 par **Thomas** & **Lily** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Darlington Edwin G 15/2/1910 par **Thomas** & **Lily** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Darlington George J 15/1/1907 par **Thomas** & **Lily** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Darlington Stanley C 7/5/1912 par **Thomas** & **Lily** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Darnell K A Mrs 09 August 1941 Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Davey William 29 Sept 1909 Roseven Samble Cottage Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Davidson John Captain Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force Pembroke Dock

Davies & Bessant J H & **Mrs E M** 25 March 1941 9 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies known as Morgan Evan C 18/3/1907 par **Sarah Ann** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies Albert S 10/5/1898par **Harry & Maria** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies Alfred E 10/11/1914par **Henry** & **Maria** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies and Bessant J H & Mrs E M 01 April 1941 9 Grove St Penner Pembroke Dock

Davies Benj Lady Day 1898 10 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies Claressa M 28/2/1905 par **Richard** & **Sarah** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies D T 1916 Rev pastor Gilgal Chapel Pennar Pembroke Dock died age 37 1927

Davies Daniel 1884 Foresters Inn Kings St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Davies David 1893 Rev Minister resign 1899 died Swansea Sept 27th 1900 *Gilgal Baptist Church Pennar Pembroke Dock*

Davies David H G 18/8/1931 par **David & Hamental Kazia** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies Dennis M 6/11/1900 par **Evan** & **Agnes** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies Dennis R 11/2/1930 par **Norman & Francis** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies Dianne F 24/9/1931 par **Norman & Francis** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies Doris F 5/8/1923 par **Richard** & **Amy** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies Dorothy M 12/7/1910 par **William** & **Ellen** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies Dorothy G 1/9/1896 par **Richard** & **Sarah** E *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pem-*

broke Dock 1895 to 1934

Davies Dorothy K 10/1/1899 par**Richard** & **Sarah** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies E 24 May 1937 61 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies E 1904 assistant mistress National School Pembroke Dock

Davies E 1820 Choir Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock

Davies Edward P 1917 Memorial Panels St Johns Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Davies Edwin Lady Day 1898 Llanreath Pembroke Dock 1 & 2 *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies Effie M E 17/1/1915 par **Stephen** & **Ethel** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies Elizabeth Lady Day 1898 2 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies Evan Rev BethelChapel Pembroke Dock

Davies F 1904 assistant mistress Albion Square Infants School Pembroke Dock
Davies Florence A 16/5/1916 par **William** & **Ellen** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies Francis 1791/2 Mrs tenant Pembroke St Mary's Banjeston(Now Pembroke Dock) *CRO Land Tax Records*

Davies Fredrick W1/8/1899 par **David** & **Margaret** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies G F May 4 1904 assistant master Coronation School Pembroke Dock

Davies G P May 4 1904 assistant master Coronation School Juniors Pembroke Dock

Davies G V 25 March 1941 33 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*
Davies George 25 March 1935 15 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies George 01 April 1935 29 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies George 01 April 1935 37 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies George 01 April 1935 6 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies George 25 Oct 1918 9 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*
Davies George 01 April 1935 37 & 29 Owen St +6 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies George 8th September 1866 age 5 months buried Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock

Davies George H 1844 from Bethany Baptist formed Bethel Baptist Pembroke Dock admitted into the Baptist Association

Davies George Price Oct 9 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns Church Pembroke Dock

Davies George Theobald 1877 Postmaster Pembroke Dock signed the lease *Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records*

Davies George Theobald Pembroke Dock Society for the Relief of Distress

Davies Gladys Victoria 25 March 1926 33 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies Henry Lady Day 1898 61 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies J Ben Lady Day 1898 Fern Cottage Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1926

Davies James H 9/1/1912 par **Thomas** & **Kate** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies James 28th September 1900 deacon St Andrews Calvinistic methodist Chapel Pembroke Dock died aged 61

Davies James Walter of Pembroke Dock window in *Bosheston Church*

Davies Jean P 1/10/1929 par **James** & **Winifred** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies Joe November l0th 1940 Bethany Corner Pembroke Dock enemy attack escaped injury
Davies John Lady Day 1898 Upper Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies John W26/11/1927 par **Evan** & **Margaret** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*
Davies John Lady Day 1898 63 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies John 02 January 1923 80 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*
Davies John Rev of Mead Lodge Gershom Chapel Pembroke Dock *Calvinistic methodist*

Davies Joseph Thomas 26 March 1926 20 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies Leslie H 17/5/1932 par **Arthur & Gwendolene** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies Lewis September 7 1868 killed in an attack against pirates off the coast of *Borneo St John's Church Pembroke Dock*

Davies Lily Mrs Fern Villa Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941* 25

March 1926

Davies M A 14 January 1941 Mrs 20 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies M 1820 Choir Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock

Davies M M Mrs 15 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies Margt Lady Day 1898 15 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Davies Martha 13/1/1918 par **William** & **Martha** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies Mary C 20/8/1929 par Rev **Rhys Davies** & **Gwyneth** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies Mary February 8th 1889 of Bentlass 13 year old died Bentlas to Pennar Ferry Pembroke Dock servant to **Griffiths Mary Ann**

Davies Misses 1814 1847 of Cleddau House Bush Street and of Upper Meyrick Street early schools Pembroke Dock

Davies Muriel J 26th April 1880 insubordination *Albion Square Girls School Pembroke Dock*

Davies Olwen C J24/2/1915 par **William** & **Ellen** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies Owen June 22 1897 Mrs of Waterloo House Pembroke Dock Queen Victorias Diamond Jubilee on Tuesday June 22 1897

Davies Owen 1976 Wife had Mark's Curtain Shop Queen's St Pembroke Dock--electrician *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* Pembroke Dock

Davies Rev Oct 4th 1951 of Llangwm pastor Gilgal Chapel Pennar Pembroke Dock

Davies Rev Dr Albion Square Congregational Church

Davies Richard 26/11/1927 par **Richard** & **Sarah** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies Richard 26/11/1927 par **Richard** & **Sarah** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies Robert George 9 3 1952 par **Robert** & Harriet *baptism St Petrox Church*

Davies Ronald I 17/2/1930 par Ivor & Iris *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies S O November 9th 1940 Miss teacher Albion Square School Pembroke Dock absent suffering from shock following the destruction of her home by enemy action

Davies Spencer rigger *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* Pembroke Dock 1976

Davies Stanley E 1918 Memorial Panels St Johns Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Davies Susannah 80 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies Sydney J7/5/1901 par **Richard** & **Sarah** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies Tom 1976 fitter *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* Pembroke Dock 1976

Davies T G 25 March 1941 30 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies Thomas 25 March 1926 12 Fleet St Penner Pembroke Dock

Davies Thomas C30/1/1900 par **John** & **Susan** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies Thomas J8/2/1934 par **William & Marjorie** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies Thomas 05 January 1926 9 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies Thomas 1884 Landshipping Inn Queens St, Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Davies Thomas Charles 14 January 1942 80 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies Thomas Henry 14 January 1941 30 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies Thomas Lewis 29 September 1914 98 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies W 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* Pembroke Dock

Davies W G 14 January 1941 Mrs 2 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Davies W H 17 March 1941 9 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Davies W J 1860s Queen Street East Pembroke Dock Society for the Relief of Distress

Davies W 31st December 1923 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

Davies Wilfred G 12/6/1900 par **Henry** & **Maria** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies Wilfred G 18/8/1931 par **David** & **Hamental Kazia** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies William J 7/5/1901 par **John** & **Elizabeth** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies William M 28/4/1896 par **William J**& **Mary** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*
Davies William 1820 flute Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock

DaviesWilliam E 24/3/1908 par **Thomas** & **Elizabeth** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

DaviesWilliam G19/1/1906 par **John** & **Elizabeth** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Davies William 1867-1878 Rev pastor of Bethany Chapel Pembroke Dock

Dawe Thomas 1884 Schoolmaster Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock Acc to *Kellys Directory*

Dawes Queene 25/4/1916 par **James** & **Selina** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Dawes James T 6/3/1918 par **James** & **Selina** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Dawkins Gladys M 23/2/1915 par **William** & **Sarah** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Dawkins John Henry May 27 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns Church Pembroke Dock

Dawkins Jonas 1865 **Mrs** Wesleyan Methodists EbenezerChapel Pembroke Dock

Dawkins Percy W 9/3/1916 par **Percy & Ada** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Dawkins William burial Board Pembroke Dock

Dawkins William 1860s of Albion House Pembroke Dock Society for the Relief of Distress

Dawson Henry 19 February 1881 Staff Surgeon Pembroke Dock
Day I August 28th 1866 age 29 died Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Deakin Albert J 2/10/1928 par **Albert & Annie** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Deakin Albert C 19/4/1932 par **Albert & Annie** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Deakin Arthur A 5/7/1921 par **Henry** & **Nellie** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Deakin Edna May 25/5/1920 par **Henry** & **Nellie** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Deakin Gwendoline E 2/10/1923 par **Henry** & **Nellie** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Deakin William J 22/10/1930 par **Albert & Annie** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Denison John Captain Superintendent Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock

Denyel Philip 1327 -1328 reeve *Kyngiswode Ministers Account* 1208 No 5 52-*NB old manor of Kyngiswode now included in Pembroke Dock*

Denzey F E 25 March 1921 18 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Denzey? Francis J 2/11/1920 par **Frederick** & **Margaret** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Denzey John 3 Feb 1921 Mr 18 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Detheridge Freda M 16/1/1912 par**Thomas** & **Kezia** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Devereux Gabriel Rev first pastor of Bethany Chapel Pembroke Dock died January 12 1833 age twenty six years buried in the graveyard of the chapel

Devonald F 1904 assistant mistress Albion Square Infants School Pembroke Dock

Devonald W Lady Day 1898 9 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Dibble A 29 September 1921 Mrs 3 Front St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Dibble R H Lady Day 1898 Gardens Owen St Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Dier Stanley 1914 Oct 19 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns Church Pembroke Dock*

Disney M and others 17 Military Rd Pennar

Dobornson R 25 March 1921 5 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Dobornson W G January 24 1901 *Pembroke Dock Journal*

Donovan M 25 March 1906 Lower Pennar Pennar Pembroke 10 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1933 Land Upper Pennar Pembroke Dock was farmer *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Donovan G M 22nd August 1940 Mr 10 Ferry Road Pennar Lost stock because of tank fire Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*
Donovan M & D E 25 March 1934 Pill House Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Dooley M E 5 Mar 1913 25 March 1939 34 Owen St 35 Owen St 36 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Dowling H M 1942 Headmaster County School Flight of the Air Training Corps formed September

Driscoll F 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* Pembroke Dock

Drury Gordon 1917 Memorial Panels St Johns Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Duckworth H 25 Mar 1939 Upper Llanreath House Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*
Dunmall Henry Lady day1898 14 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Dunn A V 12 Jan 1926 14 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Dunn Annie 25 March 1940 Mrs 14 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Dunn George Lady Day 1898 8 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock 242 *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Dunn Irene J7/6/1934 par **Frederick** & **Irene** *Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Dunn James Lady Day 1898 3 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Dunn Samual 1820 Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock

Durnford William 1884 Rose and Crown Queen St East Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Dutton Catherine B 20/8/1907 par **Henry** & **Amelia** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Dutton Edward 20/8/1907 par **Henry** & **Amelia** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Dutton William H 27/4/1909 par **Henry** & **Amelia** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Dutton Mrs 3 May 1922 launched Royal Fleet Auxiliary Oleander Pembroke Dockyard
Dyer John 1820 first violin and leader Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock

Dyke Mrs 25 March 1925 4 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Dyke G M 25 March 1939 Mrs 4 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Dyke James 06 January 1925 3 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Dyer Winifred I21/3/1905 par **Sydney** & **Elsie** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Dyson Frank J 16/6/1903 par **John** & **Margaret** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Dyson Fredrick 29/3/1910 par **John** & **Margaret** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Earwaker Elizabeth Sarah Oct 1 1848 daughter of **William** and **Jemina Earwaker** *baptized – St John's Church Pembroke Dock*

Eastlake Thomas 1851 played harmonium Trinity Chapel Meyrick St Pembroke Dock

Eastlake Mrs 1814-1847 girls school in the upper house in Charlton Place early schools Pembroke Dock

Edie W Chief Constructor Pater Yard Pembroke Dock who was one of the original committee that formed the Dockyard School

Edmond , Arthur J 28/3/1899 par **Edward**? & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Edmond William C 22/1/1901 par **Leaward** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Edmunds G 1907 Organist St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock *St Patrick's Church Record's*

Edwards B D J 31 March 1942 13 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Edwards B 25 March 1939 Garden Lower Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Edwards C Lady Day 1898 Lower Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Edwards ,**Cyril** 28/5/1931 par **David & Myra**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Edwards D 1904 Miss Headmistress National School Pembroke Dock

Edwards David 25 March 1940 2 Gilgal Terr Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Edwards Eileen A M 30/5/1920 par **Thomas,** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Edwards ,**Ernest C** 29/7/1933 par **Joseph** & **Agnes**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Edwards Esther 16/5/1933 par **Joseph** & **Agnes**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Edwards F pre1976 Deceased Pembroke Dock *H M Marine and Salvage Depot*

Edwards F W 25 March 1934 New Swan Inn 4 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent*

Book 1895-1941

Edwards G L May 4 1904 assistant master Coronation School Juniors Pembroke Dock

Edwards George 25 March 1923 Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Edwards George Lady Day 1898 13 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941* 25 March 1926

Edwards Ivan Mrs 69 Military Rd Pennar *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Edwards J H 27 April 1942 15 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Doc *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Edwards James Lady Day 1898 24 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Edwards John Lady Day 1898 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Edwards John Lady Day 1898 6 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Edwards John September 14 1904 laid memorial stone of a new schoolroom Bethany Chapel Pembroke Dock

Edwards M & R 25 March 1925Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Edwards M 1904 assistant mistress Pennar Infants School Pembroke Dock

Edwards M Jane Lady Day 1898 3 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Edwards M 25 March 1940 Miss 32 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Edwards Mary & **Robert** Lady Day 1898 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Edwards Mary Anne 20th December 1877 headmistress Albion Square Girls School Pembroke Dock

Edwards Miriam 25 March 1926 Miss 32 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Edwards Miss(Sketch) September 14 1904 laid memorial stone of a new schoolroom Bethany Chapel Pembroke Dock

Edwards Miss 22 March 1917 resigned Albion Square Girls School Pembroke Dock

Edwards Misses 1814 1847 bottom of Tregennas Hill early schools Pembroke Dock

Edwards ,**Phyllis** M28/8/1900par **Edwin & Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Edwards Robert 29 September 1924 23 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Edwards S J 25 Mar 1941 Mrs 13 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Edwards T J 25 Mar 1941 3 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Edwards Thomas Lady Day 1898 Pembroke House Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Edwards Thomas James 25 March 1926 3 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Edwards V 1976Pembroke Dock *H M Marine and Salvage Depot*

Edwards W Lady Day 1898 6 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Edwards W A Rev pastor Upper Meyrick Street Congregationalists Chapel

Edwards William Lady Day 1898 1 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Edwards William J 5/11/1898 par **Edwin** & **May,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Edwards William 25 March 19266 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Edwards William George 6 Jan 1925 3 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Edye Mrs 26 April 1843 Foundation Stone National School Pembroke Dock

Edye William 26 April 1843 the Master ShipWright National School Pembroke Dock

Eggleton V pre1976 Pembroke Dock *H M Marine and Salvage Depot*

Eisenhower Dwight D 1944 General Supreme Allied Commander inspected 110th Infantry Regiment at Llanion Barracks Pembroke Dock

Eldridge ? 1840 previously a rope walk Bush Estate site for the erection of a new church Pembroke Dock

Ellard Mrs 1814 1847 mixed school Princes Street early schools Pembroke Dock

Elliot A George 25 Mar 1941 Edgefield House Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Elliot Henry 18846 Railway Hotel Gwyther St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Elliott A **George** 25 March 1926 Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Elliott George 15 Jan 1926 Edgefield House Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Elliott Sidney Thomas March 20 1917 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Ellis Anne 1670 Stainton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Ellis R G 25 March 1940 Lily Cottage Llanreath *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941* Pembroke Dock

Elsey Gladys M E 3/2/1920 par **William** & **Maud**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Emment Arthur G25/3/1924 par **Reginald** & **Margaret**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Emment Mrs 25 Mar 1941 7 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Emment Mrs November l0th 1940 Bethany Corner Pembroke Dock escaped injury

Emment Thomas, 7 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Emment Thomas , 1919 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Emmerson J T 1874 JP Jacobs Pill Pembroke Dock Dir Milford Haven Shipbuilding Co

Emmerson William 1884 Prospect Tavern 16 Prospect Place Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Essery Ivor T S 16/9/1917 par **Thomas, & LilIan**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*
Evans ?W 27th September 1911 Rev 97 Laws St minister Llanreath Calvanistic methodist Chapel

Evans A 25 Mar 1941 Mrs 58 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Killed by enemy action*

Evans A R 1904 assistant mistress Albion Square Girls School Pembroke Dock

Evans Alfred 25 March 1925 3 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Evans Allan V 23/5/1916 par **Charles** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Evans Annie B M8/3/1929 par **David** & **Beatrice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Evans Annie 24 January 1941 **Mrs** 58 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Evans Benjamin F 29 September 1904 33 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

1895-1941

Evans Benjamin T 25 March 1933 33 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Evans C P 17 December 1925 19 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Evans Daniel 1902 15 May new Infirmary Pembroke Union Workhouse

Evans David Edgar Nov 13 1916 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Doc*k

Evans Denis B 20/2/1923 par **Charles** & **Doris**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Evans Donald 20/3/1927 par **Charles** & **Doris**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Evans Dorothy E M 17/11/1912 par **John** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Evans E T "Darkie" Flight Sergeant rescued two survivors from crashed Sunderland RAF Pembroke Dock

Evans Elias Minister Gilgal Baptist Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

Evans George 31 May 1916 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Evans Helena 04 January 1926 38 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Evans Henry 1870 ShipWright Baptist local preacher later minister Gilgal Baptist Chapel
Rev pastor Gilgal Baptist Chapel Pennar Pembroke Dock died November 22 1904

Evans J C 05 January 1926 19 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Evans J R 05 January 1926 6 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Evans Jack 1 April 1944 *Pembrokeshire Constabulary*

Evans James 1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Evans John Martin Feb12 1917 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Evans Lewis 1861 Rev Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvanistic methodist died October l6th 1863 aged 41 years Gershom Calvinistic methodist Chapel Pembroke Dock

Evans Mary Elizabeth Treharne 1941 May 12th Pembroke Dock landlady of the Prince Albert public house killed when it received a direct hit from an enemy bomb *Vernon Scott*

Evans Mr 1885 pastor Llanreath Calvanistic methodist Chapel

Evans Mrs 1857 of Queen St Pembroke Dock first of the eight to die of smallpox in the town

Evans Mrs November 10 1879 of Trinity Wharf Wesleyan Methodists Trinity Chapel Pembroke Ferry Pembroke Dock

Evans Neville R18/11/1930 par **John** & **Winifred**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Evans Pansy J15/10/1918 par **John** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Evans Prunella Y A 1/6/1927 par **John** & **Winifred**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Evans S A Mrs 25 March 1908 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*
Evans Sarah 1859 Mrs nee **Williams** Bufferland Pembroke Dock Neyland Church Zion *South Pembrokeshire Calvanistic methodist*

Evans Sidney Howell 25 Mar 1939 3 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*
Evans Thelma J 23/5/1916 par **Charles** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Evans Thomas 1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*
Evans Violet M27/6/1905 par **James** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Evans W Lady Day 1898 13 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Evans W 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* Pembroke Dock

Evans William Lady Day 1898 5 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1940 *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Evans William E 25 March 1926 72 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Evans William M A Rev St Andrews and Gershom Calvinistic methodist Chapel Pembroke Dock

Evans William 1860s Rev M A Pembroke Dock Society for the Relief of Distress secretary Pembroke Dock auxiliary of the Bible Society

Evans William September 14 1904 laid memorial stone of a new schoolroom Bethany Chapel Pembroke Dock

Evans William E 08 January 1926 74 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Everest Eileen R20/8/1912 par **William** & **Emily**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Everest Lydia D15/8/1911 par **William** & **Emily**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Eynon E 1904 assistant mistress Albion Square Girls School Pembroke Dock

Eynon George 25 Mar 1941 4 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Eynon Mary Lady Day 1898 11 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Eynon Rufus Lady Day 1898 14 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Eynon W Lady Day 1898 4 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Fairfax George E 2/10/1923 par Tom & Deborah, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*
Falcon Gordon Thomas June lst 1848 Colonel 1st Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force Pembroke Dock

Farley Stanley H 19/12/1926 par **Herbert & Anne,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Farrant Peter H 16/5/1929 par **Albert** & **Martha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Farrant Sheila F 31/1/1933 par **Albert** & **Nellie,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Farrington Edward Dec 5 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Faukner F W 25 March 1938 41 Military Rd & 43 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Faulkner Geffrey D 2/11/1932 par **Frederick** & **LilIan**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Fender Mary 1820 Choir Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock

Fernaess John 25 March 1926 Old Farm House Lower Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Ferrier Simon 1815 son of **Ferrier James** Pennar died at the Battle of Waterloo leading his regiment the 1st Lifeguards in a charge for the eleventh time although already badly wounded

Ferrior Benjm 1791/2 tenant Pembroke St Mary's Pennar *CRO Land Tax Records*

Ferrior Charles 13 June 1863 Col died, he had served in India for 28 years Pennar Pembroke Dock his father was Col **Simon Ferrior** who died at Waterloo

Ferrior Jenkin 1739 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Ferrior Jenkin 1751 Pembroke Mayor *WWHR 1915*

Ferrior Jenkin 1769,71,74,80 Pembroke Mayor Monument inscribed at St Brides Pembs *WWHR 1915*

Ferrior Mr 1786 Pennar Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Ferrior Mrs 1786 Pennar register of Land Tax land owned by **Sir William Owen**

Fester Thomas Lady Day 1898 Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Field William James 1899 Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Fields William James 25 March 1927 Llanreath Pembroke Dock 7a

Figg Albert J 18/3/1932 par **Arthur** & **Maggie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Fincham J L 1850s Chief Constructor Pater Yard Pembroke Dock who lived in Bush St when he retired His son in law was **McHugh** Rev **G** curate of St Johns, Church Died after being thrown from his horse opposite the Pier Hotel and is buried at Cosheston

Fisher J May 4 1904 assistant master Coronation School Juniors Pembroke Dock

Fisher M 1904 Miss assistant mistress National School Pembroke Dock

FitzGerald Charles Penrose 1893 -95 Admiral Captain Superintendent of the Dockyard Pembroke Dock

Fitzpatrick J P 25 March 1924 12 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Fleming Henry 1916 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Fletcher William H 1916 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Folland F 1976 rigger *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* Pembroke Dock

Follett Robert 4/2/1908 par **Robert** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Forman ,**John S** 3/11/1903 par **Charles** & **Jane**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Forster Hilda M 25/1/1898 par **Walter** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Forward Isaac T 10/5/1898 par **John** & **Eliza**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Foster George 25 Mar 1941 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Foster O E P 14 January 1942 Miss 31 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Foster Ruby 28/7/1914 par May, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Foster W G 14 January 1942 New Swan Inn 4 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Fox William 1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Francis James 25 March 1904 30 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Francis Thomas 1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Frise Samual 1884 Star Inn 17 Water St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Froyne J C 1834 Chief Constructor Pater Yard Pembroke Dock Pembroke Dockyard Apprentice Born 1834 After he retired in 1895 lived Pembroke, Mayor also JP

Fulcher John 1884 Globe King St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Furlong Miss 1814 early schools Pembroke Dock *State of Education in Wales 1847*

Furlong Miss's 1847 School Pembroke Dock *State of Education in Wales 1847*

Furness Joan M 17/7/1917 par **Frank** & **Martha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Gaddie Fredrick C,25/2/1903 par **Fredrick** & **Henrietta,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Gammack Douglas J A 16/5/1925 par **Douglas** & **Alberte**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Garbett Cecilia E M ,8/6/1915 par **Thomas** & **Lucy**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Gardner Thomas V,8/3/1910 par **William** & **Blanche**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Garlick Haydn Edward 26 7 1964 par **Edward** & **Sylvia** *baptism St Petrox Church*

Garrett J J 25 March 1941 14 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock& 9 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Garrity Edith M 25/10/1898 par **William** & **Harriet**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Gascoigne Mary A E 28/7/1896 par **William & Annie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Gascoigne Lilian G 22/12/1903 par **William & Annie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Gascoigne William C B 21/2/1899 par **William & Annie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Gascoyne Robert T H 10/9/1901 par **William & Annie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Gaviett J J 25 March 1926 9 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Gaviett J J 25 March 1939 Mr 14 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Gay David November 11th 1862 Deacon Gilgal Baptist Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

Gay Martha 03 January 1922 Mrs Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Gay Mrs 31st December 1923 District Visitor Poor Relief Fund St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

Gayton ? 1814 1847 Mr Laws Street North early schools Pembroke Dock

Geach Ivy E 10/5/1921 par **Frank** & **Bessie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

George E L P May 4 1904 assistant master Coronation School Juniors Pembroke Dock

George , **Edward** 11/5/1915 par **David** & **Clare** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

George Eli 29/1/1918 par **Eli** & **MaryJane**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

George Ernest James 17/3/1896 par **Robert** & **Camelia**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

George Gwendolene A M,22/12/1914 par **Eli** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

George H pre 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* Pembroke Dock

George Hitchins school Pembroke Dock State of Education in Wales

George Iris M 31/3/1920 par **Eli** & **May**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

George Maud 11/2/1896 par **William** & **Martha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

George Victor E 22/8/1922 par **Eli** & **MaryJane**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

George William T H 10/6/1913 par **Eli** & **Mary** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

German Jane E Lady Day 1898 Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*,

Gibbs George 1825 double bass music for Services ---Tabernacle Congregational Chapel Pembroke Dock

Gibby ? 1903 Mr carted stone free St Teilos Church Pembroke Dock

Gibby Catherine 18846 Salutation Inn Lewis St Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Gibby Edward September 5nd 1940 Bierspool House damage by enemy action - no injuries Pembroke Dock

Gibby Elizabeth A 1919 teacher Albion Square Girls School Pembroke Dock

Gibby Elizabeth Ann 24th September 1919 Head Teacher Albion Square Girls School Pembroke Dock

Gibby Irene K ,12/12/1911 par **Richard** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Gibby Joe 1940 Alderman landlord Bird in Hand trapped by falling Masonry injured foot during Air Raid

Gibby ,**John** R,12/12/1911 par **Richard** & **Alice** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Gibby W H Lady Day 1898 20 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*,
Gibby ,**William L** 12/12/1911 par **Richard** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Gibby Winifred A 13/8/1918 par **William** & **Winifred**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Gilbert Lewis J 1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Gilbertson R D 1923 Rev MA Chaplain Royal Dockyard Chapel *Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock*

Giles Dean 17 7 1977 par **Brian** & **Diane** *baptism Bosheston Church*

Gillas M E 25 March 1918 Mrs 27 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*,

Gillas Walter Lady Day 1898 27 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*,

Gillie Walter Lieutenant Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force Pembroke Dock

Gillies E J 5 Jan 1926 1 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock &3 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Glanville James 1861 Quit notices Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Glanville Louise C Lady Day 1898 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*,

Glanville ? December 11 1845 Objected to site of the Park St Cemetery stated other ground should be selected for the church Pembroke Dock

Goddard Evelyn M 16/2/1898 par **Edward** & **Martha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Goddard George 17/2/1904 par **Edward** & **Martha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Goffin J W 25 March 1920 Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Gold Sydney L 26/2/1913 par **Job** & **Kate**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Golesworthy S A 25 March 1908 Mrs Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Good ? Mr master Dockyard School for apprentices

Goodenough ? Feb 9th 1904 Rev MA RN gave Candlesticks to St Teilos Mission Church Pembroke Dock

Goodrick Rosina A 12/5/1931 par **Robert** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Goodridge Mary Ann 29 September 1903 24 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Goostry Herbert 1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Gordon ? 1855 Lt Royal Engineers Paterchurch Battery Pembroke Dock

Gothicus Claudius 268 to 270 AD Coins found Pennar

Gover Harry January 1883 Captain and his wife Salvation Army Albion Hall Pembroke Dock

Goward Charles Rev pastor Upper Meyrick Street Congregationalists Chapel Pembroke Dock

Graham A 13 January 1942 Mrs 48 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Graham R 1976 Fitter *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* Pembroke Dock

Grant Jones Frank 1919 Organist St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

Greaves N 25 March 1939 Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Green James H 1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Green John Lady Day 1898 Lower Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Green John 1877 Grocer Pembroke Dock signed the lease *Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records*

Green John Wesleyan Methodists Pennar Chapel Pembroke Dock

Green Miss November 10 1879 *Wesleyan Methodists Trinity Chapel Pembroke Ferry* Pembroke Dock

Greenland ,**Arthur D** 18/5/1915 par **Henry** & **Ethel**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Greenland Blanche 10/1/1911 par **Henry** & **Ethel**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Greenslade H F 25 Mar 1941 12 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Greenslade ? November l0th 1940 Police Constable Bethany Corner Pembroke Dock escaped injury from bomb blast-- died February 1965

Grenville C F 1790 Hon Paterchurch Tower Pembroke Dock Act 30 George III c 5a section 2a 26 survey

Gribbell ? October 12 1842 Independent Order of Rechabites Friendly Society Pembroke Dock

Grice Harold 1916 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Grieve A F 25 March 1934 12 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Grieve B 1905 Miss school for small children in Bush Street Pembroke Dock

Grieves Norman 11 January 1939 Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Griffiths A T 31 December 1918 Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Griffiths A J 25 March 1933 Mr Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Griffiths Alice M 11/8/1914 par**Howard** & **Sarah** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Griffiths C J 1904 Miss Headmistress *Albion Square Girls School Pembroke Dock*

Griffiths Cath Jane Lady Day 1898 72 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*,

Griffiths Cath Jane Lady Day 1898 *Orielton Rent Book*, 74 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock

Griffiths , **Daisy** 6/4/1909 par **James** & **Eliza**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Griffiths Douglas J 9/9/1930 par **Thomas & Annie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pem-*

broke Dock 1895 to 1934

Griffiths E May 4 1904 assistant master *Coronation School Pembroke Dock*

Griffiths E assistant mistress *National School Pembroke Dock*

Griffiths Elizabeth 05 January 1932 Mrs 31 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Griffiths Ezer 29 September 1902 garden Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Griffiths FA 25 March 1921 22 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Griffiths Fredrick G ,4/1/1910 par **James** & **Eliza**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Griffiths Fredrick J,25/12/1917 par **Stanley** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Griffiths George Lady Day 1898 22 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*,

Griffiths George Lady Day 1898 93 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*,

Griffiths George L 18846 Kings Arms Front St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Griffiths Grace E 29/101918 par**James** & **Eliza**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Griffiths Harold C N 12/6/1922 par **Frederick** & **Rosetta**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Griffiths Henry 25 October 1904 31 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Griffiths Hurbert S,4/4/1920 par**Stanley** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Griffiths J 06 January 1941 82 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Griffiths J E Rev *Albion Square Congregational Church*Pembroke Dock

Griffiths J M 25 March 1941 82 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Griffiths J *National School* 1904 Pembroke Dock

Griffiths James 29 September 1905 96 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Griffiths John Alfred 13 March 1916 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Griffiths John Rev *St Andrews Calvinistic methodist Chapel* Pembroke Dock

Griffiths John 1851 Pembroke Dock trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland *Baptist Historical Sketches*

Griffiths ,**Keith** 8/8/1933 par **James** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Griffiths M 25 March 1902 Mrs 19 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Griffiths M 1907 sidesman *St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock*

Griffiths Margaret August 28th 1866 11 months died Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock

Griffiths Mary 19th September 1866 age 23 buried Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock

Griffiths Mary Ann February 8th 1889 servant died Bentlas to Pennar Ferry Pembroke Dock

Griffiths Mavyn?T 12/6/1924 par **Thomas** &**Gertrude**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Griffiths ? Miss head mistress girls school Albion Square School Board Pembroke Dock

Griffiths Morris Lady Day 1898 41 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*,

Griffiths ? November l0th 1940 Mrs Bethany Corner Pembroke Dock bombing raid -escaped injury

Griffiths Ormond 26/3/1927 par **Harry** & **Grace**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Griffiths Rhoda A M, 8/8/1915 par **Frederick** & **Rosetta**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Griffiths Rich H Lady Day 1898 18 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock, 20 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock ,22 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*,

Griffiths Robert Court 1884 Commercial Inn Pennar Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Griffiths Sidney T 291926 par **Frederick** & **Charlotte**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Griffiths T H 22nd August 1940 Style Lost stock because of tank fire Pennar Pembroke Dock

Griffiths T J 61 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Griffiths , **Thomas J** 6/4/1909 par **James** & **Eliza**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Griffiths W G 1904 National School Pembroke Dock

Griffiths W J 25 March 1933 9 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Griffiths Walter 18846 Swan Inn Queens St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Griffiths William G,2/9/1926 par **Frederick** & **Charlotte**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Griffiths William J 02 February 1933 9 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Griffiths William 1868 of Park Street Temperance Hall Pembroke Dock

Grimes M 1904 assistant mistress National School Pembroke Dock

Grimshaw Harry 1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Grove Adeline 1858 Miss played harmonium St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Groves ? 1814-1847Mrs Bellevue Terrace early schools Pembroke Dock

Gullon Henry February 8th 1889 Bankers Row Pembroke age 15 died Bentlas to Pennar Ferry Pembroke Dock

Gwilliam George Arthur 25 March 1929 53 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Gwynne Richard 1702 died-trustee Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Gwynne Thomas 1718 son of **Richard** Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Gwyther A A 25 March 1929 2 Gothic Cottages Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Gwyther I 1976 MS04 Eng *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Gwyther James 18846 Clarence Inn 1 Victoria Terr Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Gwyther Lilian E 26-11-1912 par **William** & **Margaret**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Gwyther Ruby 1904 Miss assistant mistress Pennar School Pembroke Dock

Gwyther William 06 January 1925 20 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Gwyther William 1884-6 Rising Sun Queen St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Gwyther William J 25 March 1925 20 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Haddon David 1916 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-19*

Hagel Alan K 6/9/1927 par **Robert** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Haley Arthur 19/4/1927 par **Arthur** & **Ellen**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Haley Margaret J F 19/4/1927 par **Arthur** & **Ellen**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Haley MarIanne D 19/4/1927 par **Arthur** & **Ellen** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hains Richard Lady Day 1898 Llanreath Pembroke Dock 7d *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Hall Francis 25 Mar 1898 10 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*
Hall J 22 June 1920 Lower Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Hall J 1874 Jacobs Pill Dir Milford Haven Shipbuilding Co

Hall James 1920 5 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Hall James 25 October 1930 6 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Hall John Temperance Hall Pembroke Dock

Hall ,**Maureen B**28/9/1926 par **John** & **Eileen**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hall ,**Maureen V** 23/12/1932 par **Herbert** & **Violet**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hall Percy 13/3/1906 par **Francis** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hall Richard 1884-6 Mr Hearts of Oak Front St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Hall Robert Captain Superintendent Pembroke Dock his wife was very interested in helping the poor of the town

Hallan Samual 1916 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Ham A H 25 October 1921 38 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Hancock James Mr Albion Square Congregational Church

Hancock John of Queen Street Organist Bethel Chapel Pembroke Dock

Hancock Mary 1884Mrs Charlton Inn South Park St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Hancock ? 2lst October 1892 Mr Sanitary Inspector *Albion Square Girls School* Pembroke Dock diphtheria

Hancock T G secretary *Pembroke Dock and Milford Haven Chamber of Commerce*

Handcock Thomas Mr of Cheriton House Water St choir master and Organist Royal Dockyard Chapel

Handley Fredrick 8/11/1898 par **George** & **Eliza**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Handley William J24/1/1911 par **George** & **Eliza**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hanna Cyril S J 20/1/1920 par **James** & **Lucy**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hanne,Evelyn J8/2/1921 par **James** & **Lucy**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hanscombe W R 25 March 1939 Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton rent book*

Harding John October 10th 1850 Private Royal Marines killed by falling into the entrenchment at the Fort Barracks Pembroke Dock age 32

Harding ? 8th march 1935 Mr dentist *Albion Square Girls School* Pembroke Dock

Hargraves Emily Jane 3 July 1925 Mrs 15 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock, 16 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Harries Annie 25 March 1921 33 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Harries Frederick 20/12/1930 par **Frank** & **Rebecca**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Harries F E 05 January 1926 9 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Harries J 8 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Harries J 1919,1923 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

Harries ,Lilian 19/3/1927 par **Frank** & **Rebecca**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Harries M 25 March 1941 Mrs 3 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*
Harries Margt 33 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941* Lady Day

1898

Harries Thomas 05 July 1928 8 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Harries W C 18 Oct 1898 trial at Haverfordwest *Albion Square Girls School* Pembroke Dock

Harries William 1859 of Walwyn House 2nd Pembrokeshire Rifle Volunteers Pembroke Dock

Harrington D 31st December 1923 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock
62 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Harris Elizabeth 26 Jan 1909 16 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Harris Ann Lady Day 1898 25 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Harris Arthur Wing Commander **Bomber Harris** CO RAF Pembroke Dock

Harris Charles Lady Day 1898 25 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Harris Cyril R J 18/1/1920 par **John** & **Mabel**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Harris Dorothy M,9/8/1910 par **William** & **Florence**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Harris Elizabeth 26 Jan 1909 15 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Harris George April 18 1895 broker of Bristol purchased the Nankin from Pembroke Dock for breaking up

Harris Jane Mrs February 8th 1889 died Bentlas to Pennar Ferry disaster Pembroke Dock

Harris Louisa M 23/1/1912 par **John** & **Maria**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*
Harris Thomas 17 December 1924 76 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Harris ¸Winifred 23/1/1912 par **John** & **Maria**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Harrison ? 1814 1847 Miss early schools Pembroke Dock *State of Education in Wales*

Harrison ? pre1976 Mr mate *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock 1830*

Hart Eileen R 1/3/1923 par **Robert** & **Julia**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hart J 25 Oct 1903 3 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Hart Robert 05 January 1926 29 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1926 33 Owen St

Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Hartfield Archibald H A 24/10/1895 par **Adkin** & **Alice** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934* ,

Hartfield Stanley H28/12/1920 par **Archibals & Annie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Harvey ,**Alfred G** 16/9/1913 par **Charles** & **Caroline**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Harvey ? November 6th 1940 Dr seriously injured Pembroke Dock **Harvey** baby survived – no injuries mo ther killed father Dr Harvey Pembroke Dock November 6th 1940**Harvey Mrs** Wife of **Dr Harvey** killed blitz Pembroke Dock November 6th 1940

Harvey Thomas W16/9/1913 par **Charles** & **Caroline**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Harwood Richard formerly manager of the London and Provincial Bank, Pembroke Dock Society for the Relief of Distress

Harwood Robert Acting Captain Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force Pembroke Dock

Haskley W 1893 trustee *Wesley Chapel Pennar* Pembroke Dock

Haver Henry J 1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI *1914-18 Memorial*

Haverford Evans 1791/2 owner Pembroke St Michs *CRO Land Tax Records*

Havington D Lady Day 1939 Mr 62 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Hawgood Anne Jane 1851 age 6 474 scholar born 1851 Census Pembroke Dock

Hawgood Eleanor 1851 age 11 474 scholar born Milford1851 Census Pembroke Dock

Hawgood Henry 1851 age 13 474 scholar born Dale1851 Census Pembroke Dock

Hawgood Henry 1851 age 5 406 scholar born Dale 1851 Census Pembroke Dock

Hawgood John 1851 age 10m 406 born Marloes 1851 Census Pembroke Dock

Hawgood Margret 1851 age 3 406 born Walwns Castle 1851 Census Pembroke Dock

Hawgood Martha 1851 age 38 474 wife born Dale 1851 Census Pembroke Dock

Hawgood Mary Ann 1851 age 26 406 wife born Milford 1851 Census Pembroke Dock

Hawgood Susannah 1851 age 8 474 scholar born 1851 Census Pembroke Dock

Hawgood Thomas 1851 age 34 406 Tailor Master Lewis St 1851 Census Pembroke Dock emig-

rated to USA in 1856

Hawgood William 1884 London Coffee house Picton Terr Neyland *Kellys Directory*

Hawgood William 1851 age 37 474 ShipWright 23 Dimond St born Dale 1851 Census Pembroke Dock

Hawkes Chas Lady Day 1898 19 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Hawkes J Chief Constructor Pater Yard Pembroke Dock

Hay ,**Charlotte** 10/3/1924 par **John** & Harriet, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hay ? Dorothy M 14/2/1921 par **John** & **Harriet** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hay F A C 25 March 1941 Mrs Fern Villa Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Hay H pre1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Hay John M 8/4/1924 par **John** & **Dorothy**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hay John Lady Day 1897 Grove Cottage 9 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Haynes George 1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Haynes Jesse 1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI *1914-18 Memorial*

Hayward Rosie J 11/3/1929 par **Morgan**? & **Gwendoline**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hazell R G 43 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Hazell Dorothy E M 17/10/1915 par **Robert** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hazell Edgar V T 11/8/1925 par **Robert** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hazell Edward Glyn 19/10/1920 par **Robert** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hazell Robert W 10/3/1914 par **Robert** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hazell Rowland H 8/10/1918 par **Robert** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Headrick Catherine C 13/3/1906 prev **Rogers,**par **Martha Jane**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church*

Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Helyer Laurain I 17/2/1915 par **William** & **Lily,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Henderson Esther Lady Day 1898 Mrs Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Henderson J 1895 Pembroke Dock painter *CRO Haverfordwest St Patricks Minutes*

Henderson ? 1844 Mr contractor for Pembroke Dockyard Boundary Wall
Henderson ? 16th March 1831 of Bangeston Pembroke Dock son and daughter died on the wreck of the Frolic at Nash Sands

Henry Harriet C N 9/6/1925 par **William** & **Maria**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Henry ? 3rd-10th February 1928 Nurse *Albion Square Girls School* Pembroke Dock Ringworm and Scarlet Fever

Henry Turner 31/1/1928 par **William** & **Maria**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Henry William E A17/10/1919 par **William** & **Maria**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Henshall Albert 1916 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18*
Heppell Alfred L1/4/1902 par **Alfred** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Herbert Edwin J 1916 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18*

Herbert William 1884-6 Prince Albert Market St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Herriot ? Captain 1759 survey to purchase land at Paterchurch point

Hichborn Philip USN Naval Constructor Pembroke Dock

Hicks F 25 March 1935 Mrs 10 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*
Hicks J G 25 March 1921 12 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Hicks W J 25 March 1935 12 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Hickson ? 1814-1847 Mr boys school in Water Street early schools Pembroke Dock

Higgins John W 1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18*

Higgs F 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Hill A & C E 25 March 1941 9 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Hill Albert 31/3/1908 par **Charles** & **Hannah**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke*

Dock 1895 to 1934

Hill Charles E6/3/1910 par **Joseph** & **Martha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hill Edward A 1810/1932 par **Joseph** & **May,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hill George S29/5/1926 par **Thomas** & **Doris**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hill Mabel 22/5/1912 par **Charles & Hannah,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hill T 31st December 1923 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

Hilling Richard 1670 Pembroke Town H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hinchliffe H 1904 Mr headmaster National School Pembroke Dock

Hingard Charles W2/11/1926 par **John** & **Caroline,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hird Maria February 8th 1889 of West Grove died Bentlas to Pennar Ferry Pembroke Dock
Hire W B Lady Day 1899 Land Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Hitchings E A 25 March 1941 Mrs 29 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Hitchings F G 25 Mar 1912 30 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Hitchings Howard 25 March 1935 15 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Hitchings Joan Mrs 14 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Hitchings ? 1814 1847 Mr early schools Pembroke Dock

Hitchings W G 25 Mar 1921 14 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock -- 2 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock 29 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Hitchings William George 5 Jan 1926 29 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Hobbs Arthur 4/4/1920 par **George** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock1895 to 1934*

Hobbs Gwendoline 4/7/1927 par **George** & **Mary** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hobbs Arthur 4/4/1920 par **George** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke*

Dock 1895 to 1934

Hobbs Gwendoline M 4/7/1927 par **George** & **Mary** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hobbs Lavinia 7/4/1925 par **George** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hobbs Nicholas 4th May 1728 buried --Paterchurch estate Pembroke Dock

Hobbs William 1698 Eastermost House West Lanion Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Hobbs William George Jan 25 1917 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Hogg J 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Holcombe 1751- 63 family lived at Llanion Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Holcombe William 1751 8 July of Llanion purchased Llanrheithan*Pemb Hist* 1971 p72

Hopkins ,**Henry F** 1/5/1917 par **Frederick** & **Gwendoline,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hopkins Patricia K M 20/3/1921 par **Frederick** & **Gwendoline** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hopla George Lady Day 1898 Llanreath Pembroke Dock 4c *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Hordley Fred September 2nd 1940 on leave when street bombed Lower Gwyther Street Pembroke Dock

Howard John 25 May 1920 3 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Howell Bernard I G 0/10/1930 par **Walter** & **Everline,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Howell Dorothy M16/11/1909 par **William** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Howell ,**Edward** G16/5/1899 par **Thomas** & **Catherine**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Howell Edwin F 7/3/1899 par **William** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Howell ,**Elenor** R5/1/1909 par **Thomas** & **Catherine**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Howell Elijah June 13 1903 of Queen Street East bell from steamship the Ben Nevis St Teilos

Church Pembroke Dock

Howell , **Fredrick C** 21/5/1901 par **William** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Howell George J A 9/8/1898 par **Alexander** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*
Howell ,**Hilda** 20/6/1911 par **Fredrick** & **Martha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Howell ,**Idwell J** S28/10/1924 par **Frederick** & **Martha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Howell James burial Board Pembroke Dock

Howell ,**Ivor R T** 16/5/1911 par **Thomas** & **Catherine**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Howell M 1904 Miss assistant mistress *Llanion School London Rd* girls and infants

Howell , **Percy S** 9/11/1909 par **William** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Howell Rayner V A 10/8/1897 par **William** & **Mary** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Howell , **Thomas H** 7/8/1900 par **William** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Howell Walter J G 16/11/1909 par **William** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Howell William 25 March 1904 30 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*
Howells Catherine 25 March 1940 Mrs 7 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Howells D 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Howells ,**Edith D** 12/11/1907 par**Thomas** & **Catherine**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Howells , **Ernest C V** 29/7/1902 par **Thomas** & **Catherine**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Howells Frederick 25 March 1937 Mr Garden Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Howells George Morgan 25 March 1903 23 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Howells George Morgan 25 March 1931 23 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

1895-1941

Howells J 1976 HM Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock

Howells J 15 February 1941 Mrs 69 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Howells Thomas 25 March 1921 7 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Howells Thomas 17 5 1893 par **Thomas** & **Elizabeth** *baptism Bosheston Church*

Howells Thomas 25 March 1927 Hilton House Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Howells Violet M 31/1/1905 par**Thomas** & **Catherine**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hugh Lloyd November 1701 and his wife **Joan** sitting and kneeling in a seat of Llanion St Mary's Church Pembroke **Hugh Lloyd** and his wife **Joan** tenants Llanion 1710 Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock see Adams Elizabeth

Hughes A R 25 March 1906 Mrs 20 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Hughes Arthur J 25 March 1918 36 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Hughes Basil H J 1976 Shipwright *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Hughes Brown D 1897 Pembroke Dock Volunteer fire brigade

Hughes Brown D January 1905 died ---solicitor legal advisar Pembrokeshire Permanent Benefit Building Society Pembroke Dock

Hughes Constance 1940 trustee Trinity Wesley Chapel Pembroke Ferry

Hulm William December 11 1845 suggested new church built on old burial ground Pembroke Dock

Hunt Benjamin 1945 Flying officer R C A F officer RAF Pembroke Dock died in hospital

Hunt George 05 January 1926 27 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book 1895-1941*

Huntington ,**Arthur H** R3/2/1920 par **Hugh** & **Harriet,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hurley Isabella 25 March 1925 Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Hurley J Mrs 25 March 1939Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Husband George Thomas 1861 Pennar Quit Notice

Husband J 1976 rigger *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Hutching , **Lavinia** 17/8/1897 par **William** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hutchings **Norman** W 9/8/1896 par **William** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Hutchings James 1877 Draper Pembroke Dock signed the lease *Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel* records

Hutchings William 1824 of Devonport *Ancient Order of FreeMasons Loyal Welsh, Lodge of Wales Pembroke Dock*

Hutchings William 1830 Worshipful Master *Ancient Order of FreeMason s Loyal Welsh, Lodge of Wales Pembroke Dock*

Huzzey James 1834 the lessee of Pembroke Ferry

Hyde William 1884 Navy Inn Queen St West Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*
Instance William October 11th 1834 died Pembroke Dock
Isaacs A M 25 March 1932 Mrs 18 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Isaacs R A 25March 1926 31 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Issacs ? 1814-1847 Mr School Charlton Place early schools Pembroke Dock

Issacs R A 5 Jan 1926 31 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Ivemey ? 14 January 1926 Mrs 2 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock, 3 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1941 *Orielton Rent Book*

Jackson Samuel Captain the Captain Superintendent Pembroke Dock

Jackson Thomas 1840 contractor Defencible Barracks Pembroke Dock *Vernon Scott*

Jackson William 3 Aug 1832 born Pater Pembroke Married to **Wooley, Ann Esther** on 21 Dec 1853 at open sea, On The Ship, Falcon *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Jacob David 1670 Llanstadwell P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jacobs James 25 March 1902 25 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jacobs M Mrs 05 January 1926 25 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jade William Wade 25 March 1917 74 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jago H J 25 March 1926 Miss 68 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 70 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jago Selwyn Lady Day 1898 68 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 70 Military Rd Pennar Pem-

broke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

James , **Ada Muriel** 4/8/1896 par **William** & **Marina**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

James Alf Fredrick? Lady Day 1898 Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

James Arthur Thomas 19/11/1895 par **Arthur** & **Amelia**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

James ,**Brenda E** 3/2/1930 par **William** & **Flora,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

James Charles Lady Day 1898 11 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*
James E S W 25 March 1941 34 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

James ,**Edith** E14/8/1900 par **William** & **Edith**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

James Edward 13/7/1912 par **Thomas** & **Sarah**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

James ,**Eleanor H** 29/7/1913 par **Abel** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

James Elizabeth Estnes? 16/2/1896 par **Charles** & **Mary** Ann, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

James Elizabeth 10 January 1925 30 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

James Elizabeth 25 March 1939 Mrs 30 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

James Elsie M 12/9/1899 par **William** & **Marena**?, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

James , **Esther SW** 4/8/1896 par **George & Ann,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

James F F Lady Day 1898 30 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

James F 31st December 1923 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

James ,**Flora M** 7/12/1933 par **William** & **Flora**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

James Frank 1923 Mr Royal Dockyard Chapel Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock *Frank Owen*
James H 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

James Ivor 25/2/1914 par **Robert** & **Ellen**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

James Ivor G12/5/1921 par **Ernest** & **Nellie,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

James J S May 4 1904 assistant master Coronation School Pembroke Dock

James ,**James** 6/3/1910 par **David** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

James James Lady Day 1897 North Lodge *Orielton Rent Book*

James Jemima Mrs 69 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

James John Mr *Albion Square Congregational Church*Pembroke Dock

James M J 1904 Mrs headmistress Pennar School Pembroke Dock also Hilton House Llanreath Pembroke Dock

James M 1919 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1919

James Mabel W 7/7/1896 par **Fredrick T& Lizzia,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

James Mark 69 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

James ? 1847 Miss School Pembroke Dock *State of Education in Wales*

James ? 1814 - 1847 Mr a school for boys next to Wesley Chapel - early schools Pembroke Dock

James ? 31st December 1923 Mrs District Visitor Poor Relief Fund St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

James ,**Murial B I** 19/11/1916 par **Frank** & **Constance,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*
James N 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

James Stephen 25 March 1918 69 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

James T 1907 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

James Thomas Lady Day 1898 30 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock, 31 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

James ,**Thomas G** 25/2/1914 par **Robert** & **Ellen**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

James W Lady Day 1898 Lower Pennar Pembroke Dock 3 Gilgal Terr Pennar Pembroke Dock 87 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

James W 22nd August 1940 Carew Lost stock because of tank fire Pennar Pembroke Dock

James W R G 01 January 1926 & Miss **Esther S W** 34 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

James W 1919 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock & 31st December 1923

James ,**Wallace** J4/8/1925 par **William** & **Lucy**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

James William G 28/2/1899 par **Fredrick** & **Lorna**?, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

James , **William R G** 5/9/1899 par **George & Ann**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*
James ,**William H** 25/2/1914 par **Robert** & **Ellen**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

James William 25 March 1925 3 Gilgal Terr Pennar Pembroke Dock 27 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

James William J 25 March 1937 13 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

James William 25 March 1936 Mrs 27 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

James ,**Winifred** 28/8/1917 par **William** & **Sarah**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

James William J 05 January 1936 Mr 13 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jane ? 1814-1847 Mr Janes Academy opposite Bethany Chapel early schools Pembroke Dock

Jeans T T Rear Admiral was a young doctor at Pembroke Dockyard

Jenkin ,**Dorethy** 18/8/1908 par **John & Ann,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jenkins A J 25 Oct 1921 1 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jenkins A M 22 June 1920 Lower Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock 7 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jenkins ArthurJ 27/5/1913 par **William & Mary,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jenkins Bessie Susan 12th August 1918 Head Teacher Albion Square Girls School Pembroke Dock

Jenkins ,,**Brenda** W27/2/1933 par **William** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jenkins ,Cyril M 8/1/1923 par **William** & **Mary,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jenkins Cyril June 11th 1941 aged 18 Bufferland Pembroke Dock A R P messengers killed air raid

Jenkins David 1877 draper Pembroke Dock signed the lease *Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records*

Jenkins David 1905 late *Wesleyan Methodists Ebenezer Chapel* Pembroke Dock

Jenkins David July 12 1880 owner Emporium drapery establishment in Bush Street Pembroke Dock destroyed by fire

Jenkins David secretary *Pembroke Dock and Milford Haven Chamber of Commerce*

Jenkins E 1904 assistant mistress Pennar School Pembroke Dock

Jenkins ,Edna J 27/6/1926 par **William & Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jenkins ,Ernest 6/9/1919 par **William & Mary** baptised by a nurse , *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jenkins ,Ethel G13/2/1912 par **George & Ethel**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jenkins ,Fredrick E 24/1/1922 par **William & Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jenkins George Lady Day 1898 Lower Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jenkins George 2nd September1866 age 12 months buried Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock

Jenkins ,Glenys M17/2/1924 par **William & Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jenkins H O 02 February 1937 Golden Hill Field PembrokeUpper Pennar and Military Rd Land Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jenkins ,Iris May 4/6/1918 par **William & Henry**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jenkins Issac November 11th 1862 Deacons Gilgal Baptist Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

Jenkins James Lady Day 1899 Old Farm House Lower Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jenkins Jane 4 Jan 1912 Rose Cottage Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jenkins John May 1848 pupil teacher British School Pembroke Dock

Jenkins ,Lawford George 13/1/1921 par **William & Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jenkins M 1904 Miss headmistress Infants School National School Pembroke Dock

Jenkins Mabel 23/12/1916 par **William** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jenkins ? 1905 Miss School for girls Laws St Pembroke Dock

Jenkins ? Miss Organist *Wesleyan Methodists Ebenezer Chapel* Pembroke Dock

Jenkins ? June 28 1865 Mrs of London *Albion Square Congregational Church* Pembroke Dock

Jenkins O & H J 25 March 1926 Mr & **Mrs** Rose Cottage Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jenkins O H 06 January 1926 3 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*
Jenkins ,**Owen** 2/12/1902 par **George** & **Jane**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*
Jenkins Samuel 1857 Victoria Hotel Pembroke Dock Alderman Ancient Order of FreeMason s Loyal Welsh, Lodge of Wales Grand Master Loyal Prince Albert Lodge of Oddfellows Victoria Hotel leased land 1857 *Kellys Directory*

Jenkins ,**Sidney J** 29/7/1913 par **Albert** & **Beatrice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jenkins ,**Wallace S** 29/1/1928 par **William** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jenkins ,**Winston**?**J** 2/4/1912 par **William** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*
Jenkns Albert Rose Cottage Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jenkns Jane 25 March 1912 Mrs Rose Cottage Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jenkns Owen & H J 12 January 1926 Rose Cottage Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jenner C 28 June 1927 38 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Upper Pennar Meadow Pennar Pembroke Dock 28 June 1927 Land Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1928 38 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 19 August 1940 Bombed and Burned out *Orielton Rent Book*

Jenner ? 22nd August 1940 Mrs Pennar Lost Stock tank fire Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jennings James 12 October 1848 Mr Chemist & Druggist Church Warden *St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Jermin T H 25 March 1941 Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Jermin Thomas 08 January 1926 Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Jermin Thomas & **E Jane** 25 March 1926 Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

John H A Lady Day 1898 30 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

John prev**James** , **Letitia** 6/3/1910 par**David** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

John ,**Alfred** 21/1/1931 par **Sidney** & **Susan**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

John ? 1698 Cuckoos Wood Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

John David Lady Day 1898 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

John E 1893 trustee Wesley Chapel Pennar Pembroke Dock CRO Haverfordwest

John Edwin 25 March 1918 30 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

John ,**Elsie** 21/1/1931 par **Sidney** & **Susan**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

John Ethel 31st December 1923 Miss Organist *St Patricks Church Pennar* Pembroke Dock

John G W 1893 Trustee Wesley Chapel Pennar CRO Haverfordwest

John H A 25 March 1926 Mrs 30 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

John Henry Lady Day 1898 7 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

John , **Ivy** D10/11/1914 par **Herbert** & **Lizzie,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

John ,**Linda L** 11/1/1921 par **Thomas** & **Lettia**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

John J E 29 September 1921 4 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

John J I 1948 Rev pastor Gilgal Chapel Pennar Pembroke Dock until June 1951

John J R 25 Oct 1923 28 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

John J 31st December 1923 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

John Jas Lady Day 1898 8 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock 4h *Orielton Rent Book*

John L 1907 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

John Lousa Agnes 29 September 1901 53 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

John Mary September 1917 Miss Organist *Llanreath Calvanistic methodist Chapel Pembroke Dock and Pembroke Gazette*

John Narbeth 14th May 1814 Carpenter Pembroke started building first houses Pembroke Dock

John Pandy Rev pastor *Gilgal Baptist Chapel Pennar* Pembroke Dock

John ,**Peter** 6/3/1923 par **Thomas** & **Letitia**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

John , **Richard H** 15/8/1899 par **Thomas** & **Blance**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

John Richard September 1917 Mr precentor *Llanreath Calvanistic methodist Chapel Pembroke Dock and Pembroke Gazette*

John Richard 1670 senior Llandewy P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Robert 1670 Llanychaeth P Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Robert 25 March 1941 1 Gilgal Terr Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*
John Robt Lady Day 1898 1 Gilgal Terr Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

John ,**Ruby M** 12/7/1910 par **Thomas** & **Letitia**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

John ,**Stanley** R4/6/1907 par**William** & **Edith**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

John ,**Sylvy I** 19/7/1911 par **Thomas** & **Letitia**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

John T Pandy 1868 Minister Rev Gilgal Baptist Church Pennar Pembroke Dock -- former Pastor Returned from Amer**i**ca became pastor again Gilgal Chapel Pennar Pembroke Dock

John ,**Thomas** 12/7/1910 par **Thomas** & **Letitia**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*
John Thomas H 25 Feb 1899 Rose Cottage Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*
John W Lady Day 1898 65 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

John W pre 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

John W B Lady Day 1898 9 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

John W G Lady Day 1898 Llanreath Pembroke Dock - School Board Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

John W H Lady Day 1898 Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

John W J SunnyHill Cottage Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

John W 1844 junior from Bethany Baptist formed *Bethel Baptist Pembroke Dock* admitted into the Baptist Association

John W 1844 senior from Bethany Baptist formed *Bethel Baptist Pembroke Dock* admitted into the Baptist Association

John W Wade 25 March 1941 74 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

John ,**William James** 11/1/1921par **Thomas** & **Letitia**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

John William Lady Day 1898 died by 1925Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

John William 1899 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

John William 14 January 1942 deceased Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

John William 1851 Pembroke Dock trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland *Baptist Historical Sketches*

Johns ,**Cecil I** 25/8/1914 par **William** & **Edith** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Johns ,**Colin W** 11/6/1911 par **William** & **Edith**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Johns ,**David L** 7/12/1919 par **William** & **Edith**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Johns ,**Dorothy M** 23/2/1921 par **Harold** & **Maud**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Johns Elizabeth 07 January 1927 Mrs 88 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Johns Horatio Assistant Constructor in H M Dockyard grandson of **William Hutching**s of Devonport

Johns J E 25 March 1936 4 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Johns , **Margaret A** 25/10/1898 par **William** & **Esther**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Johns ,**Maurice R W** 21/5/1901 par **William** & **Edith**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Johns ,**Sidney G** 31/5/1910 par **William** & **Edith**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Johns ,**Winifred R** 28/4/1914 par **Richard & Ann**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Johnson Albert J 1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Johnson ,**Betty** 18/10/1926 par **Albert** & **Jane**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Johnson ,**Francis E** 4/2/1919 par **William** & **Emily**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Johnson John W 1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Johnson ,**William S** 10/2/1921 par **William** & **Emily**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Johnston Ronald 1940 Aug 1 Pembroke Dock "from Manchester, soldier, ""killed at Llanion Barracks in and air raid, struck in the stomach by a piece of shrapnel, First fatal casualty by enemy action in the county," *Vernon Scott*
Jolly ,Derek W6/10/1929 par ?**Clark**& **Winifred**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jones & **Lowless,** R & O F 03 January 1939 20 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones A pre 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Jones Alf Lady Day 1898 39 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones Ann 10th September 1866 age 39 buried Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock

Jones Ann 14th September 1866 age 48 buried Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock

Jones ,**Brinley E C** 29/7/1930 par **Elsie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jones David 1862 Deacon & Gilgal Sunday School Suprintendent CRO Haverfordwest

Jones David Lady Day 1898 23 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones David November 11th 1862 Deacon *Gilgal Baptist Church Pennar* Pembroke Dock

Jones David 1860s Deacon of *BethelBaptist Church Pembroke Dock*

Jones ,**Dorothy** B27/9/1921 par **Frank** & **Winifred**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jones ,**Dorothy** M22/5/1910 par **John** & **Nelly,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jones ? 6th December 1939 Dr examined Children *Albion Square School* Pembroke Dock twelve children for Cod liver oil and malt

Jones Ebenezer May 1848 pupil teacher *British School* Pembroke Dock

Jones ,**Edith Maud** 23/4/1918 par **John** & **Nellie,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jones Eliza Lady Day 1898 78 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones Eliza 30 6 1861 par **Thomas & Ann** *baptism St Petrox Church*

Jones Eliza 04 January 1926 Mrs 61 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock, 63 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones , **Elsie M** 10/5/1913 par **John** & **Nellie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jones Emma August 28th 1866 age 28 died Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock

Jones F J Sampson Lost stock because of tank fire Pennar Pembroke Dock 22nd August 1940

Jones Fanny 16th September 1866 age 14 years buried Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones Frederick James Dec 27 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Jones Gilbert John Sept17 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Jones ,**Haydn F J** 7/3/1933 par **Douglas** & **Beatrice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jones Henry Mrs 2 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones J D September 14 1904 Mrs laid memorial stone of a new schoolroom Bethany Chapel Pembroke Dock

Jones J D Rev pastor of Bethany Chapel Pembroke Dock

Jones James Lady Day 1898 1 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones Jessie Miss Gilgal Chapel Pennar Pembroke Dock married Rev **T Williams** pastor Gilgal

Jones John 14th May 1814 started building first houses Pembroke Dock

Jones John Lady Day 1898 30 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 61 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 63 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 78 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones John February 8th 1889 ferryman died Bentlas to Pennar Ferry Pembroke Dock

Jones John 15th September 1866 age 72 buried Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock

Jones ,**Kenneth T** 2/10/1923 par **Jonah** & **Ethel**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jones Lloyd H B 25 March 1922 Mrs Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Jones M A Lady Day 1898 5 Owen St Pennar 6 Owen St Pennar, 7 Owen St Pennar 8 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones Martha Lower Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones Mary Ann 16th September 1866 age 14 buried Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones Mary Ann 17th September 1866 age 74 buried Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones ? 26 June 1862 Miss of Pantglas a Carmarthenshire lady HMS Prince Consort christened Pembroke Dock

Jones ? 28th October 1935 Miss promoted to Headship of Llanion Girls School -*Albion Square Girls School* Pembroke Dock

Jones ? August 27 1850 Mr and Mrs married *Wesleyan Methodists Ebenezer Chapel* Pembroke Dock

Jones ? Mr Porter Stores Tregennas Hill Ancient Order of FreeMason s Loyal Welsh**,** Lodge of Wales Pembroke Dock

Jones ,**Norman J** 27/1/1920 par **John** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jones Owen 1851 Pembroke Dock trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland *Baptist Historical Sketches*

Jones P M 1919 student teacher *Albion Square Girls School* Pembroke Dock

Jones R 1976 fitter *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Jones R W 22nd August 1940 West Grove Lost stock because of tank fire Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones Roger Lady Day 1898 Lower Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones ,**Ronald C** 12/4/1921 par **John** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jones ,**Ronald LL** 9/2/1921 par **Leslie** & **Violet**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Jones Sarah 05 January 1926 30 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones Sarah 25 March 1941 50 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones Sarah 25 March 1926 Mrs 50 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Jones William Nov 6 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Jones ,**William F** 12/3/1930par **William** & **Agnes** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Josephs **John S** 1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI *1914-18 Memorial*

Joyce William Lord Haw Haw lodged at 26 London Rd 1930s Pembroke Dock

Justley Watson 1750sLt Col fort Paterchurch Pembroke Dock

Kavanagh Arthur June 11th 1941 aged 13 Bufferland Pembroke Dock A R P messenger killed blitz

Kavanagh ? 1940 July Pembroke Dock Pembroke Dock Borough Council engineer "ordered to carry out an inspection of houses for the purpose strengthening domestic air raid shelters," *Vernon Scott*
Kelly Edward Captain Superintendent Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock

Kelly George Fitzroy 1844 Nov13 Rev first incumbent of the parish of Pembroke Dock Pembroke Dock Vicar first Vicar of Pembroke Dock**Kelly George Fitzroy** Dr died January 25 1878 aged seventy seven years *Act 6 and 7 Victoria chap xxxvii 1843 1844 WWHR Vol3 P 239*

Kelly J V 1900 Very Rev Dean St Mary's Church Pembroke Dock

Kelly William 1918 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania*

Kent Harrod Edward , 17/12/1895 par **Arthur** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Kerr Frederick Lady June l863 Mechanics Institute Pembroke Dock

Kershaw R H Wing Commander CO RAF Pembroke Dock

Kew John 25 July 1939 Garden Llanreath

Kinaston Thomas 1786 rented land Llanion from **J F Meyrick** Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

King Albert Llewellyn 25 March 1917 Raymond House Llanreath Pembroke Dock

King Archibald T 12/12/1916 par **William** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

King,**Joseph C G** 15/6/1924 par **Arthur** & **Lily**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

King Joseph 10th June 1829 first Boatswain Pater Yard Pembroke died buried Monkton Cemetary

King Joseph Nesbit 24th March 1824 son of **Joseph** married **Ann Gale** in Pembroke

King Maria 25 March 1941 18 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

King ? 1814 1847 Miss school in Meyrick Street *early schools Pembroke Dock*

Kneebone Richard Captain Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force Pembroke Dock

Knight Fredrick G ,12/12/1916 par **Charles** & **Letitia**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Knight Gertrude M 17/10/1915 par **Charles** & **Letitia**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Kniverton George 1917 Memorial Panels *St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Ladd K W Borough Surveyor architect for the board burial Board Pembroke Dock

Ladd ? Mr architect *Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records* architect *Wesleyan Methodists Trinity Chapel* Pembroke Ferry Pembroke Dock

Lang O W Chief Constructor Pater Yard Pembroke Dock designed the Royal Yacht

Langford John W 1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial

Larkin Jenkin Henry 1884 Hawthorne Inn Clarence St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Latham John T 1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Latter William A V 31/5/1910 par **Harry & Annie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lavender Donald M 7/12/1915 par **Bennett & Elsa,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lavender Sylvia May 7/12/1915 par **Bennett & Elsa**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lavis T E 25 March 1926 6 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Lawley George E 1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Lawrence C W 1893 Trustee of *Wesley Chapel Pennar CRO Haverfordwest* Pembroke Dock Society for the Relief of Distress

Lawrence J Pembroke Dock *Society for the Relief of Distress*

Lawrence ? Mr *Wesleyan Methodists Trinity Chapel* Pembroke Ferry Pembroke Dock

Lawrence W November 10 1879 Mr of Queen Street East *Wesleyan Methodists Trinity Chapel Pembroke Ferry* Pembroke Dock

Lawrence W November 10 1879 Mrs Wesleyan methodists Trinity Chapel Pembroke Ferry Pembroke Dock

Lawrence William Pembroke Dock Society for the Relief of Distress

Laws Edward 1843 Naval Storekeeper of Pembroke Dockyard trustee of the Bush Estate Mayor of the Borough chief magistrate for Pembroke Dock1843 occupier 1841 tithe Paterchurch Pembroke Dock trustee Bush Estate site for the erection of a new church Pembroke Dock 1843 Pembroke Mayor 1839 Carew non resident owned1167 acres died in 1854 A Tablet in memory was placed on the south wall The Dockyard Chapel Pembroke Dock destroyed before the 1970s but later the pieces were restored *WWHR 1915Pemb Hist 1972*

Leais ? early 1900s Miss coal yard top of Pembroke St Pembroke Dock

Leathlean Mary Ann 18846 **Mrs** Red Lion Inn Lower Commercial Rd Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Leaver Victor 1916 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial

Leckie Robert 1931 Wing Commander June CO 210 sqdn and RAF Pembroke Dock

Lee Mary J 13/10/1896 par **Moses & Margaret,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lemon Doris E 30/11/1909 par **James** & **Maud**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lemon Howard E 24/1/1905 par **James** & **Maud**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lemons ? September 2nd 1940 **Mrs** injured - house destroyed air raid Tremeyrick Street Pembroke Dock

Lennox L J & S J 25 March 1941 6 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Leonard Mervyn T G 3/3/1926 par **William** & **Ethel**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Leonard Robert Matthew Ingledew Aug 21 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Leonard William G 22/8/1911 par **Robert** & **Sarah**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Levitt A Pre 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* Pembroke Dock

Lewis A E 1894 Rev B A curate Parish of Pembroke Dock

Lewis A J 25 March 1939 22 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*
Lewis Abraham 1 5 1702 infant *burial Bosheston Church*

Lewis Albert W E 20/2/1901 par **William** & **Clarisa**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lewis Alexander G A 23/4/1916 par **John** & **Catherine**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lewis Alice w o **David** 27 5 1725 *burial Bosheston Church*

Lewis Ann 1844 par **John & Ann** *baptism St Twynnells Church*

Lewis Ann 12 4 1899 age 71 *burial Stackpole Elider Church*

Lewis Ann 24 1 1845 age 68 *burial St Petrox Church*

Lewis Ann 1791/2 owner Manorbier *CRO Land Tax Records*

Lewis Ann 7 3 1835 to **George Harries** *marriage St Twynells Church*

Lewis Ann 18 11 1779 to **John Loogin** *marriage St Twynells Church*

Lewis Ann 8 10 1859 to **Richard Barrett** *marriage Stackpole Elider Church*

Lewis Ann 23 10 1821 to **William Edwards** *marriage St Twynells Church*

Lewis Anne 1670 Lawrenny P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Anne 1670 Mathrey P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Anne 19 12 1852 par **John** & **Martha** *baptism St Twynnells Church*

Lewis Anne 25 10 1761 par **John**? **Lewis** *baptism St Twynnells Church*

Lewis Anne 7 3 1855 age 61 *burial St Twynells Church*

Lewis Anne 1670 Manorbier H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Anne 1670 Pulchrochan H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Arthur T 8/3/1924 par **Edwin** & **Martha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lewis David Lady Day 1898 Lower Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis David Lady Day 1898 14a Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis David Lady Day 1898 6 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis Dd 25 March 1941 14 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis Dora 13 January 1942 7 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis E 6th March 1947 Mrs caretaker dismissed *Albion Square School* Pembroke Dock failure to carry out her duties

Lewis F R 29 September 1905 Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Lewis Fredrick 1884 Bell and Lion Commercial Row Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Lewis George 25 March 1921 2 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis Hilary O E 26/8/1917 par **William** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lewis Hilda A 14/6/1910 par **William** & **Eliza**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lewis Horace W 14/6/1910 par**William** & **Eliza**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lewis Hurbert K 9/5/1922 par **Hubert** & **Jessie,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lewis Irene M 15/10/1907 par **George & Annie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lewis Iris G 27/11/1910 par **George & Annie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lewis Iris M 10/2/1929 par **Howard** & **Louise**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lewis Ivor G 14/6/1910 par **William** & **Eliza**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lewis Ivy Miss Royal Dockyard Chapel Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock Acc to *Frank Owen*

Lewis J P Lady Day 1898 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis John H B 7/9/1915 par **Edwin** & **Amy**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lewis John K J28/3/1922 par **John** & **Catherine**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lewis John aged fifty six Established Labourer No 595 fell fractured his skull invalided 16 Apr 1901 H M Dockyard Pembroke Dock

Lewis Joseph Lady Day 1898 29 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis Joseph 2 7 1808 par **Henry** & **Elizabeth** *baptism St Petrox Church*

Lewis Joseph Hewell 25 March 1903 Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Lewis Joseph Hewitt 25 March 1917 Belgrave House Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Lewis Joseph Mr *Albion Square Congregational Church*

Lewis Lettice Lady Day 1898 Llanreath Pembroke Dock 10a *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis Margaret M 9/8/1898 par **George & Ann**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lewis Margaret Sep 29th 1908 Lower Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis Martha 29 September 1921 7 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis Mary Lady Day 1898 8 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis Mary Ann Lady Day 1898 Bermuda House Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis ? Mr Rev *Tabernacle Congregational Chapel* Pembroke Dock

Lewis ? Mr Temperance Hall Pembroke Dock

Lewis ? 1923 Mr verger and Bell Ringer Royal Dockyard Chapel Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock

Lewis Norman R 14/6/1910 par **William** & **Eliza**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lewis Norman T J 13/5/1924 par **William** & **Gertrude**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lewis Phyllis M 14/6/1910 par **William** & **Eliza**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lewis R J 6 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis R 25 March 1939 Mr 14 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis R 25 March 1939 Mr 9 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis R 25 March 1939 Mr Land Lower Pennar

Lewis Reg 22nd August 1940 Glenavon Pennar Lost stock because of tank fire Pennar Pembroke Dock

Lewis Reginald 08 August 1939 9 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis ? 1845 Rev Father Roman Catholic priest *St Mary's Church Pembroke Dock*

Lewis Sarah E A 26/9/1899 par **William** & **Martha** J, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lewis Theresa 29 September 1921 7 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis Thomas Lady Day 1898 38 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1926 25 March 1941*Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis Victor G B 7/8/1900 par **George & Ann**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lewis W A 25 Mar 1941 & wife 76 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis W R 29 September 1919 57 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis W T 10 January 1925 60 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis William J 31/5/1931 par **Howard** & Laura, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lewis William 1862 Deacon of Gilgal Chapel Pennar CRO Haverfordwest

Lewis William September 1901 49 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis William November 11th 1862 Deacons *Gilgal Baptist Church Pennar* Pembroke Dock

Lewis William H burial Board Pembroke Dock

Lewis William H T 9 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lewis William 1872 draper of Pembroke St Magistrate Pembroke Dock

Lilly Stephanie A 28/8/1923 par **John** & **Roberta,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lines Cecil 1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial

Liniker Bill April 1930 Flight Lieutenant CO RAF Pembroke Dock RAFs Coastal Area

Llewellin J O 14 January 1941 & Mrs 5 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Llewellin Jos 29 September 1900 37 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Llewellyn Alwyn W 14/7/1927 par **George** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Llewellyn Beryl W29/5/1932 par **George** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Llewellyn David 25 March 1926 9 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Llewelyn Dorothy GM 21/4/1896 par **Richard** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Llewllyn Dorothy R K 1/9/1908 par **David** & **Sarah**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Llewellyn Eunice G M 28/7/1933 par **George** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Llewellyn Joseph September 14 1904 laid memorial stone of a new schoolroom Bethany Chapel Pembroke Dock

Llewellyn Mervyn W 19/2/1931 par **George** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Llewellyn Roy W 22/8/1929 par **George** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Llewellyn Sarah I M3/5/1910 par**David** & **Sarah**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Llewellyn Violet M 27/9/1896 par **David** & **Jane**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Llewellyn William H 9/8/1921 par **Arthur** & **Florence**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Llewellyn Winifred B 30/6/1931 par **Charles** & **Ivy**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Llewellyn Winifred J 1/11/1904 par **David** & **Sarah**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock1895 to 1934*

Llewelyn Winifred 1919 student teacher *Albion Square Girls School* Pembroke Dock

Llewhellen Richard 25 March 194186 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*
Llewhellin David 05 January 1926 9 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Llewhellin Elizabeth 1884 Mrs --Rose and Crown Queen St Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Llewhellin, **Ivor R** 27/6/1899 par **Richard** & **Alice** M, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Llewhellin Marg t Lady Day 1898 25 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Llewhellin Rich Lady Day 1898 86 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*
Lloyd A 1904 Miss head mistress *Pennar Infants School* Pembroke Dock

Lloyd Albert S April 19 1917 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Lloyd Charles J 20/11/1900 par **Annie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lloyd Daisy E 15/1/1924 par **George** & **Daisy**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lloyd Gwynne L 30/12/1924 par **Sidney** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke*

Lloyd David 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* Pembroke Dock

Lloyd David A 8/11/1932 par **William** & **Helen**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lloyd E A Lettice Lady Day 1898 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lloyd Emma Lady Day 1898 5 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lloyd F 25 March 1940 13 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lloyd Frederick 09 January 1940 13 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lloyd George J 20/12/1898 par **John** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lloyd Henry Lady Day 1899 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*
Lloyd Henry Nov 25 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Lloyd Isobel M 4/5/1934 par **Helen** & **William**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lloyd J 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* Pembroke Dock

Lloyd John 18/3/1907 par **James & Anne**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lloyd John 1670 Dinas H Kemes Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lloyd John Lady Day 1898 10 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Lloyd John Lady Day 1898 7 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lloyd M 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* Pembroke Dock

Lloyd Mary 12/3/1933 par **George** & **Martha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lloyd Minnie 30/7/1918 par **George** & **Daisy**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke*

Dock 1895 to 1934

Lloyd Owen I T 1/9/1927 par **Sidney** & **Mabel**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lloyd Richard 1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial

Lloyd W B Lady Day 1898 5 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lloyd W H sergeant major Pembroke Dock Volunteer Artillery

Lloyd William G 19/10/1926par **George** & **Daisy**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Lo Faith 15 4 1963 to **Carl F Donald Smith** of Pembroke Dock *marriage Stackpole Elider Church*

Logan ,Gladys E M 6/4/1909 par **Bernard** & **Ethel**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Logan J School Board Pembroke Dock

Long Arthur 25 March 1940 22 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Long Edith E 9/12/1919 par **Arthur** & **Jane**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Long Samual Captain Superintendent Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock He and his wife Organised fundraising activities for National School

Longmate Arthur 1916 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Longrigg J W September 29 1902 Rev M A chaplain of the Dockyard

Lorane Phyllis E 6/1/1928 par **Percival** & **Martha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Loring William Captain Superintendent Pembroke Dock married at Pembroke Dock Miss **Adams** of Holyland descended from the **Adams** of Paterchurch

Lort Phillips? spring 1901 Mrs christened HMS Drake Pembroke Dock

Lowe Alfred H 1916 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*
Lowless ? 14th May 1814 Mr started building first houses Pembroke Dock

Lowless, & **Jones** O F & Rd 25 March 1939 20 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Lowless James 1877 Draper Pembroke Dock signed the lease *Neyland Wesleyan methodist Chapel records*

Lowless R D Mr *clerk of the Board-- School* Pembroke Dock

Luly C P Lady Day 1898 29 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Luly Rosa J 1919 teacher *Albion Square Girls School* Pembroke Dock

Luly Rosa Jane 1st September 1919 temporary Head Teacher *Albion Square Girls School* Pembroke Dock

Luther Edward 16 Apr 1901 Fleet Surgeon Pembroke Dock

Lynch M M 25 March 1941 Mrs 85 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Mabe Thomas 19th September 1866 age 62 buried Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock

Mabe Thomas 1861 *Pennar Quit Notice*

Macdougall Harry 1918 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Macey Alice M 13/8/1910 par **Samual** & **Emily**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Macey Doris E 13/8/1910 par **Samual** & **Emily**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Machen Alfred 29 Sept 1920 11 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Mackeen B R 25 March 1921 6 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Mackeen C L E 14 January 1941 Miss 18 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Mackeen E M 25 Mar 1941 Mrs 10 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Macken Alfred 22 June 1920 Lower Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Macken C L E 25 Mar 1941 Miss 18 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Macken David J E 19/9/1933 par **Frederick** & **Francis**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Macken F *Pre*1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Macken Francis 25 Mar 1933 Mrs Farm House Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Macken John Lady Day1898 19 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Mackenzie Percy 1916 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Mackin Alfred 25 Mar 1933 11 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Mackintosh A secretary Pembroke Dock auxiliary of the Bible Society

Mackintosh Hugh 1829 of Bloomsbury Square London contractor Hobbs Point Pembroke Dock

Mackworth A W 1884 bart Sir Major and Brevet Colonel Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

MacNaughton H 1976 fitter *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Magall Owen Nov 5 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Maire Joan A 29/1/1918 par **Hedley** & **Edith**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Maire,John N D 13/11/1913 par **Hedley** & **Edith**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Maires? Freda L 4/8/1912 par **Hedley** & **Edith**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Malcolm Margaret P 6/9/1910 par **Johnathan** & **Margaret**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*
Mallet J H 1851 Chaplain of Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock *census of Religious Buildings*

Malley Michael 25 March 1941 Mr 27 Castle St Pennar & 28 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Malpas G A 1884 Constructor Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock Acc to *Kellys Directory*

Maney James 1918 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Manning Frank June 7 1917 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Manrtelow? Anthony J 18/1/1934 par **Charles** and **Nellie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Mansfield Joan M M M 20/12/1921 par **Joseph** & **Margaret**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Mansfield MiriamE F 27/1/1924par **Joseph** & **Margaret**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Maple C H Lady Day 1898 2 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock 4a *Orielton Rent Book*

Maple John James 25 March 1939 Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Maple R H 25 March 1941 2 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Marryat Frederick 1816 Captain commanded HMS Ariande completed author of Mr Midshipman Easy served at Pembroke Dock

Marsden J 1976 Welder *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Martin Constance M 25/7/1933 par **Ronald** & **Rose,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Martin Eric F H 17/12/1924 par **John** & **Margaret**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Martin F Chief Constructor Pater Yard Pembroke Dock

Martin G E 25 March 1941 61 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Martin G E 25 March 1941 **Mrs** 78 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Martin Geffrey 17/12/1924 par **John** & **Margaret**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Martin Joan N 2/11/1920 par **Arthur** & **Muriel**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Martin Margaret K E 17/12/1924 par **John** & **Margaret**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Mason George Lady Day 1898 12 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock 14 January 1941 *Orielton Rent Book*

Mason John Oct 2I 1917 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Mason ,Lilian E 21/4/1925 par **Edward** & **Emily**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Mason W J P 1860s of London Road chairman Pembroke Dock *Society for the Relief of Distress*

Mason W 1840,s Mr roof and pillars for the Chapels *The parish of Pembroke Dock – Silas T Phillips 1898*

Masters T J Lady Day 1898 21 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 192625 March 1941 *Orielton Rent Book*

Masters T 1935 Mr a senior Church Deacon Gilgal Chapel Pennar Pembroke Dock
Mastersone Jane 17 6 1693 *burial Bosheston Church*

Mathias A M 29 September 1919 9 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1933 *Orielton Rent Book*

Mathias Albert 03 July 1928 49 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Mathias Caroline D 11/4/1911 par **Fredrick** & **Emily**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Mathias Florence N 28/1/1913 par **Fredrick** & **Emily**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Mathias James 25 March 1926 Crofton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock 25 March 1941 *Orielton Rent Book*

Mathias Jane Lady Day 1898 25 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Mathias? **John** M 6/11/1900 par **Maurice** & **Florence** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Mathias John 05 January 1926 Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Mathias John 13 11 1808 par **James** & **Elizabeth** *baptism St Petrox Church*

Mathias L J 25 March 1926 Miss 26 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Mathias ? November 11th 1862 Rev Gilgal Baptist Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

Mathias S J 25 March 1940 26 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Mathias T D Rev pastor Gilgal Baptist Chapel Pennar Pembroke Dock

Mathias W 1880's secretary Pembrokeshire *Permanent Benefit Building Society* Pembroke Dock

Mathias William 25 March 1929 47 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

May Edith Pembroke House Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock

May Mary 8th September 1866 age 56 years buried Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock

McAlpin Alister Andrew Lt Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force Pembroke Dock

McAlpin K July 6 1893 fireworks Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock

McAlpin ? 1859 Lieutenant 2nd Pembrokeshire Rifle Volunteers Pembroke Dock

McBean James A 12/5/1903 par **Arthur** & **Emily**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

McBean John 1884 Sun Inn Queen St East also boot maker Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Mc Bean Stuart J 2/7/1901 par **Arthur** & **Emily**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

McCaffery Frank A 5/12/1911 par **Herbert** & **Edith**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

McCallum Francis Lady Day 1898 85 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

McCarthy William John 1915May 13 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

McCloghrie Thomas 28 March 1916 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

McColl A August 13 1896 Pembroke *Town Council Water Committee*

McColl J P Alderman C C Pembroke Dock *Society for the Relief of Distress*

McColl ? 1897 Mr Pembroke Dock Volunteer fire brigade

McCormick Ronald W 5/7/1910 par Florance, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

McDonnel ? 1847 the Rev Father *St Mary's Church Pembroke Dock*

McEnteggart B 1900 **Rev** Meyrick Street, Pembroke Dock *Arch Camb 1900*

McFe e Ellen 23 5 1872 age 11 *burial Bosheston Church*

McGrath Patrick M 25/7/1933 par **Myles** & **Edith**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

McHugh George Edward 1853 Rev Pembroke Dock CRO Haverfordwest Curate of Pembroke Dock married Miss Fincham lived at 1 Military Rd Pennar

McLaren C A 25 March 1936 Mrs 6 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

McLean James 1860s Milford Haven bank in Commercial Row later the *South Wales Bank then London and Provincial Bank* Pembroke Dock

McMaster Thomas, Mrs St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

McMurren Frederick J 20/1/1932 par **Frederick** & **Vera**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Meare Margaret 1698 lent money Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Mercer Geffrey F 10/8/1920 par **Francis** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Merriman E J 25 October 1911 7 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Merriman Fredrick J B 1/2/1916 par **Henry** & **Teresa,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Merriman F W 1904 of the firm of Messrs **George Thomas,** and **Merriman** solicitors Pembroke Dock 1905 solicitor 1904 Pembroke Dock Society for the Relief of Distress solicitor legal advisar

March 18 1905 Pembrokeshire Permanent Benefit Building Society Pembroke Dock solicitor secretary Pembroke Dock and Milford Haven Chamber of Commerce

Merriman Gwendolyn N 14/11/1922 par **Henry** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Merriman Hugh B 7/7/1914 par **Henry** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Merriman Joseph 1859 Neyland Church Zion Pembroke Dock auxiliary of the Bible Society secretary *South Pembrokeshire Calvanistic methodist*

Merriman ? 6th December 1939 Nurse examined Children *Albion Square School* Pembroke Dock twelve children for Cod liver oil and malt

Meyhew A Pre1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Milburn H M 1904 Mr master *National School* Pembroke Dock

Miles? **Elizabeth B** 3/5/1932 par **Ellen** & **Arthur**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Miller David Lady Day 1898 35 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Miller ,**ErnestJ J** 17/11/1914 par **Sidney** & **Edith**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Miller *?* Mr Wesleyan methodists Trinity Chapel Pembroke Ferry Pembroke Dock

Mills A W 25 October 1937 Mrs 68 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Mills Alfred 16 February 1942 64 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Mills Clifford 22nd August 1940 age31 118 Brunswick Street Canton Cardiff died oil tanks fire Pennar Pembroke Dock

Mills George Lady Day 1898 8 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1925 *Orielton Rent Book*

Mills G 25 March 1939 Mr 8 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Mills John 29 September 1919 43 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Mills Thomas 25 March 1903 64 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1931 *Orielton Rent Book*

Mills William W 25 March 1941 6 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Milne J pre1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Mirehouse *?* 26 November 1867 Miss of Angle christened HMS Gnat in the dark -Pembroke Dock yard

Mingard Fredrick J 26/11/1912 par **John** & **Caroline** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Mingard Henry C 26/11/1912 par **John** & **Caroline**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Moart W F February 12 1851 Esq London foundation stone Upper Meyrick Street Congregationalists Chapel

Mockler J Mrs Lady Day 1898 Llanreath Pembroke Dock 454a *Orielton Rent Book*

Moffatt Albert John July20 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Molland John 1851 Pembroke Dock trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland *Baptist Historical Sketches*

Moore Isaac October 14 1868 Colonel l3th Depot Battalion *Military Cemetary* Pembroke Dock

Moore Maggie May 1872 Miss Albion Square Church Pembroke Dock

Moore 1834 the Chemist Pembroke Dock

Morant George Digby Captain Superintendent Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock

Morcombe D V president Pembroke Dock and Milford Haven Chamber of Commerce

Morcombe Jno Lady Day 1898 30 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Morehen ?Brenda P16/6/1932 par **Leslie & Annie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Morgan W J Lady Day 1898 3 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Morgan W R 1988 Begelly *A Pembrokeshire Countryman looks back*

Morgan Albert H 8/3/1927 par **Thomas,** & **Charlotta,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Morgan Ann 25 Mar 1911 **Mrs** 22 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Morgan Chas Lady Day 1898 5 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Morgan ? 7th October 1915 Dr scarlet fever Pembroke Dock

Morgan E C B 25 March 1939 Mrs 9 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Morgan Evelyn L F P 5/7/1910 par **William** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Morgan Henry James 1851 Front St Pembroke Dock Minister *Sardis Chapel Burton*
Morgan Ivor George 7/5/1922 par **Bertrand** & **Beatrice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Morgan J A 25 Mar 1937 Golden Hill Field Land Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Morgan J H 25 March 1926 13 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Morgan J T Rev Vicar St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock reputation of being vitriolic and not at all tolerent

Morgan James Lady Day 1898 89 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Morgan John H 8/3/1927 par **Thomas,** & **Charlotta**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Morgan John Lady Day 1898 22 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Morgan John 1867 pastor of Bethany Chapel Pembroke Dock powerful preacher with strong views which angered some of his congregation in the 1840s who left to formed Bethel,

Morgan L A Lady Day 1898 89 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1926 25 March 1941 *Orielton Rent Book*

Morgan Maria 6th September1866 age 6 years buried Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock

Morgan Mary Lady Day 1898 89 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Morgan Michael 1825 cello - music for Services Tabernacle Congregational Chapel Pembroke Dock
Morgan Rose E 4/3/1919 par **William** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Morgan Stephen 10th September 1866 age 9years buried Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock

Morgan Thomas Lady Day 1898 29 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Morgan Trevor Charles 22nd August 1940 age 31 46 Mey Street Cardiff died oil tanks fire Pennar Pembroke Dock

Morgan Vivian W J 9/1/1906 par**William** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Morgan W Pre1976 shipwright *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Morgan William 25 March 1926 10 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Morgan William 1861 *Pennar Deeds Quit Notice*

Morgan William George 5 March 1925 & wife 9 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Morgan William 1861 Quit notices Pembroke Dock

Morgan William 25 March 1941 10 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Morgans Elizabeth Martha 1884 Mrs Caledonian High St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Morley Lionel J 1916 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Morris ? **Leslie J R** 8/5/1923 par **John** & **Ada**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Morris A M Mar 13 1906 Mrs 1 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Morris A M 20 Jan 1922 Mrs 11 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1922 25 March 1936 13 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 20 Jan 1922 25 March 1922 25 March 1936 *Orielton Rent Book*

Morris Ann 1884 Mrs Foresters Arms Kings St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Morris Arthur August l9th 1940 chief Pembroke Dock Fire Brigade --enemy raid on Monday August l9th 1940

Morris Charles T 1/1/1925 par **Alfred& Emily**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Morris Elizabeth M 13/10/1925 par **Frederick** & **Violet**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Morris George Lady Day 1898 7 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock 25 March 1926 25 March 1941 *Orielton Rent Book*

Morris J pre1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Morris J L 22nd August 1940 Brownslade Lost stock because of tank fire Pennar Pembroke Dock

Morris J W 22nd August 1940 Bowett Lost stock because of tank fire Pennar Pembroke Dock

Morris Margaret S R 14/7/1925 par **John** & **Ada**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Morris Michael 1850s coal yard top of Pembroke St Pembroke Dock

Morris ? Miss of Laws Street North secretary Ladies Association of the British and Foreign Bible Society Pembroke Dock

Morris Peter August 28th 1866 age 48 died Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock

Morris Rhys Pier Hotel Pembroke Dock demolished **Morris Rhys 1941** May 12thPembroke Dock "born Solva but lived for many years in Haverfordwest," " proprietor of the Pier Hotel buried when the hotel received a direct hit and was totally destroyed," *Vernon Scott*

Morris Tom 1814 1847 Fountain Well Upper park Street early schools Pembroke Dock

Morris William 1884 Bird In Hand Lewis St *Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock Kellys Directory*

Morrison Mary A E 30/8/1904 par **John** & **Agnes**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Morrissey W 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Morse Arthur J 20/7/1913 par **William** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Morse F 1919 Treasurer sidesman *St Patricks Church Pennar* Pembroke Dock

Morse G 1919 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

Morse W R 31st December 1923 sidesman *St Patricks Church Pennar* Pembroke Dock

Morse William T J 12/8/1930 par **William** & **Florence**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Mortimer Elizabeth 29 September 1921 Mrs 10 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Mortlock ,Peggy 24/9/1930 par **Henry** & **Henrietta**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Moulton James Louis Major General of Pembroke Dock The CB and DSO were earned by Major General James Louis Moulton, born at Pembroke Dock on 3 June 1906. He was the son of Captain J.D. Moulton, the King's Harbour master, and was brought up in the Royal Dockyard. This most distinguished sea officer from the Dockyard town joined the Royal Marines in 1924 and rose to command 48 Commando in North-west Europe in 1944-45 and 3 Commando Brigade in the Middle East in 1952-54. He ended a brilliant career as Chief of Amphibious War fare

Mount Gordon R J 14/6/1922 par **Lancelot** & **Elsie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Mules B J W Ancient Order of FreeMason s Loyal Welsh**,** Lodge of Wales Pembroke Dock

Mumford John 1851 Pembroke Dock trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland *Baptist Historical Sketches*

Mumford John secretary Pembrokeshire *Permanent Benefit Building Society* Pembroke Dock

Mumford ? May 1871 Miss headmistress *British School* Pembroke Dock

Munro W G May 12th1941 Mr Park Street Pembroke Dock saw the land mine come down

Murphy Margt Lady Day 1898 35 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock 454 *Orielton Rent Book*

Murphy Margt Lady Day 1898 36 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock 454 *Orielton Rent Book*

Murphy Oliver 14th March 1894 Rev Father died St Mary's Church Pembroke Dock

Murphy W H 25 Mar 1914 42 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1925 25 March 1939 *Orielton Rent Book*

Murray E Pre 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*
Murray T C 22nd August 1940 Buckspool Lost stock because of tank fire Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Murray William T E 16/7/1921 par **William** & **Amy**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Naish Audrey 1998 organist at St Teilo's Church wife of **Mervyn**

Naish Julie 4 10 1964 par **Mervyn & Audrey** of Pembroke Dock *baptism Stackpole Elider Church*

Naish Mervyn 1976 Waterloo Pembroke Dock Charge man Shipwright and with the other H M Dockyard Shipwrights pieced together memorial tablet to **Edward Laws** found smashed outside Dockyard Chapel 1983 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Naish Mervyn 22 10 1960 to **Audrey Phillips** *marriage Stackpole Elider Church*

Naish Nigel 29 10 1961 par **Mervyn & Audrey** *of Pembroke Dock baptism Stackpole Elider Church*
Nash James Lady Day 1898 Rose Cottage Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Nash Sarah 25 March 1926 Mrs 39a Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book* 5 Jan 1926

Nash William R 18/3/1924 par **William** & **Daisy**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*
Nathan John 1870 B A Lond commercial and preparatory school for boys Pembroke Dock

Neale Stanley Purchased Upton Castle His Daughter who inherited served in the WRAF at Pembroke Dock She married **Canon Skelton**

Neuman *?* 1847 Mrs School Pembroke Dock *State of Education in Wales 1847*

Newcombe Gordon J 13/1/1924 par **Alfred**& **Catherine**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Newman J pre 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Newman ? 1814 1847 Mr school for boys in North Park Street had a wooden leg -early schools Pembroke Dock *State of Education in Wales 1847*

Newton Isaac 1905 Rev pastor Wesleyan methodists Ebenezer Chapel Pembroke Dock

Nicholas David 1884 kept the Royal Oak public house Pennar Pembroke Dock

Nicholas Frank 26 March 1926 63 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Nicholas Frank 25 March 1941 and wife 5 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Nicholas George 14 2 1829 to **Mary O'Bryan** *marriage Stackpole Elider Church*

Nicholas Ivor J 30/10/1906 par**John** & **Matilda,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Nicholas John Lady Day 1898 31 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Nicholas John 1861 Rev curate St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Nicholas M E 25 March 1941 Mrs 26 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Nicholas *?* February 8th 1889 Mrs of Newton died Bentlas to Pennar Ferry Pembroke Dock

Nicholas Trevor 25/1/1928 par **Frederick** & **Ada**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Nicholas W Lady Day 1898 19 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Nicholas W Lady Day 1898 26 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Nicholls Dorothy October 1 1848 baptism, daughter of **John** and **Elizabeth Nicholls** St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Nicholls Mary A 1820 Choir Wesleyan Chapel – Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock 1820

Nickoll Frederick William 1884 M A Rev Chaplain Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock Acc to *Kellys Directory*

Nightingale Albert H 23/6/1903 par **Albert** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Noakes Fredrick 1884 Mr Duke of York Pembroke St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Noakes Kathleen ,25/9/1930 par **George** & **Martha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar,*

Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Noakes Lilian B 28/6/1932 par **George** & **Martha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Noakes William J H 26/4/1934 par **George** & **Martha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Noakes *?* 1850 Mr under foreman father of Mr **Noakes** High Street 1851 construction Martello towers Pembroke Dock

Noble Edwin 1917 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock *KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Noot ,**Arthur J** 26/9/1911 par **Thomas** & **Gladys**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Noot ,**Eileen** ,14/9/1915 par **Thomas** & **Gladys**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Noot ,**Hilda** 5/1/1913 par**Thomas** & **Gladys**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Noot T J 1923 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1 91 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 17 January 1928

Noot ,**William J** 22/10/1918 par **Thomas** & **Gladys**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Norbury M J 25 March 1941 Mrs 9 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Norris Emest Sept 20 1917 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Norris J R May 4 1904 assistant master *Coronation School* Pembroke Dock

Norris James 1918 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Norris W J 25 March 1939 18 Military Rd Pennar 20 Military Rd 25 March 1939 22 Military Rd 25 March 1939 *Orielton Rent Book*

Norris William Thomas 18 Military Rd 25 March 1925 20 Military Rd 25 March 1925 22 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1925 *Orielton Rent Book*

Norton Alice A E 17/1/1928 par **Reginald** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

O Pell Watkyn Sir Captain Superintendents Pembroke Dock -had a wooden leg

Oakes R H 28 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Obray George born 1 Sep 1815 Pater St Mary Pembroke Dk Pembrokeshire died Oct 1880 Cache County Utah married to **Edwards**, **Maria** or **May Elizabeth** on 13 Feb 1836 at St Marys,

Pembroke, Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obray John born 8 Jan 1822 Pembroke Pembrokeshire Wales married to **Palmer**, **Tamar** on Abt 1845 at Pembrokeshire? brother of **Thomas "Lorenzo" Obray** was baptized by Elder **Evans** at Pembroke Dock before 1851, ordained an Elder on 8 **June** 1851 at the Deptford Branch, London Conference emigrated to Utah mid-1850s but back in Britain by 1861 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obray Maria Mariah? born 8 Sep 1814 Pater Pembroke Pembrokeshire died 15 Nov 1879 Hooper Weber Utah married , married to **Roberts**, **Phillip** on 2 Feb 1843 at Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obray Mary Jane born 7 Jan 1840 Pater Pembroke Pembrokeshire died 23 Jan 1900 Paradise Cache Utah married to **ThomasWilliam Nash** on 1 Jan 1872 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obrey Robert born 6 Oct 1824 Pembroke Dk Pembrokeshire died 3 Sep 1867 - Kidney Failure University College Hospital London married to **Downs, Ann** on 25 Dec 1847 Pembrokeshire? - son **John Robert Obray** christened at St Mary's parish, Pembroke Dock,on 6 October 1824 His parents were **John** and **Elenor Allen Obray** His father a shipwright at the Royal Dockyards **Robert** was joiner's apprentice lived at Queen Street baptized into LDS church 15 Nov 1848 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obrey Samual William born 18 Jun 1828 Pembroke Dk Pembrokeshire died 5 Jun 1910 Paradise Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 1 Feb 1851 aboard the Ellen Maria Arrived in New Orleans on 7 Apr 1851 married to **Harris**, **Margaret** on 23 Nov 1856 at St Mary's, Pembroke, married to **Bainbridge**, **Eleanor** at St Louis, Missouri married to **Preator**, **Mary** Deborah on 25 Apr 1870 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obrey Thomas Lorenzo born 23 Jul 1821 Pembroke Dk Pembrokeshire died 21 Oct 1899 Paradise Cache County Utah married to **Shelton**, **Louise** on 24 Jun 1854 at Fort Leavenworth married to **Shelton**, **Martha** on 17 Oct 1854 at Salt Lake City married to **Brenchley, Caroline** on 2 Aug 1857 at Salt Lake City married to **Bradshaw, Ruth Nuttall** on 30 Apr 1864 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Obray Thomas William born 11 Apr 1848 Pembroke Dk Pembrokeshire died 12 Nov 1912 Paradise Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 1 Feb 1851 aboard the Ellen Maria Arrival, Arrived in New Orleans on 7 Apr 1851 married to **Kay, Margaret Chatterley** on 21 Mar 1868 at Salt Lake City His mother refused to emigrate and stayed behind with younger son Father was **Samuel Obray** , *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

O'Brien ,W Mrs Lady Day 1898 18 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Ogden Charles 1917 *Memorial Panels St Johns, ChurchPembroke DockKSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Ogleby M 1904 assistant mistress *National School* Pembroke Dock

OHara Cecelia 10 Jan 1924 MissSamble Cottage Llanreath Pembroke Dock 25 March 1924 25 March 1938 *Orielton Rent Book*}

Oliver Charles 1918 *Memorial Panels St Johns, ChurchPembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Oliver John 1884 Chief Boatswain Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Orford ,Irene M 4/7/1928 par **William** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Orford ,William R 24/2/1931 par **William** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Ormiston T *School Board Pembroke Dock*

Ormond Elizabeth 7thSeptember 1866 buried Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock

Ormond John 6thSeptember1866 age 28 months buried CholeraPennar Pembroke Dock

Osmond B Lady Day 1898 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 1893Trustee Wesley Chapel Pennar CRO Haverfordwest

Osmond B J 25 March 1935 48 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Owen ,**Alice R** 24/3/1908 par **Thomas** & **Edith**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*
Owen B 1895 13 Military Rd Sexton *St Patricks Church Pennar* Pembroke Dock

Owen Edward H 1918 *Memorial Panels St Johns, ChurchPembroke DockKSLI 1914-18Memorial*

Owen Elias Lady Day 1898 84 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Owen Frank 1920's Estate Agent Pembroke Dock choir boy Dockyard Chapel His Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock

Owen George 25 March 1941 35 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Owen George 1718 received money Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Owen James 20th June 1902 died aged 55 years St Andrews Calvinistic Methodist Chapel Pembroke Dock

Owen John 1822 Sir Orielton sold 51 acres of land at Paterchurch to Admiralty

Owen John 1698 lent money Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Owen John Mr *vice chairman School Board* Pembroke Dock

Owen John 1818 Sir of Orielton land for Bethany Chapel

Owen John 1760 Sir sold Paterchurch land to Board of Ordinance

Owen Martha 25 March 1922 Mrs 27 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Owen ? 12th August 1918 Mrs uncertificated *Albion Square Girls* SchoolPembroke Dock

Owen Nathaniel 1834 general shop Pembroke Dock

Owen John 1822 Sir Govenor of Milford Haven and *Vice Admiral ofPembrokeshire* sold land to Admiralty Pembroke Dock

Owen T L 25 March 1926 13 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Owen Thomas Lady Day 1898 27 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Owen William 1786 Sir Orielton owned Pennar *Land Tax 1786*

Owen Wyrriot September 2nd 1940 Mr 23 Lower Gwyther Street Pembroke Dock house destroyed by bomb no injuries

Owens Ellen 10 January 1928 55 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Owens George 29 September 1926 35 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Owens ,T L 25 March 1941 13 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Owens T P 1941 Mr Park Street Pembroke Dock went up in the air as land mine exploded with a great crash in his Garden

Owens Thomas 05 January 1926 13 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Owens William Robert 29 September 1901 55 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Oxford ,**William R** 7/12/1929 par **William & Annie** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Oyns? **Albert E** 11/3/1906 par **Ernest** & **Sarah**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Padmore Alfred 25 March 1941 72 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Page Thomas 1884 Mr White Hart Pembroke St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Page William 1884 Mr Alexander Inn Water St -Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Paget C 1874 Admiral Lord Jacobs Pill *Chairman Milford Haven Shipbuilding Co*

Pagett William April 29 1844 the *Ancient Order of Druids Pembroke Dock*

Palmer M 1976 Crane driver *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Palmer Tamer born abt 1820 Pembroke Dock Pembrokeshire died 1 Feb 1907 Pembroke Dock Pembrokeshire Married to **Obray**, **John** on Abt 1845 at Pembrokeshire? *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Parkin War George H very keen on fundraising activities for the *National School*

Parrett Edward 1870 Plymouth Brethren Pembroke Dock

Parry F H 25 March 1941 32 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Parry John Lady Day 1898 32 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Parry ? Mrs 1786 Pembroke N Hook Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Parry Patricia 8/9/1931 par **Thomas, & Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Parry Sarah 25 March 1926 32 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Parry Thomas Henry 18 October 1939 32 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Pasley Thomas Sabine 21 July1853 Sir Captain Superintendents Pembroke Dock he was very involved with the early days of the National School the Captain Superintendent at launching HMS Caesar Thursday Pembroke Dock Addressed on history of the Dock *Archaeologia Cambrensis 1851*

Paterchurch David 1362 Paterchurch also held land at Sageston and West Williamson *Old Pembrokeshire Families G Owen*

Paterhouse David 1447 Paterchurch recorded as serving on a jury *Old Pembrokeshire Families G Owen*

Paterhouse Elen 1422 Paterchurch father was **David Paterhouse** she married **John Adams** of Buckspool *Old Pembrokeshire Families G Owen*

Paxton Hood E June 28 1867 Rev Albion Square Congregational Church

Payne Betty G 12/11/1931 par **George** & **Lilian**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Payne Lionel J W 12/11/1931 par **George** & **Lilian**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Payne,Muriel G L 12/11/1931 par **George** & **Lilian**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Payne Samual 25 March 1941 23 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Payne Samual 5 Jan 1926- 25 March 1941 21 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Payne Samual 25 March 1941 24 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Peace J Deceased before 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* Pembroke Dock

Pearce Marjorie B 1/9/1929 par **Reginald** & **Marjorie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Pearn Charles Napier 1884 Accountant Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Pearn ? 1814 Miss school for girls early schools Pembroke Dock *State of Education in Wales 1847*

Peek Fredrick JM 24/11/1896 par Amos & Fanny *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*,

Penfold Alfred 1884 Secretary to Superinterdent Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Penfold J 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Perkin Isabella Ellen 7/1/1896 par **Alfred& Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Peters Stuart 1905 Pembroke Dock Mrs-- wrote *History of Pembroke Dock*

Phillips Fred 1940 Aug 19 Pembroke Dock "working trenching round the oil tanks at the Llanreath tank farm when it was bombed," "Was the only casualty – treated for shock, (33 million gallons of oil destroyed)" ***Vernon Scott***

Picton Annie F 4/10/1904 par **Thomas, & Annie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Picton Frederick 1/5/1917 par **James** & **Emily**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Picton Harold F 25/2/1914 par **James** & **Emily**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Picton Kathleen M 2/4/1912 par **James** & **Emily**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Picton J 25 March 1926 Mr 87 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Picton Leo D 23/12/1919 par **James** & **Emily**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Picton Margaret K 25/6/1922 par **James** & **Emily**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Picton Mary 25 March 1939 14 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Picton Mary Jane Mrs 61 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Picton Richard 25 March 1926 14 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Picton Susan M 9/3/1922 par **Charles** & **Fanny,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Picton T 25March 1941 87 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Picton Thomas 29 September 1921 2 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Pilbeam Nellie 17/6/1905 par **Ambrose** & **Martha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Pilkington ? October 12th 1812 Col Ordnance Department Paterchurch later Pembroke Dock

Pinch H Mr *Albion Square Congregational* Church

Pinch ? 1847 Miss's School Pembroke Dock *State of Education in Wales*

Pinchard ? May l2th 1941 **Mrs** *W V S* helper Pembroke Dock

Pinnegar Gwendoline M C 25/6/1918 par **Bertram** & **Beatrice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Pinneger Elsie E 10/1/1922 par **Bertram** & **Beatrice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Pinniger Bertie Theodore May 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Plenderleith W N 1938 Wing Commander Officer of 210 died age 39 buried Llanion Cemetery
Polkinghorn G pre1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Pope A J 25 March 1941 Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Pope Alfred John 26 March 1926 Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Pope M E 25 March 1941 25 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Porteous Nellie J 6/11/1923 par Tom & Nellie, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*
Potter Emily 1884 Miss Commercial Hotel Queen St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Potter James Lt Officer of the 8th Battalion *Royal Dockyard Defence Force* Pembroke Dock

Potts F A E Pembroke Dock Society for the Relief of Distress

Powell A 27 February 1906 Lower Pennar Pembroke Dock

Powell A 1976 Shipwright *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*
Powell Alan 10/9/1930 par **Frederick** & **Louisa**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Powell Ann Mrs was appointed sextoness and carried out those duties for 33 years St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Powell Beryl E 26/8/1930 par **Albert** & **Winifred**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pem-*

broke Dock 1895 to 1934

Powell Charles Lady Day 1898 20 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Powell Douglas 10/8/1920 par **Roderick?& Agnes,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Powell Edward G 12/4/1922 par **Frederick** & **Louisa**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Powell Frederick Glyn Montague 1878 Rev MA Vicar St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock
Powell F G M 15 September 1879 Rev 2nd Vicar of St Johns, Church and former naval officer Pembroke Dock contemplated the building of a Mission Hall at Llanreathresigned 1879 *St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Powell Francis E 8/2/1927 par **Frederick** & **Louisa**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Powell Frederick 25 March 1941 7 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*
Powell G 1976 fitter *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Powell H M F 15 September 1879 Miss six year old daughter of Pembroke Docks Vicar *launch HMS Tickler and Griper* Pembroke Dock

Powell Joan M 13 /5/1922 par **Frederick** & Agnes, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Powell John 5/4/1933 par **Frederick** & **Louisa**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Powell Lilian E 6/12/1923 par **Frederick** & **Louise,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Powell Llewellyn Pembroke Dock and Pembroke Gazette

Powell MarIan L 12/4/1921 par **Frederick** & **Louisa**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Powell Ronald G 6/1/1925 par **Frederick** & **Louisa**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Powell Thelma I 1/7/1930 par **William** & **Doris**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Powell Thomas 1862 Deacon of Gilgal Baptist Church Pennar *CRO Haverfordwest*

Powell Thomas Lady Day 1898 3 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Powell Thomas Lady Day 1898 52 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Powell Thomas Lady Day 1898 73 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Powell Thomas November 11th 1862 Deacons Gilgal Baptist Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

Powell W H 10 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Powell William C 26/8/1930 par **Albert** & **Winifred**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Powell William H 3/11/1903 par **William** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Powell William John 26 March 1926 4 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Powell William Rev of Pembroke Gershom Calvinistic methodist Chapel Pembroke Dock

Powell William F 1899 Hilton House Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Power D *1976 H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Pratty G Deceased before 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Preator Mary Deborah born abt 1828 Pembroke Dk Pembrokeshire Married to **Obray**, **Samuel William** on 25 Apr 1870 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Preece Phillip 1917 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Preece R pre1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Preese Ann age 40 buried Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book* 5th September1866

Preese Jane 10th September 1866 age 59 buried Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock
Preist John 1838 Carew *Pemb Hist 1972*

Price Ann died 1804 August of Pennar *St Florence Church Records* married to **John Price** she was 104 when she died

Price C W M March 1929 Major MP transfer of the Dockyard from the Admiralty to the RAF

Price David 1813 kept the Dolphin Inn at Llanreath Point he died aged 96

Price Elizabeth 1843 12 4 Pennar St Florence Church Records she died age 56

Price Elizabeth 8th September 1866 age 75years buried Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock

Price Elizabeth 2 11 1765 to **Faithful Rossiter** *marriage Stackpole Elider Church*

Price George 1804 Nov Pennar *St Florence Church Records*

Price George H 1918 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Price James 1839 July Pennar *St Florence Church Records*

Price Jane Louisa 1884 Mrs Three Crowns Laws St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Price John 1803 Feb Pennar wifes name was Ann he was 102 when he died she outlived him *St Florence Church Records*

Price Margaret 1772 Jan 24 Pennar St Florence Church Records

Price Morrice 1670 of Pennar Pembroke Town P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Price Richard 13 April 1842 Pennar buried age 99 – *St Florence Church records*

Price Thomas 1666 of East Pennar was mayor of Pembroke

Prickett Abraham Lady Day 1898 18 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Prickett Lily M H 19/12/1917 par **John** & **Francis**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Prickett Philip W O 8/6/1910 par **John** & **Francis**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Prior ? **Mrs** 05 January 1926 10 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Propert ? Mr Albion Square first Magistrate Pembroke Dock

Prosser David 1909 Aug 19 sold one of the little camp churches built on War Department ground letter written January 19th Pembroke Dock Vicar 1924Bishop of St Davids d 1950 *WWHR* Vol3 p 240

Pugh Harry April 18 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Pughe D L 1845 Rev first minister in Bethel Chapel Pembroke Dock

Purser Ivor 1976 Cosheston *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Quatermain ? 1814 1847 Mr boys school early schools Pembroke Dock

Quinland C D Rev curate St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Quinland? **Elizabeth L** 8/11/1904 par **John** & **Martha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Radmore John May 1 1846 Mr concert for British School Pembroke Dock

Radmore ? 1905 Miss school Laws Street South Pembroke Dock

Ramsay Harriet 7 March 1860 Miss christened HMS Howe Pembroke Dock

Ramsay ? **Mrs** June 7 1862 Mechanics Institute Pembroke Dock

Ramsay ? Rev Mr pastor Upper Meyrick Street Congregationalists Chapel

Ramsey George Captain Superintendents Pembroke Dock instrumental in the forming and building of the Mechanics Institute. His son died young - buried in Park St Cemetery

Rawlins Phillip 1820 Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock

Raynes ? 1814 1847 Miss's Macfarlane House high class boarding and day school early schools Pembroke Dock

Raynes ? 1814 1847 Mrs mixed school in Commercial Row early schools Pembroke Dock

Redman Gertrude M 19/10/1020 par **George** & **Elsie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Reed E 1874 J P **Sir** K C B MP Jacobs Pill Dir Milford Haven Shipbuilding Co

Reed Rose 1877 Miss daughter of **Sir E J P Reed** laid foundation stone of the present Bethany Chapel Pembroke Dock

Reed Wallace 19/2/1924 par **Robert** & **Leonora,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Reed William Grant 26/10/1920 par **Robert** & **Lavinia,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Rees A 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* Pembroke Dock

Rees A F F 06 January 1931 24 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Rees Blanche E A 11/8/1925 par **Albert** & **Rose,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Rees Edna L P 2/8/1910 par **Albert** & **Rose,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Rees Ellen Lady Day 1898 21 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Rees Gladys May 6/5/1896 par **Thomas** & **Margaret** , *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Rees Iris C M 5/10/1915 par **Albert** & **Rose**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Rees James 25 March 1941 29 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Rees John 1844 Rev of Upton preached Bethel Baptist Pembroke Dock

Rees M 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Rees Mary Lady Day 1898 16 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Rees Maude E M 17/4/1923 par **Norman** & **Kathleen**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Rees Olga T 5/10/1915 par **John** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Rees Roland L 11/7/1916 par **William** & **Ruby,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Rees Ronald 9/2/1929 par **William** & **Lilly,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Rees S 25 October 1908 23 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Rees S pre 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* Pembroke Dock

Rees Stewart J 27/10/1912 par **William** & **Lily**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Rees Thomas V 22/6/1915 par **William** & **Lily,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Rees William J F 29/4/1928 par **Albert** & **Rose**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Rees William 14 January 1941 Pembroke House Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Rees William 25 March 1941 Pembroke House Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Reynolds Clarence J 1918 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Reynolds H D 1905 Dr Pembroke Dock

Reynolds James B 2/9/1923 par **Charles** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Reynolds John C 7/4/1925 par **Charles** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Ribbon Joyce 6/4/1926 par **Ralph & Ethel**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

William Phillipps and his wife **Jane Perotte** *George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb* 1854

Rice Jenkin 1670 Slebech P Dongleddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rice Joane 1670 Crinoe P Dongleddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rice Joane 1670 Pulchrochan P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rice Jone 1591 parents **Walter Rice** and **Elizabeth Mansell** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte** *George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854*

Rice John 1670 Brawdy P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rice John 1670 Llanikeven H Dongleddy Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rice John 1670 Mathrey H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rice John 1670 Castlemartin H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rice ? Mr H M London and Provincial Bank Pembroke Dock

Rice W M Chief Constructor Pater Yard Pembroke Dock

Richard Clifford A 1/3/1929 par **Thomas** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke*

Richards ? July 12 1880 died fire Emporium drapery establishment in Bush Street Pembroke Dock

Richards A E Chief Constructor Pater Yard Pembroke Dock

Richards A H 22nd August 1940 Walasthill Lost stock because of tank fire Pennar Pembroke Dock

Richards Anne D 30/12/1924 par **Thomas** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Richards D H Lady Day 1898 93 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Richards Elizabeth Mary born 12 Apr 1821 Pater Pembroke Dock Pembrokeshire Married to **Maiben, John Bray** on 4 Nov 1855 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Richards ,**Elsie L** 6/1/1928 par **Thomas** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Richards George Lady Day 1898 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Richards George Bailey Mr 13 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Richards , **George B** 4/10/1904 par **George** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Richards J T 25 March 1928 Mr 15 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock 16 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Richards , **James F** 9/4/1898 par **George** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Richards James 1851 Mr choir master Trinity Chapel Meyrick St Pembroke Dock

Richards John 1918 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*
Richards Joseph Mr chairman School Board Pembroke Dock

Richards , **Lucy E E** 9/4/1898 par **George** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Richards Marjorie E 17/12/1924 par **George** & **Hannah**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Richards Peter Captain Superintendents Pembroke Dock

Richards Sydney I 28/2/1906 par **George** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Richards ,**William T** 29/9/1914 par **Fredrick** & **Hilda,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Richards William H 1918 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Richardson Cyril P 4/8/1921 par **Henry** & **Maggie,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Richardson Florence E 28/8/1917 par **Henry** & **Maggie,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Richardson J Captain Pembroke Dock Volunteer Artillery

Richardson Lorraine 4/8/1921 par **Henry** & **Maggie,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Richardson Reymond 28/8/1923 par **Harry** & **Maggie,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Ridout Thomas Arthur E 1915 Aug 27 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Rigby Charles 1850 1851 contractor Martello towers Pembroke Dock

Rigby Joseph 1850 1851 contractor Martello towers Pembroke Dock

Rimmer William 1918 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Ring 1880 Aug 23 Pembroke Dock **Rev Dr** Chaplain H M Dockyard Pembroke Dock *Historical MSS Commission Arch Camb 1880 page 324*

Rixon John 1820 Mrs of Pembroke Wesleyan Methodists Ebenezer Chapel Pembroke Dock

Roach Henry May 1848 pupil teacher *British School* Pembroke Dock

Road Henry Temperance Movement Pembroke Dock

Road John 1851 Mr a draughtsman in the Dockyard designed Trinity Chapel Meyrick St and plans for other Chapels *The parish of Pembroke Dock – Silas T Phillips 1898*

Road John 1848 Mrs Pembroke *Wesleyan Methodists Ebenezer Chapel* Pembroke Dock

Roads Ann 1820 Choir WesleyanChapel – Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock

Roberts Ann Lady Day 1898 34 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Roberts,**Dorothy E** 24/12/1916 par **Arthur & Anne**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Roberts E C 22nd August 1940 Loveston Lost stock because of tank fire Pennar Pembroke Dock

Roberts E 25 March 1941 Mrs 93 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Roberts E came in 1869 Rev and left in 1873 Bethel Chapel Pembroke Dock

Roberts Elizabeth 25 03 1912 93 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Roberts Elizabeth 25 March 1926 Mrs 93 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Roberts Ezra August 1865 Mrs St Andrews Calvinistic methodist Chapel Pembroke Dock

Roberts,**Fredrick T** 11/8/1925 par **James** & **Gwendolene**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Roberts George H 1918 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Roberts,**Gwendoline M** 8/4/1919 par **Arthur & Annie** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Roberts,Ivy C 20/1/1925 par **James** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Roberts,**James E** 4/10/1921 par **James** & **Gwendoline**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Roberts James 29 September 1901 51 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Roberts John G 21/8/1923 par **James** & **Gwendoline**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Roberts L B 1940's Lyserry Lost stock because of tank fire Pennar Pembroke Dock

Roberts Phillip born? Johnston Pembrokeshire died 6 Feb 1901 Ogden Weber Utah Married to **Obray**, **Maria Mariah** on 2 Feb 1843 at Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Roberts R C 1876 Rev *BethelChapel* Pembroke Dock

Roberts Roy 1931 Arcadian Dance Band Pembroke Dock

Roberts Samual Lady Day 1898 6 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Roberts T H 25 March 1929 land Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Roberts T H & E 13 January 1942 Mrs Bad Debt irrecoverable land Upper Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Roberts W 1786 Buyers Pool Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock *Land Tax 1786*

Roberts,**William J** 26/7/1910 par **William** & **Evelyn**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Roberts William 1918 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Robinson Joan 29 January 1942 Mrs 14 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Robinson William 1830s Shipbuilding Yard Front St Pembroke Dock

Robinson William Mrs of Church Street Treasurer Ladies Association of the British and Foreign Bible Society Pembroke Dock

Roblin ? Mr Wesleyan Methodists Trinity Chapel Pembroke Ferry Pembroke Dock

Roblin S 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Robson Ernest R 5/2/1901 par **William** & **Fanny**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Roch C 1904 assistant mistress *National School* Pembroke Dock

Roch ? Mr lighthouse keeper 34 Lower Gwyther Street Pembroke Dock house destroyed by bomb

Rogers F 1920 Water Street Pembroke Dock Baker

Rogers Jane Lady Day 1898 Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Rogers John Hubert 31 May 1916 *The Roll of Honour of the Town* St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Rogers Kathleen M 31/5/1910 par **Thomas** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar,*

Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Rogers ? 1919 Mr 3 Sycamore St Sexton St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

Rogers P C 1904 Miss headmistress Albion Square Infants School Pembroke Dock

Rogers S A 13 January 1942 Miss 28 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Rogers Thomas 21 June 1923 2 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*
Rogers Thomas Lady Day 1898 20 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Rogers Thomas H J 25 Mar 191794 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock

Rogers W Lady Day 1898 2 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Rogers W H Lady Day 1898 66 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*
Rogers William Lady Day 1898 28 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Rollings E M 29 September 1908 Mrs Front St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Rollings J Lady Day 1898 Executors 15 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock 16 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Rollings J L 25 March 1925 15 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock 16 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Ross J 24 April 1940 21 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 41 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 43 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Rossant D Lady Day 1898 Lower Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Rossant G 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* Pembroke Dock

Rossiter I 1976 MS04 Eng *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* Pembroke Dock

Rowe Myra E 20th December 1877 pupil teacher *Albion Square Girls School* Pembroke Dock

Rowe Myra 26th April 1880 insubordination *Albion Square Girls School*
Pembroke Dock
Rowe Thomas 1825 Mr violin music for Services Tabernacle Congregational Chapel Pembroke Dock

Rowlands J *School Board* Pembroke Dock

Royal Muriel O 10/7/1917 par **William** & **Effie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*
Rufus Gladys L 1491926 par **William** & **Gladys**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Rufus John D 16/5/1899 par **William** & **Mary** Ann, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Rumbold P A S July 1951 Squadron Leader 201s C 0 four 201 Squadron RAF Pembroke Dock to Jamaica

Russan ,**AnnieI** 1/5/1900 par **William** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Russan ,**Florence M** 29/10/1910 par **William** & **Florry**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Russan ,**Frances M** 27/11/1917 par **George** & **Francis**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Russan ,**Gordon T** 9/3/1919 par **Albert** & **Edith**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Russan G 25 March 1926 Choir Master Pennar Pembroke Dock 1919 6 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book St Patricks Church Minute Book*

Russan , **George R** 24/8/1897 par **William** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Russan James 1919sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 18 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock 31st December 192325 March 1926 14 January 1941 25 March 1941deceased *Orielton Rent Book*

Russan Jas Lady Day 1898 18 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Russan Joyce E A 29/7/1917 par **James** & **Sarah**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Russan J 1907 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

Russan ,**Lilian V** 19/3/1912 par **George** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Russan Margaret E 19/3/1912 par **George** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Russan ,**Martha J** 19/3/1912 par **George** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Russan ,**Raymond F** 4/3/1919 par **George** & **Frances**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Russan ,**Thomas J** 9/4/1918 par **George** & **Francis**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Russan ,**William G** 19/3/1912 par **George** & **Francis**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Russan W Lady Day 1898 40 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Russant Ivor C 15/7/1928 par **Thomas** & **Rose**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Russant Sylvia J 30/6/1931 par **Thomas** & **Rose**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Russell G H M 1976 Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock

Russell Gerald W Captain Superintendent Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock

Russell John 16/5/1911 par **Edward** & **Francis**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Rutledge Dorothy M 1/2/1916 par **George** & **Florence**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Ryder Jeffery 1918 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Salmon William G 8/4/1925 par **William** & **Olive**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Sambells Lydia Lady Day 1898 Samble Cottage Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*
Samuel Isaac June 21 1899 Mr treasurer Albion Square Congregational Church

Samuel Jenkins 1870 ex Dockyard official landlord of the Victoria Hotel and Mayor

Sanders Fred June 22 1897 Pembroke Dock Queen Victorias Diamond Jubilee

Saunders ? 10th February 1928 **Dr** *Albion Square Girls School* Pembroke Dock 3rd check for Ringworm and Scarlet Fever

Saunders E A 1905 Dr M R C S L S A Pembroke Dock

Saunders George James Rich Sept 26 1916 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Saunders R P Chief Constructor Pater Yard Pembroke Dock Ex Pembroke Dockyard Apprentice Captain Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force Pembroke Dock

Saunders S *pre* 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Saunders William 1820 Choir Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock

Savage E J 1829 **Captain** R E Hobbs Point Pembroke Dock

Savage J W 25 March 1925 Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Savage J W 06 January 1925Lower Pennar Pembroke Dock

Sawyer John J 1918 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Saxby Albert 1884 Pembrokeshire Arms Lower Meyrick St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock

Kellys Directory 1884

Scorfield John George 25 March 1925 66 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Scourfield David 25 March 1941 14 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Scourfield David 25 March 1925 Garden Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Scourfield Dorothy Lady Day 1898 64 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Scourfield E 25 March 1941 Mrs 10 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Scourfield Henry 25 Mar 1917 66 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Scourfield J builder Pembroke Dock

Scourfield J G 25 March 1939 Mr 66 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Scourfield J H 13 January 1942 Mr 8 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Scourfield J 25 March 1937 Mr 11 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*
Scourfield J 25 March 1937 Mr 22 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Scourfield John Lady Day 1898 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Scourfield John 25 March 1924 15 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*
Scourfield John 25 March 1924 2 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*
Scourfield John 25 March 1924 22 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Scourfield John 25 March 1915 3 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Scourfield John 25 March 1924 4 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Scourfield John George 7 Jan 1925 66 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*
Scourfield John 25 March 1938 Mr Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Scourfield ? November l0th 1940 Mr and Mrs 19 Owen Street Pembroke Dock survived – house destroyed Air Raid

Scourfield Thomas 25 March 1925 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Scourfield Thomas 22 June 1924 22 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Scourfield Thomas Abraham 25 March 1929 100 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Scourfield Thomas Abraham 25 March 1929 34 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Scourfield Thomas Abraham 25 March 1929 71 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Scourfield Thomas Abraham 25 March 1929 71a Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Scourfield Thomas 25 March 1925 frequently in arrears 22 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Scourfield William 25 March 1940 19 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Scurlock Benjamin 1851 Pembroke Dock trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland *Baptist Historical Sketches*

Scurlock C A 25 March 1941 Mrs 16 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock16a Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 92 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Scurlock Frederick John 1919 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Scurlock O J 25 March 1926 16 Military Rd Pennar 16a Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Sealey K 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Searle Albert Victor 31 May 1916 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Seccombe Elizabeth 1820 Choir *Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel* Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock

Seccombe William Edward Lt Officer of the 8th Battalion *Royal Dockyard Defence Force* Pembroke Dock

Seccombe William 1887 Mayor -1889 seats on Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock

Senitock Colin G 6/5/1928 par **Reuben** & **Margaret**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Shaddick Phil Lady Day 1898Llanreath Pembroke Dock 12 *Orielton Rent Book*

Shadrach Eliakim died April 8 1869 Rev Tabernacle and Albion Square Congregational Church aged 64 years

Shanahan John 6 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Shapcott , **Albert E** 28/10/1902 par **Robert** & **Rhoda**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Shapcott ,**Alice E M** 27/3/1906 par **Robert** & **Rhoda**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Shapcott ,**Anthony I E** 1/8/1933 par **Charles & Annie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Shapcott ,**Charles E** 28/3/1905 par **Robert** & **Rhoda**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Shapcott ,Harry H 5/1/1904 par **Robert** & **Rhoda**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Shapcott ,Norman W 6/12/1910 par **Robert** & **Rhoda**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Shapcott ,Robert W J 16/5/1901 par **Robert** & **Rhoda**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Sharlack? **Brigine**? 7/10/1928 par **Edward** & **LilIan**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Sharpe Anna 1884 Mrs Queens Hotel Queen St East Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Shears Beryl M 30/5/1928 par **Frank** & **Sarah**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Shears Dilys E 12/12/1926 par **Frank** & **Sarah**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Shears Dorothy M 22/6/1933 par **Frank** & **Sarah**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Shears Emily G 4/11/1923 par **Frank** & **Sarah**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Shears Norma M 21/5/1931 par **Frank** & **Sarah**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Sheperdson E Mary Lady Day 1898 Lily Cottage Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Sheperdson H G Lady Day 1898 Lily Cottage Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Shepherd Cyril W 30/1/1923 par **Henry** & **Gwendoline**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Shepherdson E M 25 March 1925 Lily Cottage Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Sheppard Frederick O 24/7/1934par **Richard** & **Florence**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Sheppard Charles E 19/4/1932par **Richard** & **Florence**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Sheppard Francis E 5/11/1929par **Richard** & **Florence**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Sillence Wilfred 16/5/1916 par **John** & **Edith**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Simes E L 25 March 1939 Mrs 4 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Simmonds Percy 1918 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*
Skelton W 1893 Trustee Wesley Chapel Pennar CRO Haverfordwest

Skerme Arthur J 19/9/1928 par **William** & **Violet**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Skilton Ada Mrs 7 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Skilton C S 25 March 1939 73 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Skilton E V 10 January 1942 Mr 35 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Skilton M B 25 March 1938 35 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Skilton M L 29 September 1909 **Mrs** 23 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book* **Skilton M L** 25 March 1919 **Mrs** 35 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Skinner, **Arthur G** 20/8/1918 par **Arthur** & **Julia**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Skinner Eva F 13/10/1914 par **Arthur** & **Julia**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Skinner Hilda D 13/10/1914 par **Arthur** & **Julia,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Skinner Ivy M 19/12/1911 par **Arthur** & **Julia,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock*

Skinner Margery R 12/6/1917 par **Arthur** & **Julia,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Skone Robert Lady Day 1898 Upper Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Skyrme Edwin Sept 26 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Skyrme John B 1877 Shipwright Meyrick St Pembroke Dock signed the leaseNeyland *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records*

Skyrme ? 5th May 1877 Mr trustees Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records

Slade Albert F 20/5/1913 par **Herbert** & Louise, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Slade William D 1/8/1922 par **George** & **Louisa**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Slocombe ? 1814 1847 Miss North Park Street early schools Pembroke Dock

Sloggett George sergeant major Pembroke Dock Volunteer Artillery

Sloggett Mary Ann 25 March 1926 Llanreath Pembroke Dock 204 *Orielton Rent Book*

Smart Robert Captain Superintendents Pembroke Dock Colonel Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force Pembroke Dock

Smedley Isaac 1887 Esq J P Pembroke Dock Society for the Relief of DistressThe Liberal ClubWater Street died June l2th 1896 aged 55 years

Smith H E F Lady Day 1898 Executors 1 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Smith Alfred W 20/10/1914 par **Alfred**& **Marian**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Smith Clifford R A S ?/6?/1904 par **Henry** & **Florence**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Smith Daniel Lady Day 1898 15 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Smith F W Lady Day 1898 Mrs 11 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Smith F W Lady Day 1898 Mrs 13 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Smith Grace May 4 1904 Miss Coronation School Pembroke Dock

Smith Gwendoline W 15/10/1912 par **Frederick** & **Martha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar,*

Smith Henry I 26/1/1915 par **Henry** & **Laura**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Smith Jane 25 Oct 1912 15 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*
Smith Joyce 2/11/1920 par **Clement** & **Lily**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Smith Margaret L 13/12/1910 par **Frederick** & **Margaret**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Smith Margaretta **L** 26/1/1915par **William** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Smith ? Feb 9th 1904 Mrs kneeling cushions *St Teilos Mission Church* Pembroke Dock

Smith Thomas 25 March 1941 102 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 103 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 104 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Smith Thomas 25 Mar 1933 3 New Houses Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock 4 New Houses Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Smith W May 4 1904 and assistant master *Coronation School* Pembroke Dock *School Board* Pem-

broke Dock trustee *Wesley Chapel Pennar* Pembroke Dock1893

Smitham AlfredG 7/12/1930 par **George** & **Victoria**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Snell Ellen M 7/5/1912 par **Reginald & Annie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Southerton William 1917 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Spriggs Ann Elizabeth October 3 1848 of Pembroke Dock and **James Thomas** of Haverfordwest married by licence St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Spring Thorpe J *pre* 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Spurr John Lady Day 1898 77 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Spurr ,**Margaret R** 9/12/1931 par **Bert** & **Margaret**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Spurr ,**Mary E** 25/5/1933 par **Bert** & **Margaret**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Spurr ,**William J** 21/12/1930 par **Bert** & **Margaret**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

St Albans August 1st 1915 Chapel Bush Camp Pembroke Dock dedicated It is suspected that this was the chapel sold by the Rev **Prosser** in 1924 for ?15 *letter with St Patrick's Church minute book CRO Haverfordwest*

St Lukes Church February 20th 1916 in the Military Hospital dedicated now South Pembrokeshire Hospital Pembroke Dock

St Martins Chapel January 9th 1916 Llanion Barracks Pembroke Dock dedicated

Stacey, James W J 18/5/1920 par **James** & **Eva**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Stacey Margaret A 2/4/1918 par **James** & **Eva**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Stamper Geffrey 1904 Dr Pembroke Dock 1905gave Communion Service to St Teilos Mission Church Pembroke Dock 1904

Stamper James F died May 22nd 1900 Dr M D JP aged 52

Stamper ? Feb 9th 1904 Miss gave an Altar cloth to St Teilos Mission Church Pembroke Dock

Stamper ? 1904 **Mrs** gave altar cross and vases to St Teilos Mission Church Pembroke Dock
Stephen Arthur Benjamin 1915 May 13 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Stephens Ada Mrs 7 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Stephens Anne 6th September1866 age 26 years buried Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock

Stephens Frederick 1916 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Stephens J 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Stephens Royston W 7/2/1928 par **James** & **Lilian**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Stephens Seth John 2nd September 1866 age 12 months buried Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock

Stevens D J Rev Vicar St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Stevens J pre 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock* Deceased before 1976
Stewart Walter Captain Superintendent Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock

Stockton William 1917 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Stone William 1812 of Plymouth Master shipwright Paterchurch later Pembroke Dock

Storer A T 1884 Lieut Col Commananding R E Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Stovall ? 1850 1851 Mr chief foreman Martello towers Pembroke Dock

Stowe? Sylvia E M 13/12/1932 par **Donald** & **Agnes**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Stuart G & S 29 September 1931 Mrs & Mrs 21 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Suchon John R 1917 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Sudbury Alfred John 25 March 1940 London Rd 12 Fleet St, 79 , 81, 83,Military Rd Pennar *Orielton Rent Book*

Sudbury Frank 25 March 1941 Hillton House Llanreath

Sudbury Frank 29 September 1934 12 Fleet St 2 Military Rd 3 Military Rd 51 Military Rd 81& 83 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Sulten ? 1867 Mr of London architect Albion Square Chapel Pembroke Dock

Sumpter Charles 1851 was the Deacon *Tabernacle Congregational Chapel* Pembroke Dock

Sumpter J January 29 1837 Dr Grand Master The Loyal Victoria lodge of Oddfellows Pembroke Dock lost his life by accidently falling over the trench of the Defensible Barracks Pembroke Dock

Sutton R C June 28 1865 Esq architect *Albion Square Congregational Church*

Sutton V J 25 March 1925 Executors Upper Llanreath House Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Symonds Harold W 1918 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Tapp W 1820 Choir *Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel* – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock

Tasker Jemima 25 Mar 1898 17 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Taylor E 1893 Secretary of the **Wesley** Chapel Pennar CRO Haverfordwest

Taylor F W Lady Day 1898 Edgefield House Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Taylor George 31 12 1876 to **Elizabeth Adams** *marriage St Petrox Church*

Taylor H of Dimond Street Organist St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Taylor John 1918 Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI *1914-18 Memorial*

Taylor Wallace 1918 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Taylor William Powell 30 July 1844 Church of Rhoscrowther faculty removal of the body re burial at Pembroke Dock

Teasdale J H 1882 president 1882 to 1884 Pembroke Dock and Milford Haven Chamber of Commerce

Templeman Norman R 14/5/1923 par **Fred** & **Florence**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Tewing ? 1786 Capt Pater Church Land tax 1786 Tenant land owned by the Crown

Thomas A V & S E 05 January 1911 Rev 4 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas Alan 1977 Rev St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock appointed Vicar
Thomas Albert 25 March 1935 Treffgarne House Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Thomas Albert J 24/5/1910 par **John** & **Lucy**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Thomas Alfred J 18/3/1919 par **George** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Thomas Arthur G 2/5/1899 par **James** & **Lucy**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Thomas Augustus 07 January 1941 Revd Rose Cottage Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton*

Rent Book

Thomas Benjamin J 6 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas Betty L 23/2/1931 par **John** & **Kate,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Thomas Charles 13/3/1906 par **George** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Thomas Charles Powell 2nd September1866 age 32 months buried Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock

Thomas Clarice 1945 Alberta House Water Street Pembroke Dock married a Canadian *Bethel Chapel*

Thomas Colin Stanley 4/6/1918 par **George** & **May**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Thomas D 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Thomas Dav Philip 05 January 1926 29 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas David Lady Day 1898 11 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas David Philip 25 March 1926 28 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas ? Dr Officers Row first Magistrate Pembroke Dock

Thomas Edith M 10/12/1912 par **George** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Thomas Elizabeth N 6/2/1919 par **William** & **Martha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Thomas Elizabeth 1833 Mar 3 Pennar *St Florence Church Records*

Thomas Elizabeth 2 Gothic Cottages Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas Emma Lady Day 1898 69 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas Ernest 1916 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Thomas Ernest J R 14/9/1919 par **Reginald** & **Jennet**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Thomas Evelyn M 27/9/1910 par **Henry** & **Esther,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Thomas Fredrick 13/3/1906 par **David** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Thomas G 24 January 1900 38 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas G 24 January 1900 Upper Pennar Meadow Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas Garry 24 9 1961 par **William** & **Kathleen** *baptism St Petrox Church*

Thomas George L 13/9/1916 par **George** & **Alice**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Thomas George 1861 *Quit notices* Pembroke Dock

Thomas Gus February 1932 retired 1944 Rev pastor *Gilgal Chapel Pennar* Pembroke Dock died lived Rose Cottage Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1941 *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas Henry J 12/4/1925 par **John** & **Margaret**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Thomas Henry 29 Sept 1910 12 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas Henry 29 Sept 1910 52 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas J 1820 Choir *Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel* – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock

Thomas J 31st December 1923 choirmaster *St Patricks Church Pennar* Pembroke Dock

Thomas J J pre1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot* Pembroke Dock

Thomas J M 14 February 1921 West Orielton Lost stock because of tank fire Pennar Pembroke Dock 22nd August 1940

Thomas James 22 June 1920 Lower Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas James Snow 21/4/1896 par **James** & **Lucy**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Thomas James 25 March 1941 12 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas James 25 Oct 1904 13 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas James 25 October 1908 23 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas James June 22 1897 Eastlake marshal Pembroke Dock Queen Victorias Diamond Jubilee on Tuesday

Thomas James John Sept 2nd 1924 8 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas James 1919 sidesman *St Patricks Church Pennar* Pembroke Dock

Thomas Jane May 1848 pupil teacher British School Pembroke Dock

Thomas John R 30/3/1923 par**John** & **Margaret**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pem-*

broke Dock 1895 to 1934

Thomas John 25 March 1926 1 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas John Lady Day 1898 13 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas John 25 March 1926 5 Grove St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas John 25 March 1941 7 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas John Lady Day 1898 9 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas John B A Rev of Liverpool born King Street Pembroke Dock

Thomas John Frederick 22nd August 1940 30Elaine Street Cardiff died oil tanks fire Pennar Pembroke Dock

Thomas John 1884 Navy Tavern Pembroke St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Thomas ? 1824 to 1826 JP Dr of Officers Row Worshipful Master Ancient Order of *FreeMason* s Loyal Welsh**,** Lodge of Wales Pembroke Dock

Thomas Kenneth I 4/6/1918 par **George** & May, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Thomas Lewis James Oct 23 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Thomas M A Lady Day 1898 2 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas M 1820 Choir *WesleyanChapel – Ebenezer Chapel* – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock

Thomas Margaret Rene 1945 Alberta House Water Street Pembroke Dock married a Canadian *Bethel Chapel*

Thomas Martha 05 January 1926 Mrs 28 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Thomas Maud 1904 Miss played harmonium moved from St Johns, at *St Teilos Mission Church* Pembroke Dock

Thomas ? 1907 Mr of Swan Row Sexton *St Patricks Church Pennar* Pembroke Dock

Thomas ? 25 Sep 1814 Mr foreman of Blacksmiths first houses Thomas later St Front St Pembroke Dock

Thomas Olwen R M 11/12/1917 par **John** & **Margaret**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Thomas Percival H R 6/6/1905 par **Arthur** & **Gwendoline**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Thomas Reginald George July 9 1917 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Thomas Richard National and Provincial Bank Pembroke Dock

Thomas Rosalie M G 18/4/1911 par **Albert** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Thomas Sheila M 25/2/1926 par **Winford** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Thomas Stewart Oct 4 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Thomas Sylvia M 29/7/1926 par **William** & **Maud**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Thomas T 1854 Rev Bethel Chapel Pembroke Dock

Thomas Thomas of Queen Street East builder

Thomas W H 1844 Rev of Water Holmes BethelBaptist Pembroke Dock

Thomas William G J 17/9/1916 par **Reginald** & **Jennet**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Thomas William J E 2/1/1923 par **William** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Thomas William J H 7/11/1923 par **James** & **Florence**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Thomas William J 25/10/1910 par **George** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Thomas William 1814 1847 Mr a school Middle Prospect Place early schools Pembroke Dock

Thomas William 1847 Mr School Pembroke Dock *State of Education in Wales 1847*

Thompson Samual 1917 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Thurlow Henry 25 March 1926 15 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Thurston Smith October 1939 Flight Lieutenant 228 Squadron awarded D F C rescued crew of the steamship Kensington Court RAF Pembroke Dock

Tiller Lilian E 13/1/1917 par **Rowland** & **Edith**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Tinkler George Superintending Civil Engineer Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock Acc

to*Kellys Directory* 1884

Toogood Dorothy M 6/1/1920 par **William & Annie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Toogood Thomas 25 March 1920 Rent in arreas Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Toogood W C A 25 March 1939 57 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Torrington Dennis C 9/8/1921 par **Charles** & **Florence**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Trayler Arthur 1877 Draper Pembroke Dock signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records

Trayler Edwin 1877 Draper Pembroke Dock signed the leaseNeyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records

Trayler ? November 10 1879 Miss Wesleyan methodists Trinity Chapel Pembroke Ferry Pembroke Dock

Tregenna Jane 1820 Miss Choir *Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel* – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock
Tregenna ? 1814 1847 Mr School opposite Bethany Chapel early schools Pembroke Dock

Tregenna ? Mr *Temperance Hall* Pembroke Dock

Tregenna Richard 1820 Sunday School superintendent *Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel* – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock

Tregenna Samual 1820 Choir *Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel* – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock

Tremain Henry Lt Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force Pembroke Dock

Trevena Henry January 13 1863 of Laws Street founded *Pembrokeshire Permanent Benefit Building Society* Pembroke Dock

Treweeks ? **Captain** 1904 C Company 1st V B Welsh**,** Regiment Pembroke Dock

Trotter Joan 7/7/1929 par **Joseph** & **Freda**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Truscott Frederick George Apr 23 1918 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Truscott H G G M 1904 Ancient Order of FreeMasons Loyal Welsh**,** Lodge of Wales Pembroke Dock

Tucker Joseph of Commercial Row fireworks Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock

Tucker P M 25 March 1939 Mrs 3 Gilgal Terr Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Tucker Tegloyn M 12/3/1934 par **Bertram** & **Martha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Tunsdall John 1918 Memorial *Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Turner George J 1918 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Turner James 25 March 1935 Commercial Inn Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Turner ? 1857 Naval Gunner Paterchurch Battery Pembroke Dock

Turner P A 25 March 1939 Mrs Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Turner Samuel George July 16 1917 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Turner Walter W T 24/5/1904 par **James** & **Phoebe**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Tuthill Frederick Robert Lloyd Rear-Admiral USNR of Pembroke Dock Perhaps the most unlikely Pembrokeshire sea career was that of a corporal of the Pembroke Yeomanry who became an admiral in the United States Navy. Corporal Frederick Robert Lloyd Tuthill, born in Pembroke Dock on 23 January 1898, served in the Dardanelles and Palestine and on de-mob trained at the Marconi College at Cardiff.He later emigrated to the United States and joined the US Naval Reserve as a lieutenant (jg) in 1928. Tuthill was called to active service in October 1940 and served with distinction as a radio specialist. He became Communications Officer to the Naval Task Force Commander in the allied invasion of the south of France in August 1944 and later held key posts with the Chief of Naval Operations, Commander Naval Forces Europe and with the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Fred Tuthill retired to Williamsburg as a rear admiral USNR (retired), corporal Pembroke Yeomanry (retired), a unique record of service.

Twigg Bernard A 29/7/1924par **James** & **Julie,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Vaughan Mary 14/2/1921 par **George** & **Christiana,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Vaughan William 8/3/1927 par **George** & **Christina**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Vaulk Elizabeth 17th September 1866 buried Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock

Venable W 1907 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

Venables **Thomas** 25 March 1935 10 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Venning John Lt Officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Dockyard Defence Force Pembroke Dock

Vincent James W 3/3/1928 par **Thomas,** & **Sarah**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pem-*

broke Dock 1895 to 1934

Vincent Richard 3/3/1928 par **Thomas, & Sarah**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Vincent Sarah M 5/1/1933 par **James & Annie**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Vincent Thomas, J 26/11/1927 par **Thomas, & Sarah**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Violet Constance Mabel July 16th 1895 baptised St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

Wainwright F Pre 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Wakerell P J 25 October 1920 7 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Wakersell P J 22 June 1920 Lower Pennar Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Wakorell? **Henry G H** 21/6/1921 par **Peter** & **Sarah**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Walker Calin Flight Lieutenant Attacked by eight Ju 88s in the Bay of Biscay an R A A F Sunderland

Walker ? 1759 Captain survey to purchase land at Paterchurch point

Walling Evelyn A 10/2/1903 par **Henry** & **Maud**e, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Wallis Mildred J 15/6/1920 par **William** & Cicilia, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Walter John 1860s secretary Pembroke Dock auxiliary of the Bible Society

Walter John 1860s secretary Pembroke Dock Society for the Relief of Distress

Walton James T 1918 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18*

Ware Rowland Mark 26/7/1928 par **Charles** & **Kathleen**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Warhurst Walter 1918 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18*

Warlow James D 25 March 1925 17 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Warlow M E 25 March 1941 Mrs Hill House Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*
Warlow M L Lady Day 1939 Mrs 17 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielton *Rent Book*

Warlow ? 1867 Mr of Pembroke Dock contractor *Albion Square Chapel* Pembroke Dock

Warren E C Chief Constructor Pater Yard Pembroke Dock

Warren E J 15 September 1879 Miss daughter of the new Chief Constructor launched HMS Tickler and Griper Pembroke Dock

Watkins Martha 29 September 1921 Mrs 8 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Watkins Samual 1884 New Cambria Prospect Place Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Watkins Thomas May 1848 pupil teacher *British School* Pembroke Dock

Watson Burges Captain Superintendent Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock His wife was involved with social work especially the Nurses Association and Home

Watson Joseph George 1915Sept 25 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Webb Gertrude Miss of Bush Street Organist *St Andrews Calvinistic Methodist* Chapel Pembroke Dock

Webb ? 1786 Mr Brewhouse Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

Webb ? 1791/2 Mr owner Pembroke St Mary's Brewhouse *CRO Land Tax Records*
Webb ? Mr shoemaker Meyrick Street North Ancient Order of *FreeMason* s Loyal Welsh **,** Lodge of Wales Pembroke Dock

Webb R Pre 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Webb Sydney 1884 Prince of Wales Laws St also photographer Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Webb William 25 March 1925 24 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Webb William 25 March 1939 Mrs 24 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Webster Gladys M 2/12/1919 par **Charles** & **Sarah**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Webster J R Rev *Albion Square Congregational* Church

WebsterWilliam G 2/12/1919 par **Charles** & **Sarah**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

WelbyPatrick W 14/4/1931 par **Sarah**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*
Welsh Audrey A B 27/11/1914 par **James** & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Whale ? 1814 1847 Mr school opposite Bethany Chapel Pembroke Dock

Whelling Nicholas 1698 Ferry Hill Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

White,Cynthia R 5/12/1911 par **Walter** & **Julia,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

White David 1884 Vine, Melville St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

White Francis 1812 Paterchurch Farm Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock

White George 12 October 1848 Church Warden St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

White Margarett 1670 Dale H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

White Margret 1670 Rhoscrowther P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Whitford J Pre 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*
Whitley Dunn G solicitor for the board burial Board Pembroke Dock

Wickland G 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Wiele A M 1884 Storekeeping & Cashier Her Majestys Dockyard Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Wilby A Pre 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Wilcox ,Beatrice M 25/10/1921 par **Henry** & **Gertrude**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Wilcox David Lady Day 1898 37 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Wilcox Dorothy E L 17/3/1932 par **Henry** & **Dorothy**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Wilcox Gertrude A M 14/5/1927 par **Charles** & **LilIan**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

WilcoxGladys M 19/11/1918 par Hurbert & **Elizabeth**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Wilcox G E J Lady Day 1898 4 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Wilcox H V 25 March 1926 84 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock - Wilcox H V Bad debt 84 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Wilcox Iris V 28/12/1915 par **Henry** & **Gertrude**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Wilcox W 1907 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

Wilcox William 37 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*18 February 1907 25 March 1907

Wilcox William 25 March 1902 25 March 1930 38 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book* 461b

Wilcox William 3rd September1866 age 25yrs buried Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock

Wilde ? February 1902 Barrack Sergeant -lodge of the Good Templars opened in Pembroke Dock

Willcocks Henry C 27/8/1928 par **John** & **Norah,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

William Henry July 1827 Prince Duke of Clarence launched *HMS Clarence* Pembroke Dock

William Thomas 19 January 1935 Mrs 3 Front St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

William William May 1871 Mr became Headmaster pupil *British School* Pembroke Dock
Williams & **Lowless, S A & O F** 14 January 1941 17 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 39 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock 14 January 1941 17 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1941 39 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 March 1941 *Orielton Rent Book*

Williams A of Commercial Row clerk of the *Burial Board* Pembroke Dock

Williams A J 25 March 1925 20 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Williams A K Hilton House Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Williams Absolom 25 March 1929 Mr 59 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Williams Albert Edwin 1915 Oct *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Williams Alfred H 18/10/1910 par **Henry** & **Evelyn**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

WilliamsAlice E H 6/12/1910 par **Henry** & **Evelyn**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Williams Arnold Lady Day 1898 Llanreath Pembroke Dock
Orielton Rent Book

Williams Arnold 25 March 1925 25 March 1940 Steynton Villa Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Williams Ben 25 March 1925 14 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*
Williams Bertha 22/10/1912 par **Henry** & **Evelyn**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Williams Bronwen R 7/4/1914 par **William** & Rosa, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Williams C 31st December 1923 sidesman *St Patricks Church Pennar* Pembroke Dock

Williams Charles George 1914Oct 28 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Williams Chas Henry 1887 of 4 Charlton Place stone Mason Carved stone work in St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock 1907*Minute book St Patrick's Church PRO Haverfordwest*

Williams Cornelius clerk of the board burial Board Pembroke Dock

Williams D 25 March 1926 & others 19 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Williams D Aubrey 26 July 1916 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Williams David 25 March 1941 & Mrs 19 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*
Williams Dinah born 23 Jun 1841 Pembroke Dock Pembrokeshire died 14 Aug 1917 Evanston Uinta Wyoming Married to **Osborne**, **Richard William** on 12 Feb 1860 at St Simon, Liverpool, Lancs, England *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Williams Donald C 15/2/1910 par **William** & **Martha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Williams Dorothy M 20/12/1910 par **Henry** & **Evelyn**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Williams E E 10 Jan 1933 SunnyHill Cottage Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Williams Eiddwen C 13/8/1918 par **William** & **Rose**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Williams Elizabeth A 25/2/1914 par **Alfred**& **Eleanor**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Williams Esther 1940 Entry DeletedMiss 25 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Williams G 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Williams George 25 March 1939 17 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Williams George 25 March 1939 39 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Williams George 25 March 1938 decd Llanreath *Orielton Rent Book*

Williams George 25 March 1926 New Swan Inn 4 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Williams George 29 September 1909 decd Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Williams George Arthur 29 June 1929 53 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Williams George H 1917 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18*

Williams Gordon 13/11/1930 par **Thomas** & **Winifred**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Williams Gwaldys R 5/2/1915 par **William** & **Martha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Williams H National School 1904 Pembroke Dock

Williams Hilda M 4/11/1913 par **Martha** & **William** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*
Williams J D 1865 to 1868 Rev BethelChapel Pembroke Dock

Williams J H L 25 March 1941 8 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock 36 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Williams J L H 25 March 1925 deceased 8 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Williams J R Wednesday October l6th 1940 Alderman took shelter during a raid, in a bomb crater at the top of Wellington Street Pembroke Dock

Williams J 31st December 1923 sidesman St Patricks Church Pennar Pembroke Dock

Williams Jacob prior 1814 cottage near Jacobs Pill Pennar

Williams James June 1868 Rev Minister *Gilgal Baptist Church* Pennar Pembroke Dock

Williams John 1884 Kalwentage Inn Pennar Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Williams John 1835 of Bethany Pembroke Dock preacher *Baptist Historical Sketches Rev R C Roberts 1907*

Williams John 1884 the KilwentagePennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Williams Josephus Rev pastor Upper Meyrick Street *Congregationalists Chapel*

Williams Kathleen M 26/11/1927 par **Thomas** & **Winfred**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Williams M E 25 March 1920 2 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Williams Mark 25 March 1921 8 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Williams Mark Lady Day 1898 91 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*
Williams Mary 8th September 1866 age 57 buried Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock

Williams Mary 29 September 1915 **Mrs** Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Williams Mervyn 1919 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Williams ? May 4 1904 Mr W headmaster *Coronation School* Juniors Pembroke Dock

Williams ? Feb 9th 1904 **Mrs** gave altar desk to *St Teilos Mission Church* Pembroke Dock

Williams Olga M 8/2/1927 par **Herbert** & **Dorothy**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Williams Reginald A 18/7/1914 par **Henry** & **Evelyn**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Williams S A 25 March 1940 Mrs 15 Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Williams S A 09 January 1934 **Mrs** 7 Ferry Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*
Williams Stanley 6/12/1910 par **Henry** & **Evelyn**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Williams T Howard Oct 30 1917 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Williams T J Lady Day 1941 25 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*
Williams T M E 25 March 1926 5 Orielton Terr Llanreath Pembroke Dock

Williams T 1904 Rev pastor Gilgal Mayors Chaplain married Miss **Jessie Jones** *Gilgal Chapel Pennar* Pembroke Dock

Williams Thomas Sep 12 1941 29 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock, 37 Owen St Pennar Pembroke Dock 25 October 1935 *Orielton Rent Book*

Williams Thomas 25 March 1935 3 Fleet St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Williams Thomas George 20 Castle St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Williams Thomas 25 March 1903 Miss 25 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Williams Thomas 1824 Rev of Neuaddlwyd *Tabernacle Congregational Chapel*
Merrivale Templeton Tabernacle Congregational Chapel Pembroke Dock

Williams Thomas 1905 Rev pastor *Gilgal Baptist Chapel* Pennar Pembroke Dock

Williams Vivian F C 14/11/1911 par **Benjamin & Anne**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Williams W 1877 Mr as Senior Master Junior Grade *Albion Square School* Pembroke Dock

Williams W 31st December 1923 sidesman *St Patricks Church Pennar* Pembroke Dock

Williams Walter E 7/4/1916 par **Walter** & **Bertha**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Williams William J N 13/8/1918 par **William** & **Rose**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Williams William 22 May 1900 aged forty five Labourer No 1899 Bush Street H M Dockyard

Pembroke Dock Discharged Dead

Williams William Mr teacher *School Board* Pembroke Dock

Williamson E 1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Willing George 1840's Mr plans for various Chapels *The Parish of Pembroke Dock – Silas T Phillips 1898*

Willmore Stanley G 3/12/1912 par **Arthur** & **Mary**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Wilson A Rev was Curate St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock

Wilson Bernard E W 30/1/1921 par **Arthur** & **Kathleen**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Wilson Eileen N 8/5/1923 par **Arthur** & **Kathleen**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Wilson Kathleen A 1/7/1919 par **Arthur** & **Kathleen**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Wilson ?(Tug) 1976 Mr Master on Shore *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Wilson Terence 16/4/1918 par **Arthur** & **Kathleen**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Wilson William A R 13/3/1917 par **Arthur** & **Kathleen**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Winbury W W May 4 1904 assistant master *Coronation School* Pembroke Dock

Winter Dorothy M 20/8/1925 par **Bertie** & **Lillian,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Winter Fredrick B 26/2/1918 par **Bertie** & **Lillian,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Winter Harolds W 4/5/1920 par **Bertie** & **Lillian,** *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Winter Joan K 7/9/1932 par **Bertie** & **Lilian**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Winter Pearl G 17/4/1923 par **Bertie** & **Lilian**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Winter Robert H 27/5/1902 par **John** & **Ellen**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

WolleyEdward D 26/3/1918 par **Edward** & **Daisy**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pem-*

broke Dock 1895 to 1934

Wood J 1820 Rev *Wesleyan Ebenezer Chapel* – Barrack Hill Pembroke Dock

Wood James Aug 5 1917 *The Roll of Honour of the Town St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock*

Wood Francis A L3/2/1920 par **John** & **Lilian**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Wood J? 1848 Rev Mr *Wesleyan Methodists EbenezerChapel* Pembroke Dock

Woodhouse E J 25 March 1941 Lyndon Villa Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Woodley G 1919 sidesman *St Patricks Church Pennar* Pembroke Dock

Woodley John Lady Day 1897 Highgate *Orielton Rent Book*

Woodruff Richard 1918 *Memorial Panels St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock KSLI 1914-18 Memorial*

Wright Damond V 22/7/1924 par **James** & **Margaret**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Wright F pre1976 *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Wright Marion 15/2/1926 par **James** & **Margaret**, *Baptisms at St Patrick's Church Pennar, Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934*

Wright ? 22 March 1917 , Mrs appointed *Albion Square Girls School* Pembroke Dock uncertificated Albion Square Girls School Pembroke Dock l2th August 1918,

Wynne W G 22nd August 1940 Mellaston Lost stock tank fire Pennar Pembroke Dock
Yolland ? October 22nd 1970 Alderman Chairman of *Pembrokeshire County Council* Pennar Junior Mixed School opened,

Young Lewis Lady Day 1898 5 Nelson St Pennar Pembroke Dock *Orielton Rent Book*

Young M 1976 ,rigger *H M Marine and Salvage Depot Pembroke Dock*

Young ? September 2nd 1940 Mr and Mrs 32 Lower Gwyther Street Pembroke Dock house destroyed by bomb no injuries,

Young S E 1904 , assistant mistress Pennar School Pembroke Dock

Penally

How long have people lived in Pembrokeshire – well if the evidence of Hoyles, Nana and Priory Cave Monkton a very long time. How long has Christianity been practiced on Caldy Island? Is there a connection between St Deniols Church at Penally and St Daniel's Church(St Deniol) at Pembroke. Both I believe are pre-Norman and what was the original dedication of the Church of St Mary's on Caldy Island? Mysteries but there is one for me near our times. I am not a genealogist just someone interested in historical research but there was a baby born in Penally with the surname Crane, on the 1st of April 1830. He was given the Christian name of James --- I have not got the Census records but that is the only occurrence of the name Crane in my records for Penally. Ten years later James Crane of Penally was recorded as one of the first inmates of the Pembroke Union Workhouse. According to the Mormon Records he left Liverpool on the 19th April aboard the S Curling and arrived at Boston on 23rd of May. James survived all the hardships and first at Iowa city married Alice Davis, then 7 years later married Elizabeth Stewart at Salt Lake City and finally 4 years later Rachael Briggs. My question is did they each die early of did he have three wives living at the same time???? Incidentally he died at the age of 56 **Basil H J Hughes**

Penally
Village South west of Tenby on slope of eastern end of Ridgeway overlooking the burrows and the sea.
The ancient church has undergone restoration, in 1851 and 1884. It is believed built on the site of an earlier 6c Celtic church and contains a 13c alter tomb of William de Haunton and his wife, a Norman font and two squints at the angles between the chancel and the transepts.

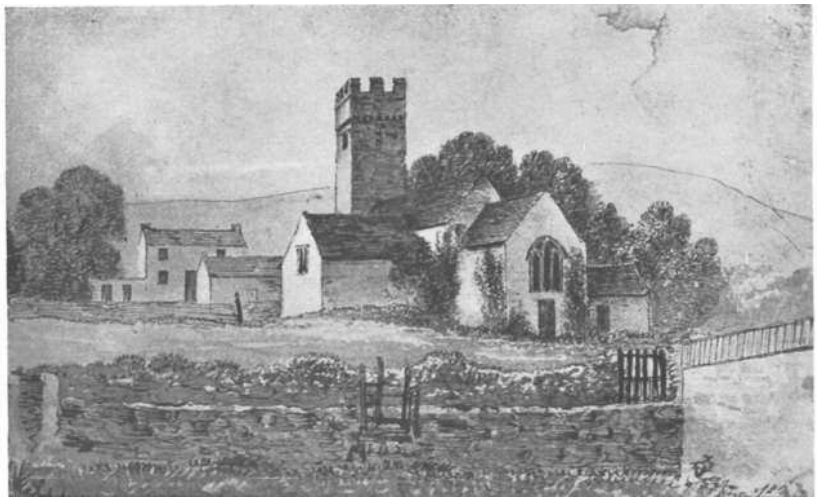
Acc/to Old Parish Churches – Salter.

The village is on a spur overlooking Tenby golf-course and the sea. The church is of interest, particularly for the elaborately-decorated Celtic Cross now located in the south transept. Behind the Penally Arms Hotel are the ruins of the medieval St. Deiniol's Chapel. St. Teilo, one of St. David's contemporaries, is thought to have been born here, and there was once an important monastery somewhere in the vicinity.

Penally St Nicholas

The nave, chancel, and transepts with squints are all 13th century. The porch is 14th century and the tower is probably 16th century. Inside is a late 13th century altar tomb with an incised cross on the top with heads. The church, dedicated to St Nicholas has a 10c wheel headed cross and two broken shafts of 9c and10c crosses. 13c barrel vaulted ceiling, Norman font, squints, tomb to the de Nauntons [1260 - 90] in alabaster. Alter tomb with two small heads carved in marble and let into a covering stone under the arms of a cross. Copy of the inscription which runs round the stone was made about 1700 by Edward Lhuyd, Keeper of the Asmolean museum "William de Hamton et Isemay sa femme gesent ici. Dieu de lour alme eyt merci. Amen".

According to Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments The Parish Church



The Church is formed of chancel 21ft by 11 ½ ft, nave 40 ½ ft by 16 ft, south transept 20ft by 13 ft' north transept 18ft by 11 ft, tower at the west end and a south porch. All parts are vaulted. There are no carved details throughout the church, and the arches are perfectly plain. The building is probably entirely of the same period – the latter half of the 13th century. Both transepts are connected with the chancel by a diagonal passage across each angle. All the windows are modern. The font is square, and the lower edge of the basin has the usual scalloping; it is probably earlier than the present building. Beneath a plain arch in the east wall of the south transept is an altar tomb, the upper slab of which bears an incised cross having arms terminated with a simple fleur de lis ornament; the foot stands upon a calvary of three steps Below the horizontal arms of the cross, and on either side of the cross-stem, two small squares of grey marble have been inserted, the one on the right bearing the much reduced face of a man, that on the left showing the face of a woman. An inscription which runs round the edge of the slab is now very indistinct; It has been the subject of diverse readings. Happily a copy of the inscription was taken by of for Mr Edward Lhuyd shortly before the year 1700, when the lettering was more distinct than it is today. The inscription is probably intended to read William de Hampto[n et] Isemay [Isebay] sa femme [gisent] ici Dieu de lour alme eyt merci Amen (It appears by the Minister's accounts of the period that Thomas de Hanton [or Hampton] was seneschal of Pembroke in the year 1326-7. William may have been his son). The slab is probably of the period 1260 – 90

Fenton refers to this church (Tours p443) speaks of a "screen of elegant workmanship" and also of "a fine stone coffin very perfect, and richly overlaid with curious fretwork raised on its lid and sides, with a hollow out like a handle at the other". . This most probably refers to the missing inscribed cross noticed below. ---Visited 7th April 1915

Fenton (1810) also records that the rector lived in a house which bore marks of having been a very dignified mansion, and of great extent, by portions of ruined walls in various directions, and covered by much ground".

Clergy

Cook John	1398 Aug 6	Penally vicar
Williams Lewis	1502	Penally vicar
Rogers James	1502 Nov 15	Penally vicar
Warburton Galfrid	1503 Jun 10	Penally vicar
Jenyns William	1535-6	Penally vicar
Griffuts John	1554 May 8	Penally vicar
Williams David	1565 Jun 15	Penally vicar
Price William	1565 Aug 5	Penally vicar
Riley Harry	1600	Penally vicar
Hudson Francis	1624 May 11	Penally vicar
Poole Henry	1688 Dec 26	Penally vicar
Williams John	1737 Feb 15	Penally vicar
Hughes Joseph	1757 Mar 17	Penally vicar
Thomas John	1764 Dec 26	Penally vicar
Gibbon Benjamin	1799 Aug 23	Penally vicar
Bevan Henry	1813 Apr 8	Penally vicar
Hughes John	1819 Apr 14	Penally vicar
Morris David Melvill	1873 Jul 2	Penally vicar

Sayer	1543	Pennaley	PRO 223/423Churchwarden
Yonge Walter	1543	Pennaley	PRO223/423 Churchwarden

St Teilo's Cross.

This slender cross is said to mark the birth place of St Teilo one of the earlier Bishops of Llandaff Cathedral and was held in so much reverence that nearly 20 churches in Wales were dedicated to him. When he died 3 Churches insisted on receiving his body. To settle the dispute the body is said to have miraculously divided into 3 separate corpses. Consequently each church had the honour of burying his remains, but the church at Llandaff has always claimed to contain the body of the real St Teilo.

Behind the Penally Arms Hotel are the medieval ruins of St Deiniols Chapel

Celtic monastic establishment which was dissolved or moved elsewhere before 1500.

Acc/to Welsh Churchman Aug 1997.

Work has been completed on the restoration and preservation of the crosses

The work was carried out by Alun Teagle, Building Conservation of Ruperra Castle, Lower Machen, Newport.

Acc/to George Cavill.

Holy wells - one listed in 1301 - site now lost dedicated to St Teilo. Another one opposite St Deniol's chapel - known as St Deniol's well.

Acc/to Pembrokeshire Parsons.

The advowson of Penally Church was, with a perch of land in Penally, granted to the Prioress and Convent of Acornbury by John [de] Barry [of Manorbier], who obtained license for this purpose from the King on 1 March, 1301. - *Pat Rolls*. This John de Barry was the son and heir of David de Barry (see Harley Charters, No. 45, G. 13), and granted two mills and five carucates of land in St. Dogwells to Sir Richard Simond, who endowed the Bishop of St. David's with the manor of St. Dogwell's. - *Stat. Menev.*

In 1535-6 the rectory of Penally was leased by the Convent of Acornebury to ? Launteley at the clear yearly rent of £10 13s. 4d. - *Valor Eccl.*

On 6 Feb., 1541, a lease of Pennaley Rectory, co. Pembroke (lately owned by the Convent of Acornebury), was granted by the Crown to Rice ap Morgan and Richard Merden of Cranebroke,

Kent. - *State Papers*.
In 1291 this church was assessed at £16 for tenths for the king, the sum payable being £1 12s. - *Taxatio.*
Penale Vicaria. - Vicaria ibidem ad collacionem epis-copi Menevensis unde Willielmus Jenyns est viearius valet per annum c8. Inde sol archidiacono pro pro-curacione et sinodale quolibet anno xixd. Item pro ordinaria visitacione quolibet tercio armo vijd. De clare £4 17s. 10d. Inde decitna, gs. gid. - *Valor Eccl.*
Under the headings Livings Discharged:- Penally V. Archidiac. quolibet anno 1s. 7d. Ordinaria quolibet tertio anno 7d. Nunnery of Aconbury Propr. Bishop of St. Davids Patr. Clear yearly value, £22 10s. 0d. Kings Books, £4 17s. 11d. – *Bacon's Liber Regis*.
On 21 Sept., 1872, a faculty was obtained for the removal of the body of Dr. John Robert Read Coulter from Penally churchyard to Mount Jerome Cemetery in the City of Dublin.

1851 Arch Camb Fragments of Crosses Penally Church

During the recent reparations etc at Penally Church several fragments of early crosses have been found as well as some mural paintings, apparently of the early portion of the 14th century, near the chancel arch.

1864 Arch Camb The Small Cross at Penally.

Penally appears, from the early Christian remains discovered there, to have been a favourite spot with the artistic monks of the middle ages. In addition to the very beautiful cross, which stands near the west end of the church, there is a curious, large, flat stone, ornamented with rude dragon-patterns, in the churchyard to the north side of the church ; and two small but very interesting stones, one ornamented with an interlaced ribbon-pattern, inscribed " Hec est crux quam sedificavit Mail Domnc "in Hiberno-Saxon minuscule letters ; and the other covered with the peculiar Chinese-like pattern which is found in many of the oldest Irish and Anglo-Saxon manuscripts, where found some years ago in the vestry of the church, and which ought to be affixed to the inner walls of the church itself for safer preservation.
The elegant cross in the churchyard is six feet and a half high, and is ornamented on both sides with interlaced ribbon patterns of an ordinary character on the west side, the edges, and portion of the eastern side. The latter, however, is more elaborate than the western side, showing that its present position, facing the western end of the church, is that for which it was designed. The slightly enlarged boss of the cross, on this eastern side, exhibits an unusual angulated and interlaced ornament ; of which Mr. Petrie has given an example from Glendalough, in his work on the Round Towers, and others occur in the Scotch crosses ; whilst in the upper part of the shaft the interlacement is carried up into a remarkable vegetable form, with leaves, berries, and intertwining stems.
The head of the cross is formed of four equal-sized arms, of the Maltese shape, ornamented with interlaced ribbons, and having a boss in the centre, and the spaces between the arms are pierced. The whole of the cross has a narrow, raised line with oblique impressions along the outer margin. The peculiar, foliated ornamentation of this cross, united to the more ancient interlaced patterns, induces me to think that it is not of an earlier date than the twelfth century.
I. O. Westwood.

1922 RCAM Carved cross and fragments of crosses Penally

The importance of Penally as the ecclesiastical centre of the early religious labours of St Teilo, the contemporary of St David, and of the political, social and religious influences which the traditions relating to the great Celtic missionary cannot fail to have exercised over the early Scandinavian settlers, id evidenced by the splendid, though fragmentary remains of richly carved crosses which still exist at Penally, and are doubtless but a tithe of the beautiful objects which constitute this place the Welsh Monasticism.
Still erect, on what probably is its original site , is the beautiful freestanding cross. It is without an inscription.

On the north side of the church is a shaft which may have been crowned with a similarly formed cross-head to the former. It was discovered about the year 1950 concealed under a gallery at the west end of the church.
Two fragments of what seem to be independent crosses are preserved within the church. The ornament on the second fragment is similar to that exhibited on the sides of the broken shaft.

Missing Inscribed Cross

According to an entry of two lines in Arch Camb (1851 II ii 340), several stones covered with carved interlaced work were found about that date (serving as jambs to a fireplace in the vestry of the Church) One is said to have borne the inscription HEC EST CRUX QUAM EDIFICAVIT MAILDOMN or as given in Mason's Tenby Guide MEIL DOMNC. This stone seems to have disappeared.

St Deiniol's Chapel

About 200yds north of the parish church the Ord. Sheet marks a "Fern-House". This is a ruined and roofless building known as St Deinol's Chapel, which in Fenton's Day (Tour 444) stood on a field now forming part of the grounds of a residence called Penally Abbey. It appears to have been a small building having a vaulted undercroft and chapel above approached by an external stairway at the west end. The window-opening at the east end has appointed arch. The outer walls are still standing to their full height, so that it is greatly to be hoped that the ruin will be carefully cleared under competent supervision of the rubbish with which it is cumbered – Visited 7th April 1915

Hoyles Mouth and Longbury Bank Caves

Hoyle's Mouth -Palaeolithic inhabited cave. Name probably a corruption of "Hole's Mouth or "The Oyle" situated in the side of a limestone cliff 1 ½ miles SW of Tenby.
Part of the bones of a human skeleton and the bones of a cave bear and Irish Elk were found when the cave was examined by Professor Rolleston and E Laws in 1878.
RCAM - Situated on the south side of the river Ritec, some 50 ft above sea level, these caves were exhaustively explored by the Rev G N Smith of Gumfreston, in the early sixties of the 19th century Further exploration followed by Sir William Boyd Dawkins F.R.S and Edward Laws F.S.A when relics of the Palaeolithic, Neolithic and later ages, together with animal remains, were found beneath stalagmite deposits. Accompanying the extensive series of finds in the Tenby Museum are large plans of the caves, on which are marked the sites where various objects were discovered.
The caves have suffered much from recent explorers, who have "greatly widened the passages and incidentally destroyed most of the stalactites " (*A L Leach Guide to Tenby 1908*) ------ Visited 9th April 1915.
Dugout canoe found in the Marsh nearby.
Excavation -- Western Mail 17 Aug 1996.
Scientists find traces of Ice Age people:- Archaeologists have uncovered new evidence about life in Wales at the end of the last Ice Age. Dr. Stephen Aldhouse-Green of University of Wales College Newport has completed excavation work in two caves in Pembrokeshire, one of the few areas not covered by ice during the Ice Age. Dr Aldhouse-Green, whose investigations of the caves date back to 1984, said his latest findings had still to be assessed.
"We have gained a lot of knowledge about life in south Pembrokeshire during that time". "The earliest evidence of human occupation at, Hoyle's Mouth on the edge of the Ritec Valley near Tenby is an engraving tool, dating from 30,000 years ago." He said the cave was also used by Palaeolithic; hunters about 12,000 years ago. On the hill above he excavated 750 more recent flints in an area of eight square metres. "More recent still were 17 Neolithic burials at Little Hoyle, dating from 4,750 years ago, and two at Hoyle's Mouth 5000 years ago."

RCAM Blackrock Watch Tower

A circular shaft open to the sky about ½ mile north east of Penally. It is built of limestone with a pointed arched doorway to the north east. The outer circumference at base is 35 ½ ft, its present height about 20ft. The interior had two stories, the lower being 10 ft in height and lighted at 5ft above the level by a single slit, commanding a wide prospect down the Bristol Channel. The entrance has a width of 3 ½ feet, a height of 4ft to the spring of the arch and of 2 ½ ft from the spring to the crown. It was repaired by Mr Laws F.S.A. who used for the purpose some stones "removed from an old ruin in Tenby". Its original purpose was in all probability that of a beacon; local tradition asserts that it was used later as a snuff mill ---- Visited 7th April 1915

RCAM Giltar Cliffs

A small tumulus which stood on Giltar Cliff in the south east of the parish has disappeared in recent military operations. It had been examined some few years ago and the finds , which comprised charcoal, pottery, white pebble stones and flint chips, given to the Tenby Museum. The precise site is now forgotten ---- Visited 9th April 1915

Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Lewis

Penalley – a parish in the hundred of Castlemartin, union and county of Pembroke 1 ½ miles S.W from Tenby containing 346 inhabitants. This Parish, which is situated at the south eastern extremity of the county, and on the shores of the Bristol Channel, comprises a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, the whole, with the exception only of a very small tract of common, enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. It formerly belonged to the family of De Barri of Manorbeer Castle, and in the 1st year of Henry IV, was bestowed upon John de Windesor, but soon after reverted to the crown, it was granted by letters patent to Thomas ab Owen of Trellwyn, in the parish, from whose family, on the death of his descendant, Thomas Bowen, it passed by marriage to the family of Philipps of Picton. Trellwyn, the ancient seat of the ab Owens, or Bowens, was garrisoned for the king, during the parliamentary, war, by Lord Carberry; but being besieged by the parliamentary forces, after an obstinate resistance, was finally surrendered on honourable terms. The village of Penalley is exceedingly pretty. The parish abounds with limestone, which is quarried upon and extensive scale, part being exported to the coast of Devonshire, and part burnt into lime for manure, for the supply of the neighbourhood. Some fine specimens of Madipore are found here.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4 17 11d and endowed with £200 royal bounty, net income, £77, with a glebe house; patron the Bishop of St David's; impropriator, Lord Milford. The church is an ancient cruciform structure of late years repaired and enlarged by the erection of a gallery containing sixty sittings; on an altar-tomb are two heads in relief with an imperfect inscription "Wm. De Raynoor et Isemay sa femme, virgo beata Maria ayt Merci, Amen" In the churchyard is an old circular cross of small dimensions, without any legible inscription, the shaft of which id elaborately ornamented with rich tracery; and portions of two other crosses are also preserved in the church or churchyard, The vicarage house is an elegant building, surrounded with beautiful gardens, and commanding some fine marine views; it was erected by the incumbent, in 1822, under the provisions of the Gilbert's Act. A neat and commodious schoolhouse has been built also by the vicar in which a day and Sunday school is held. Caldey Island is within the limits of the parish, for all ecclesiastical purposes.

1847 State of Education in Wales

Parish of Penally – Village school – The school room has been built by the vicar, the Rev J Hughes, on ecclesiastical ruins. The walls are sound; but the floor, the roof and one of the windows are out of repair. The master writes well with his left hand, having lost, when young, the use of his right hand. He said "I teaches" several times.

The furniture consists of one desk for the master, three long desks, two square tables, and four benches; but no maps, cards, or prints of any kind.

The major part of the scholars are labourers' and mechanics' children who pay 1d a week.

The sum of £13 is guaranteed to the master by the vicar, which is made up by subscription and a collection in the church. The girls are taught sewing two days a week; one day by Mrs Bough Allen, and the other by a woman paid by Miss Jane Robson.

The 4th chapter of Romans was read; and questions proposed by me(the master was engaged in receiving money towards the clothes club), they said that Paul wrote this Epistle – did not know what Epistle meant, nor what was Paul's original name – he persecuted the church- knew nothing of his conversion, nor where Rome was. Pembrokeshire is bounded on the East by Carmarthenshire, on the south by the Bristol Channel, on the west by the Irish Channel did not know by what it was bounded on the north – did not know the countries composing Great Britain.

Some of the copy books were fairly written.

G B Hughes esq, informed that the labourers' wages on their own finding are 1s 2d a day; masons and carpenters get 2s, 2s 4d, and 2s 6d; farm servants from £4 to £8 a year. (They do not attend the Sunday school and there is no evening school in the parish); female servants 50s to £4 a year. He knew of no drunkards in the parish. There was only one public house, and very little business was done in that. Farmers could read and write; so could labourers also who were brought up in the parish within the last 25 years, but imperfectly. The people are steady and very industrious

29th December 1846 Wm Morris Assistant

1887 The old Quay House Arch Camb

The marsh land lying between Tenby Bay and St Florence village has been reclaimed by several operations, and the banks by which this was effected still exist, but in consequent either of silting or upheaval have ceased to be of any value, since if they were removed the tide would not now run into the valley.

One bank cuts the march under Gumfreston; a second starts opposite to the ruins of Scotsboro House, extending to a spot near Holloway Bridge; and a third runs parallel with the Pembroke and Tenby railway. This last was built by Sir John Owen in 1811. When the other two were erected is unknown.

The branch of the marsh which was reclaimed by the bank running from Scotsboro Gate to Holloway ends somewhat abruptly at a point a little beyond the well known ossiferous cave called Hoyles Mouth. Near this place is a ruined house known as “Old Quay”. It has been used as a cottage within the last twenty years, but from peculiarities of construction appears to be an ancient structure worthy of record in our pages. The building is not only unroofed, but in some places the walls are levelled to their foundations; and the whole is so overgrown with ivy, briars, blackthorn and young ash, that it is not very easy to make a ground plan

The house never had an upper story, and its chief feature must always have been the large square chimney which towers over the little cottage. In this chimney was the only the only fireplace. On entering the doorway this great fireplace faces you,

The original windows were square somewhat splayed , with a seat in the wall under them.

Alterations were carried out at a later date but perhaps the most notable feature in the house is the substantiality of the older portions. All angles are of ashlar, the partition walls as thick and well built as the outer walls, and the whole put together with that excellent old mortar known in this district as “old castle mortar”.

I am disposed to think this cottage is of very considerable antiquity, not improbably dating back to the unknown period when vessels discharged their cargo at the “Old Quay” before it was cut off from the sea by the Scotsboro and Holloway Bridge banks.

E Laws.

RCAM 1915 – Old Quay House

Described by Laws (Arch Camb 1887 V iv 146) as near Hoyles Mouth cave, stood a ruined house known as the Old Quay House. Its exact site cannot now be located.

1923 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Trefloyne

A residence whose earliest associations ascend to the days when the disciples of St Teilo and St David struggled for ascendancy in the province of Dyfed.

The only remains of a late 16th century residence is a fragment of one of the gables; the pointed

window set in the gable has lost its tracery. Adjacent to the house is the base of a columbarium 15ft square, with three or four sets of nests. The proper form of the name is the Welsh Trellwyn - the *villa luin Teliau* of the book of Lan Dav (ed Rhys and Evans p 255) The adjoining field is styled Castle Gwynne in the Tithe Schedule of the parish almost certainly the site of the *eccluis gunniau ubi natus sanctus Teliaus*
Near a modern house of that name, close to Penally, are the sparse fragments of a 15c house garrisoned for the king on the outbreak of the civil war. It was taken by assault in 1644 by Major General Laugharne and destroyed, a large number of weapons, cattle and horses were captured. Fenton 1810 mentions, however, what he terms the " venerable mansion" of Trellwyn, better known by its corrupted name of Treflyn, but in the Ordnance map spelt Trelloyan. Fenton states that Agnes, heiress of John ap Howell, conveyed it to Gwyllim ap Evan ap Owen, of the great house of Pentre Evan in the same county; but in another part of his work he states that it was granted to Thomas ap Owen, of the same family, by Queen Elizabeth. The estate came, however, into the hands of Phillips of Picton, by marriage with the sole heiress of the last of the ap Owen, or better known as the Bowen family. It suffered but little in the Parliamentary war, but probably became a ruin when the owner of it preferred to reside at Picton.

Whitewell

The ruins of what must have been an important house, now standing within the bounds of Whitehall Farm about 1 ½ miles west of Penally village. Fenton makes no allusion to it, and little or nothing has been recorded of it. On plan the ruins show a building of “L” shape – a hall and a wing. The hall had a fireplace at the south end; it stood on a vaulted undercroft. The east wall has disappeared. The wing apparently of two stories, was also built over a vaulted cellar; it retains several ruined lancets and remains of fireplaces. The walls are heavily clothed with ivy, and the interior is choked with undergrowth. The ruins of an outbuilding adjacent to the main structure comprise a gable pierced by a single lancet with a range of pigeon holes above --- Visited 3rd May 1922
Whit well 1810 , nothing is recorded as to its owners ; and although Fenton must have passed near it, he makes no mention of it.

Carswell

1867 Domestic architecture of South Pembrokeshire Arch Camb

Of all the vaulted houses which have come under our notice, Carswell, near Tenby, is perhaps the smallest, and in some respects one of the most interesting; for although dismantled and roofless, its simple arrangements have not been mixed up with later additions. At first sight, with its steep gables, it has almost the appearance of a small Norman house, if Normans ever built houses of such a character. Of its real age, however, little can be affirmed except that it must be long after the last Flemish invasion. The house consisted of an upper and lower apartment, the latter strongly vaulted, with a fire- place occupying nearly the whole breadth of one end. A large stone seat, which may have also served for a table, is coeval with the building. The square window over this seat has been enlarged at a subsequent period. On the opposite side the vault has been cut through to communic-ate with another apartment, also provided with a chimney, but which had never been vaulted, and is probably of later date. Access to the upper story is obtained by a small external staircase. Originally it had four small well-splayed windows, two of which are blocked. The masonry of the fireplace is of the rudest character, without any architectural details. From the completeness, however, of the whole edifice, and its small dimensions, it is certain that we have, in this instance, a specimen of a very early house, conveying some idea of the simplicity of the domestic arrangements of the period, when a hall for general use and a solar were considered all that were necessary for a gentleman. The upper room, however, is larger than would be required for a mere solar or retiring room for the ladies of the family, and probably was used as the general apartment of the master and mistress. It may have been divided into two chambers by a wooden partition, as the numbers of windows (five

in all) seem unnecessary. At present only two remain, deeply splayed, and too narrow to admit an entrance. Some windows have been blocked, and do not appear, in their present state, to have been so deeply splayed. Neither of the two chimneys are of the round form. In the principal chimney the oven was at the side.

Another building, partly in ruins, stands opposite the small house just described. This also consisted of two stories, the upper one being reached by an external flight of stairs. The lower part consists of three or four vaulted chambers; but as these are without lights or fireplaces, they were probably used for storing goods or housing cattle. At the present day they are used for the latter purpose. If this building served as the out offices of the smaller one, the offices must have presented a more imposing appearance than the house. The domestics may, however, have been lodged there, as there could have been but little accommodation in the original mansion for a tolerable sized family. Both buildings were surrounded with a high wall, part of which remains. The spring that gives its name to the house (Carswell) is still of high repute for its excellent water. Whether the first syllable gives a man's name is doubtful.

RCAM
A ruined building; its date cannot be computed with precision from any remaining architectural features, but it may be conjectured to fall within the 15th century. The house has been described as consisting of "an upper and lower apartment, the latter strongly vaulted with a fireplace occupying nearly the whole breadth of one end. A large stone seat, which may also have served for a table is coeval with the building --- Access to the upper story is obtained by a small external staircase. A very similar building in an equally ruined condition stands on the opposite side of the road. One or other of these dwellings should be cleared from rubbish and carefully preserved as an example of the earliest among the smaller domestic buildings of the county – Visited 21st April 1915

Drus Selton

A single floor house or cottage, of which the fireplace and a typical round chimney are the only remaining features of assured antiquity. A portion of it was inhabitated until recently. It may date back to the early 16th century.
Visited 1st June 1922

Mining Penally
Un-named Mine - Iron trials to north of railway east of Crackwell cottage. Opened up in 1864-5. Drift and shaft now filled, nothing visible at surface.

RCAM -- Finds

Neolithic Burial
"Workmen, in cutting a channel through the Giltar sand hills discovered a female skeleton, some 18ft below the surface. It had been arranged in a crouching attitude, and round it were a few stones" (Laws, Little England, 29, n). The skull was dolichocephalic

Bone Arrowhead
A bone arrowhead from a shell heap on Giltar, is preserved in the Tenby Museum, where it was placed by Mr E Laws F S A - seen 21 May 1920

Dug out
"Some years ago" wrote Mr Laws (Little England beyond Wales pp5, 25) "during the time of Rev G N Smith rector of Gumfreston a canoe or "Dug out" formed from a single tree, was discovered in the marsh near Hoyles's Mouth..... From the account he gave of the boat, I should think there can be little doubt that it was either Neolithic or Bronze age "This is one of the three "dug outs" recorded as found in Pembrokeshire.

Roman
A “broken Simian Patera” found by Mr Laws in Longbury Cave (Little England p47)
Apart from the objects in the Tenby Museum the results of many years exploration of Pembrokeshire antiquates by Mr Laws have not been traced
Roman Coin
Two copper coins of Maximianus found at Trefloyne (Cambrian Journal 1862 p95)
Medieval Figure
“About the year 1800, a rude figure of a Virgin and child was found among rubbish at Trefloyne” (Arch Camb 1877 IV viii 315). This relic could not be traced.

1791 Land Tax

PARISHAND PROPERTY	SURNAME	FORENAMES
Penally	Cook	Lawrens (owner)
Penally	Griffiths	Stephen (tenant)
Penally	Llewhelling	Geo. (tenant)
Penally	Williams	Richd.(owner)
Penally several tenements	Waters	Thos (owner)
Penally Ahons Land	Browe	Miss (owner)
Penally Ahons Land	Smith	James (tenant)
Penally Bubbleton	Bowling	Geo. (owner)
Penally Bubbleton	Cook	Lawrens (owner)
Penally Bubbleton	Fennmenbec	G. (tenant)
Penally Bubbleton	Griffiths	Stephen (tenant)
Penally Bubbleton	Milford	Lord (owner)
Penally Bubbleton	Smith	James (tenant)
Penally Carswell	Davies	Robert (tenant)
Penally Carswell	Tenby	(owner)
Penally Cathings close	Llewhelling	Geo (tenant)
Penally Cathings close	Milford	Lord (owner)
Penally Court	Milford	Lord (owner)
Penally Court	Rowe	Thomas (tenant)
Penally Crackwell	Millar	Thos (owner)
Penally Druselton	Lewis	Benjamin (tenant)
Penally Druselton	Milford	Lord (owner)
Penally Frankliston	Eynon	John (tenant)
Penally Frankliston	Fender	Widow (tenant)
Penally Frankliston	Milford	Lord (owner)
Penally Frankliston	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Penally Frankliston	Scale	George (tenant)
Penally Frankliston	Williams	James (owner)
Penally Glebe	Thomas	Rev Jn (owner)
Penally Glebe	Williams	Elizabeth (tenant)
Penally Great Tar	Dun	Miss (tenant)
Penally Great Tar	Milford	Lord (owner)
Penally Holiway	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Penally Holiway	Williams	Arthur (tenant)
Penally Holiway -several tenements	Waters	Thos (owner)
Penally Lidstep	Barlow	Hugh (owner)

Penally Lidstep	Meyrick	(owner)
Penally Lidstep	Parsel	Miss (tenant)
Penally Lidstep	Roach	Nicholas (tenant)
Penally Marshes	Milford	Lord (owner)
Penally Marshes	Scale	George (tenant)
Penally Newhouse	Grant	Widow (owner)
Penally Newhouse	Llewhelling	Geo. (tenant)
Penally Palmerslake	Milford	Lord (owner)
Penally Palmerslake	Williams	John (tenant)
Penally Penhobway	Lock	Widow (tenant)
Penally Penhobway	Milford	Lord (owner)
Penally Penhobway	Milford	Lord (owner)
Penally Penhobway	Rowe	Thomas (tenant)
Penally Pepper PArk	Griffiths	Stephen (tenant)
Penally Pepper Park	Cook	Lawrens (owner)
Penally Pigpark	Saisco	Wm. (owner)
Penally Pigpark	Waters	William (tenant)
Penally Town Land	Tenby	(owner)
Penally Town land (Tenby)	Rowe	Thomas (tenant)
Penally Troloyn	Milford	Lord (owner)
Penally Troloyn	Scale	George (tenant)
Penally West Tar	Gwither	John (tenant)
Penally West Tar	Milford	Lord (owner)
Penally Whitewall	Barlow	Hugh (owner)
Penally Whitewall	Cook	Lawrens (owner)
Penally Whitewall	Parsel	Miss (tenant)
Penally Whitewall	Rowe	William (tenant)
Penally one third of the tythe	Thomas	Rev Jn. (owner)
Penally two thirds of the tythe	Milford	Lord (owner)

Some names Penally and Caldy

Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels Herbert M Vaughan FSA Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

ap Jenkyn ap Owen	**Howell**		1536	Capell St Julian Tenement
Thomas	**William**		1536	Tynbie Tenement at Penralte
ap William Owen	**Thomas**		1536	Caldy Tenement
Willyams	**John**		1536	Caldy Tenement
Whyting	**John**		1536	Caldy Tenement
Prowte	**Richard**		1536	Caldy Tenement
Whyting	**Lewis**		1536	Caldy Tenement
Prowte	**Thomas**		1536	Caldy Tenement
Webe	**Lewis**		1536	Caldy Tenement
Gough	**William**		1536	Caldy Tenement
Adam	**John**		1536	Caldy Tenement
Lloyde	**Owen**		1536	Caldy all tithes with site of Priory

Wells **Charles Cook** 1872 Penally Tenby County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire

ap Morgan **Rice** 6 Feb 1541 Pennaley Rectory co Pembroke *State Papers*

Adam **?** 1543 Caldy Churchwarden *PRO223*

Barsie **John** 1670 Penally H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bevan **Henry** 1813 Apr 8 Penally Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p242,

Bradshaw **John** 1610 St Dogmaels Sold Caldy Island to **Walter Philpin** of Tenby *"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days*

Bradshawe **John** 10 Mar 1537 of Ludlow Salop rectory Eglwyswrw leased *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Bradshawe **John** C1600 Caldy Inherited from his Father sold it to Mr Walter Philips of Tenby *Cambrian Register 1796 History of Pembrokeshire -George Owen c1591*

Bradshawe **John** Caldy Inherited from his father—had a son John *Cambrian*

Register 1796 History of Pembrokeshire -George Owen c1591

Bradshaw Roger C1543 Caldy Purchased Island – had belonged to St Dogwells abbey-- He had a son John *Cambrian Register 1796 History of Pembrokeshire -George Owen c1591*

Bull Rowland 1670 Penally H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bushell W Done 1897 Rev Purchased Caldy Island

Child John 1670 Penally P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Child John 1878 fisherman drowned off Caldey on Ash Wednesday

Cook John 1398 Aug 6 Penally Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 241**,**

Cook Lawrens 1791/2 (owner) Penally Whitewall *CRO Land Tax Records*

Cooke Catherine *1670* Penally P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cooke Jennett 1670 Penally H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cooke John 1670 Penally P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cork John 1398, Aug 6 in his inn at the Strand, the Bishop, in consideration of charity, collated the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Pennaly, of his collation and diocese, to **Sir John Cork**, chaplain, the latter took the oath of continual and personal residence in the same according to the form off the constitutions etc, and rendered canonical obedience, and it was written under the same to the archdeacon of St David's for his induction Aug 6 1419 Manorbier rector *Pembrokeshire parsons*

Cowart Thomas 1670 Penally P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Crane James 1840 of Penally early inmate Pembroke *Union Workhouse*

Crane James 1 Apr 1830 born Penally Pembrokeshire Died 6 Jul 1886
Salt Lake County, Utah Left Liverpool on 19 Apr 1856 aboard the S Curling Arrival, Arrived in Boston on 23 May 1856
Married to **Davis, Alice** on 5 Apr 1858 at Iowa City, Iowa;
Married to **Stewart, Elizabeth** on 3 Feb 1865 at Salt Lake City;
Married to **Briggs, Rachael** on 28 Mar 1869 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Davids Anne 1670 Penally P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

de Hamton de Nautons William 1260 Penally Church 13c alter tomb

Gibbon Benjamin 1799 Aug 23 Penally Vicar *WWHR Vol3 p 242*

Griffith John 1670 Penally P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith John 1760 Penally, Offence Theft of marine goods, planks from the shipwreck of

The Two Partners, wrecked in Hillstop Bay No indictment Manorbier ?, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffiths Ann abt 1779 born Stepaside Penally Pembrokeshire Married to **Williams**, **John** on 31 Jul 1800 at Toole, Utah, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Griffiths Stephen 1791/2 tenant Penally *CRO Land Tax Records*

Griffuts John 1554 May 8 Penally Vicar *WWHR Vol3 p 241*

Gwither John 1791/2 tenant Penally West Tar *CRO Land Tax Records*

Harries Nicholas 1670 Penally P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hudson Francis 1624 May 11 Penally Vicar ------**Hudson Francis** of Penally Rector 1659 Probate *Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire. Brian and John Howells 1980, WWHR Vol3 p 241*

Hughes John 1819 Apr 14 Penally Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 242

Hughes Thomas 1670 Penally P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hughes Thomas 1670 Penally P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

James John 1670 Penally H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

James Rowland 1670 Penally P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkins Henry 1670 Penally H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkins Margaret 12 Sep 1854 born Penally Pembrokeshire died 20 Jan 1931 Montpelier, Bear Lake, Idaho Married to **Loveday, Hyrum** on 1870 at Manmouth? England *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Jenyns Willielmus 1534 est viearius Penally Church 1535-6 Penally Vicar *Valor Eccl WWHR* Vol3 p241

Lewis William 1670 Penally H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lillycrop John 1878 his son **John** fisherman drowned off Caldey on Ash Wednesday

Llewhelling George 1791/2 tenant Penally Cathings close *CRO Land Tax Records*
Lloyd Thomas 1670 Penally H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Maglorius 6c studied on Caldy Island

Millar Thomas 1791/2 owner Penally Crackwell *CRO Land Tax Records*

Millard Charles 1670 Penally H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morris David Melvill 1873 Jul 2 Penally Vicar *WWHR Vol3* P 242

Owen ? 1543 Churchwarden Caldy PRO223 423

Parsel ? 1791/2 Miss tenant Penally Lidstep *CRO Land Tax Records*

Philpin Walter 1610 Caldy Island & Tenby "Alderman of Tenby, was the owner of Caldy Island, which he had purchased a little before 1610 from John Bradshaw of St, Dogmaels," *"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days*

Poole Henry 1688 Dec 26 Penally Vicar 1689 Jan 2 St Florence Vicar 1695 Monkton Vicar 1695 Dec 13 St Mary's Pem Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 P 232 *WWHR* Vol3 p 241*WWHR* Vol3 p 238 *WWHR* Vol3 p 293

Powell Thomas 1670 Penally H 3 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Price William 1565 Aug 5 Penally Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 241

Prickard Thomas 1670 Penally H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Prickard Thomas 1670 Penally H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Reede Humphrey 1670 Penally H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Reede Sage 1670 Penally P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rice James 1670 Penally P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Riley Harry 1600 Penally Vicar WWHR Vol3 P 241

Rogers James 1502 Nov 15 Penally Vicar 1505 Sep 1 St Florence Rector *WWHR* Vol3 p 292

Rotheroe Thomas 1670 Penally P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rowe Richard 1670 Penally H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rowe Thomas 1670 Penally H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rowe Thomas 1791/2 tenant Penally Town land Tenby *CRO Land Tax Records*

Rowe William 1791/2 tenant Penally Whitewall *CRO Land Tax Records*

Ryse William 31st August 1397 of Holloway A Picton Castle deed dated recording a grant by **Philip Robyn** of Trefloyne of certain lands in Penally to **William Ryse** of Holloway

Saisco William 1791/2 owner Penally Pigpark *CRO Land Tax Records*

Samson ? 520AD appointed Abbot Caldy but moved to live in a cave at Stackpole

Sayer ? 1543 Churchwarden Pennaley *PRO223 423*

Scale George 1791/2 tenant Penally Troloyn *CRO Land Tax Records*

Smith James 1791/2 tenant Penally Bubbleton *CRO Land Tax Records*

Thomas John 1764 Dec 26 Penally Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 242

Thomas John 1670 Penally H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Nicholas 1670 Penally P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Warburton Galfrid 1503 Jun 10 Penally Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 241

Waters Thomas 1670 Penally H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Waters Thomas 1791/2 owner Penally several tenements *CRO Land Tax Records*

Waters William 1791/2 tenant Penally Pigpark *CRO Land Tax Records*

Wilkin Catherine 1670 Penally P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wilkin Rowland 1670 Penally H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Anne 24 January 1738 Penally Single woman Offence Infanticide of her female bastard child by throwing her into a pool of water near a well called St Stephen's Green Well Coroner's inquest returned a of murder by persons unknown Carew Guilty *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams Arthur 1791/2 tenant Penally Holiway *CRO Land Tax Records*

Williams Daniel Edward born 23 Dec 1802 Penally Pembrokeshire died 5 Jun 1882 Tooele Utah Left Liverpool on 5 Feb 1853 aboard the Jersey Arrived in New Orleans on 22 Mar 1853 Married to **Jenkin**s, **Catherine** on 13 Jul 1870 at Salt Lake City, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Williams David 1565 Jun 15 Penally Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 241

Williams Elizabeth 1791/2 tenant Penally Glebe *CRO Land Tax Records*

Williams Evan 1670 Penally H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Henry 1670 Penally P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams John born abt 1775 Clydalch Penally Pembrokeshire died 31 Mar 1834 Tooele Utah Married to **Griffith**, **Ann** on 31 Jul 1800 at Tooele, Utah, Utah *As the Mormon Faith was not established until 1830 by **Joseph Smith** and it was not until 24 Jul 1847 that Brigham **Young** arrived in Utah with the first party This entry is suspect BHJH Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Williams John Griffiths born Sep 1805 Penally Pembrokeshire died 22 Sep 1872 Tooele Utah Married to **James** , **Margaret** on Jun 1864 at Tooele, Tooele, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Williams Richd 1791/2 owner Penally *CRO Land Tax Records*

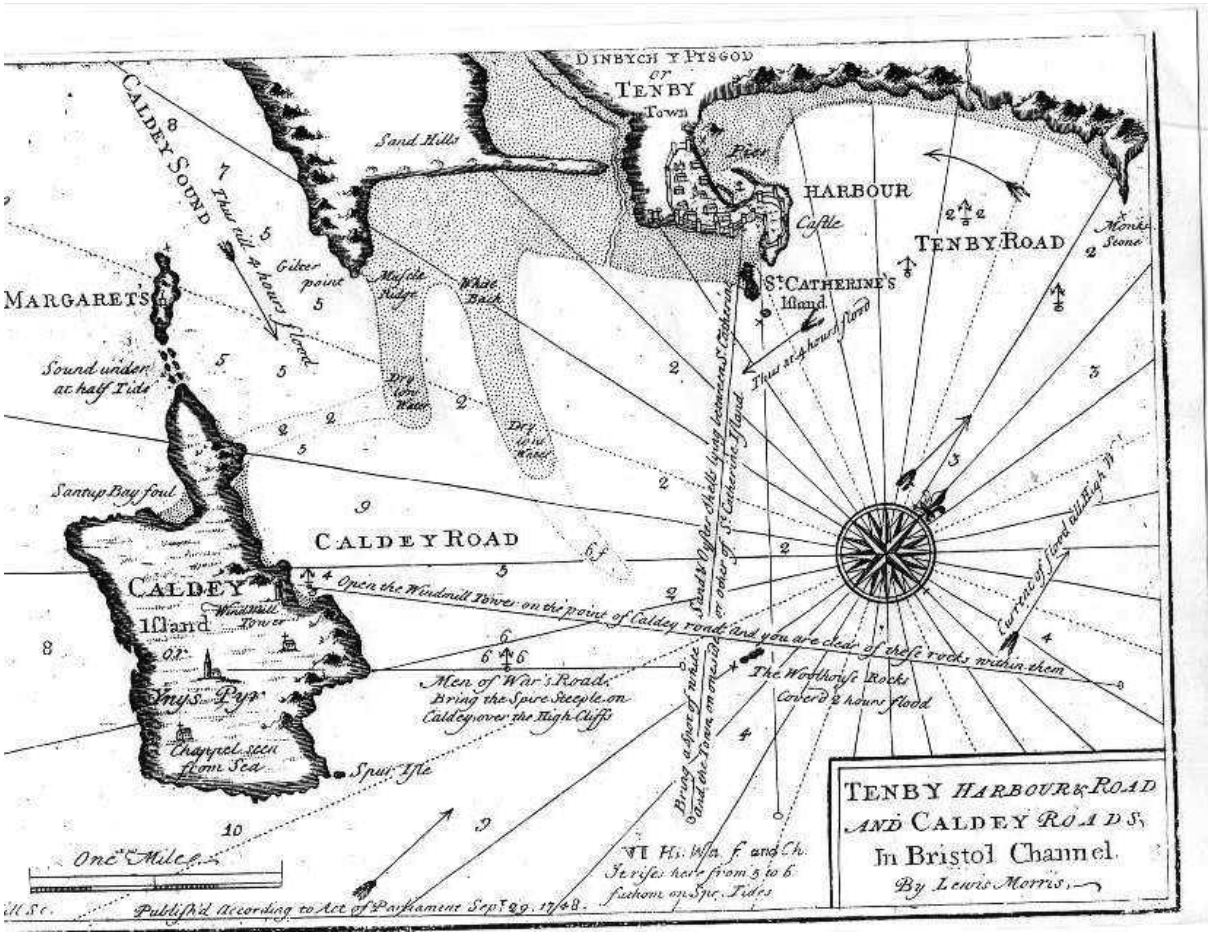
Wogan Ethereld 1662? Oct 4 Penallie Clk Vicar of Penallie co Pembroke (*12 Chas II pt 1 No121) Ecclesiastical appointments Patent Rolls Charles II Arch Camb 1886*

Wogan William 1678-1758 - **William Wogan** was born in 1678 at Penally At the time his father **Ethelred Wogan** was rector of Gumfreston and vicar of Penally, a descendant from the **Wogan**s of Wiston near Haverfordwest His father died when he was about seven years old and his uncle assisted with his early education at Swansea Grammer School, Westminster school, where he was admitted on foundation in 1694 and Trinity College in 1700 He then accepted the post of private tutor to the family of **Sir Robert Southwell** and then in 1710 became clerk to his son , secretary to the Duke of **Ormond** , Lord Lieutenant of Ireland In early 1711 he went to Ireland and the following year entered the army as a lieutenant in the infantry December 1718 he married **Catherine Stanhope** who was related to the Earls of **Chesterfield** She died on 19th June 1726 leaving him with an only daughter **William Wogan** then settled at Ealing Middlesex where he spent his time writing religious books and tracts He died on the 24th January 1758 at the age of eighty and was buried at Ealing *Eminent Welshmen*

Wyndesore John 1400, January 19 Grant to **John Wyndesore** and his heirs of the manors of Maynerbier and Pennaly, co Pembroke, with all rents and services of tenants late of **David de Barry**, 'chivaler', in Begeley in Wales and all lands, Knights' fees and advowsons which he and **Thomas Holburst**, **John Duket**, and **Thomas Afftenthwayt** had of the grant of the said **David** in the county of Pembroke, and the manor of Esthanney called Filberdescourt, in the King's hands by reason of the forfeiture of, late earl of Huntingdon, with all fees, advowsons, franchises and liberties *Patent Roll 1Henry IV, pt 4, m30 Cal, p 233*

Yonge Walter 1543 Church Warden Pennaley *PRO223*,

Caldey



Navagation Chart Caldey and Tenby L Morris 1748

Introduction

Caldey Island is listed as being under Penally Parish
Caldey Island is famous for the Monastery and Monks who have lived there. However, the history of human occupation on the island goes back much further. Flints, blades and penknife points have been found in caves on Caldey Island, indicating that humans occupied the area 12,000 years ago. However, at that time the sea level was lower, so the coastline would have been further out and Caldey Island would have been a hill in the Bristol Channel plain. The island was also occupied during later periods, and Stone Age bones have been analysed to investigate what people were eating. The Mesolithic bones suggest a very high sea diet - up to 70% of the diet - but by the Neolithic, they were not eating fish. This provides strong evidence that the transition from hunting and gathering to farming happened quickly - possibly within a hundred years. However, it is not clear whether farming was brought in by people from other parts of Britain and the continent or whether it was adopted in the Neolithic age by local people.
Island is the natural breakwater for Tenby harbour - about 450 acres consist of highly productive land and there are about 100acres of foreshore.
It has been called the Island of Saints. As early as the 6c, if not before, it was the site of a monastery reputed to be an offshoot of the famous one at Llantwit Major - Archbishop Dubricius,(a descendant of the Roman Emperor Maximus[383-8] was said to spend Lent on the island and on the death of Abbot Piro or Pyr (the first Abbot) in 521AD he appointed a monk named Samson as the new Abbot. For a time St David, St Dyfrig, Gildas, Maglorius, Paul de Leor and Illtyd dwelt upon the island.
From the 12 to the 15c it belonged to the Benedictines of the congregation of Tiron. Upon the dissolution of the Monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII it passed into secular hands. In 1906 it became the property of an Anglican Benedictine community which was received into the Church of Rome in 1912 and in 1928 it was sold to the monks of the Cistercian Order from Chimay, Belgium.
The Monastery (the Abbey of St Samson) is the principal building on the Island.
The village church is a small and very plain building possibly of Celtic Foundation The old Monastic buildings (St Illtyds Priory) date from the 13c. An interesting relic is an Ogham stone containing two inscriptions and dating from the 6th or 8th century.
Viking name of Caldy meaning Cold Island. Old name Ynys Pyr (the island of Pyr) probably from the first abbot.
It is 2 1/2 miles south of Tenby and is one and a half miles long by two thirds of a mile wide 500 acres approx and is one of the few places in the UK where the Mediterranean snail Felix pisana can be found.

Abbey of St Samson - first Celtic monastery [6c]

1113 island given by Henry 1 to Martin de Tours, who gave it to his mother who handed the island over to the Benedictine abbey of St Dogmaels in 12c. Remained a priory of 12 monks until the Reformation. In 1500 the Priory had an income of under £100 or less than 6 religious.
When it was dissolved 1535 the land was granted by Henry VIII to John Bradshaw of Presteign whose family held it till 1612 after which it passed through many hands
In 1897 Rev. W Done Bushell, chaplain of Harrow school bought it. Restored Priory church and St Davids Church (parish church of the island built by the Benedictine monks 12c). East window in priory church is a memorial to his work.
1906 island sold to Benedictine Monks of the Church of England who did much building and restoration work.
1913 their Abbot and most of the monks went over to the Church of Rome.
They moved in 1928 to Prinknash Abbey and the island was sold to the Cistercians. The stain glass window of St Illtud in the south wall of the nave of the old priory church is by Dom Theodore Baily a Benedictine monk.
Interior of the Abbey was gutted by fire in 1940 and rebuilt ten years later, Coates Carter architect.

The church of St Illtyd claims to be the oldest British Church now in Roman Catholic hands.
A memorial stone from 6 or 8c and has Latin and Ogham inscriptions crosses on its faces and in Ogham it says MAG---DUDR---INB; parts of the inscription are broken off. The Latin Inscription is AT SINGNO CRUCIS IN ILLAM FINGSI ROGO OMNIBUS AMBULANTIBUS IBI EXORENT PRO ANIMAE CATUOCONI {AND BY THE SIGN OF THE CROSS WHICH I HAVE FASHIONED UPON THIS STONE I ASK ALL WHO WALK THERE THAT THEY PRAY FOR THE SOUL OF CATUONCONUS}.
It is feasible that the inscription refers to to the servant of Dubricius - meaning Piro. In about 750ad a cross and a latin inscription were added. The stone was discovered in the ruins of the priory in the 19c and then used to form the lintel for a window, later it was used for a garden seat.
St Dubricius (Dyfrig) set up the first monastery and Piro was appointed abbot. He is reputed to have enjoyed a drink or two and one night in about 520 AD he had one too many and on returning to his cell in a state of drunkenness he fell into the monastery well. When his fellow monks pulled him out they found he had drowned. In spite or may be because of this, he was still regarded as a saint. Samson was then appointed as Piro's successor. He tried in vain to curb the monks drinking habits. Finally, defeated, by problems of discipline he left Caldy and retired with some of the more temperate monks to Stackpole where they took over an abandoned camp - and Samson settled in a cave in the side of the headland.

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The caves on the island were once inhabited in the Old Stone Age, one was Nanna's Cave. During quarrying many artefacts have been found including flint tools, animal remains and evidence of Middle Stone Age flint "factory". There is also a Bronze Age burial mound.
More recently, in 1780s John Paul Jones the American privateer is reputed to have repeatedly "watered" his frigate "Ranger" at Caldy Island.
St Margarets island only 2 acres in extent was broken off from Caldey by great storms about 1530; it has some remains of old buildings, probably monastic, which were converted into cottages for quarrymen during the last century.

1839 A Topographical Dictionary of Wales_Lewis

CALDEY ISLAND, the principal of a cluster of insulated rocks in the bay of Tenby, and forming an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of Castlemartin, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 2 miles (E.) from the main land: the population is returned with the parish of Penalley. This island, of which the ancient British name is Ynys Pyr, is about one mile and a quarter in length, and half a mile in breadth, and comprises upwards of 600 acres of land, lying on a bed of limestone, something more than half being in a state of cultivation. Owen, speaking of the fertility of the spot, describes it as abounding with corn; but he adds that "all their ploughs goe with horses, for oxen the inhabitants dare not keepe, fearing the purveyors of the pirattes, as they themselves told me." There are some large limestone quarries. Robert, son of Martin de Tours, founded a priory here in the reign of Henry I., which he dedicated to St. Mary, and made a cell to the abbey of Dogmael, to which establishment the whole of the island was granted by his mother. Its revenue, at the Dissolution, was £5. 10. 11. The remains have been mostly converted into offices attached to a mansion erected on part of the site, now belonging to the proprietor of the island. Among them is the tower of the ancient conventual church, which is surmounted by a stone spire, and forms a conspicuous object of picturesque appearance, imparting, with the rest of the ruins, an interesting and romantic character to this sequestered spot. An ancient chapel, about a quarter of a mile from the priory, was repaired a few years ago, and service is performed in it when any clergyman crosses from the main land for the purpose. A lighthouse, with a steady light, has been erected on the island, which is of great service to vessels entering Tenby harbour, distant about three miles.

1908 An Island of the Saints Arch Camb

By the Rev. W. DONE BUSHELL, M.A., F.S.A.

A LITTLE to the south of Tenby lies a long low island, whose monotonous outline gives but little indication to the casual observer of the rich store of interest and of beauty which it contains. It is the Isle of Caldey, known of old as Ynys-y-Pyr, and rich, in spite of all appearances, as well in natural beauty as in hallowed; memories. Encircled also as it is, at least in summer time, by a calm and boundless sea, blue with a blueness which recalls the Riviera or the Italian Lakes, and severed by it from the madding crowd, it seems to be especially fitted for a home for those who deem that they are called to live the quiet life with God. And hence perhaps it is that the traditions of the island are, as a matter of fact, monastic; that there were Celtic monks upon it in the early centuries, and Norman monks in later times; that there are Benedictine brothers still, though in obedience now to Canterbury, not to Rome; maintaining, each community in turn, their solemn round of praise and prayer.

The islands — for if we include St. Margaret's there are two— are separated from the mainland by a sound or channel of about two-thirds of a mile in breadth, and of an average depth of about 40 ft. at low, and 65 ft. at high spring tides. Now, south of Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire consists of a peninsula built up of mountain limestone and of old red sandstone, in alternate bands, whose trend is west-north-west and east-south-east ; and two such bands are represented on these islands, the mountain limestone to the north, the old red sandstone to the south. The larger island is about a mile and a-half in length from east to west, and about two-thirds of a mile in breadth from north to south ; and, amongst other noticeable features of geological and pre-historic interest, there is on it a good raised beach ; and, in caves now quarried away, the well-known Rev. G. N. Smith, of Gumfreston, and Professor Boyd Dawkins found many Pleistocene bones; the former also came upon a number of Neolithic human bones, with the remains of fish, dog, sheep or goat, and cattle, which are now in the Tenby Museum; whilst in September last some early burials and a kitchen-midden were found in Priory Bay. The water supply is excellent.

It is said (see Cambrian Journal^ 1855) that coins of Constantine the Great, of Constans, and of Carausius, have been found upon St. Margaret’s; the earliest written records, however, date from the sixth century. We gather from the lives of St. Paul de Leon, St Samson, and others, in the Acta Sanctorum and elsewhere, that in that century there was a monastery on the island, which was in close connexion with the celebrated retreat at Llantwit in Glamorganshire. A writer who wrote the recently discovered life of St Paul de Leon in the year 884, expressly tells us that there was a certain island, Pyr by name, within the borders of Demetia, in which St. Illtyd spent much of his time/ and where he was associated with, amongst others, St Paul de Leon, St. David, St Gildas, and St. Samson; and Pyr was most indubitably the former name of Caldey, as Giraldus and the deed of gift to St. Dogmaels amply testify. We read much also of the island in the various lives of St. Samson, which are of considerable authority, being all derived from an original memoir by one Enoch, whose uncle was a near kinsman of the saint, and who had himself conversed with Anne, St. Samson's mother. We learn from them that the name of the first Abbot of Caldey was Piro, and that upon his death — he was unfortunately drowned — St. Samson was appointed to succeed him by the Archbishop Dubric, who was then upon the island, where indeed he usually spent the Lenten season.' And after his consecration St. Samson ruled the monastery for about three years. These records show the ecclesiastical importance of the island in early times. Its importance was indeed so great that Professor Williams, of the Theological College, Bala, goes so far as to express an opinion that Caldey and not Llantwit was the original Llanna Htuti {Some Aspects of the Christian Church in Wales, pp. 57, 58) ; but however this may be, and his view is hard to reconcile with what Enoch tells us in the almost contemporaneous life of St. Samson above referred to, it is certain that in the sixth century there was an important monastery upon the island, representing probably the Eastern

rather than the Western type of Christianity, and closely bound up with the great names of Illtyd, Dubric, Samson, David, Paul and Gildas.
How long the Celtic monks remained upon the island is not known, but in the reign of Henry I it was, as Dugdale tells us, given by that monarch to Robert, son of Martin, who gave it to his mother Geva, who in turn, with her son's assent, conveyed it to the celebrated monastery of St. Dogmaels, a Benedictine house which followed the reformed rule, then lately introduced by St Bernard d'Abbeville at Tiron in the Diocese of Chartres. The Priory, in consequence, became a cell of St. Dogmaels, and it so remained until the dissolution of the Monasteries, when the island, called in the grant The Manor of Calde, in the County of Pembroke, was, with St. Dogmaels, and various church lands, aliened by the King to one John Bradshawe of Presteign The Bradshawes held it until 1612, when it was sold by the great-grandson of John Bradshawe of Presteign to Walter Philpin, Mayor of Tenby, and his son Griffith. In 1653 it passed by sale from the Philpin family to one Reeve Williams, of Lilanridian, and Robert Williams, of Loughor. In 1786, John Williams, a great-grandson of Reeve Williams, sold it to George Greville, Earl Brooke and Earl of Warwick, who again, in 1798, sold it to Thomas Kynaston, of Pembroke ; with the Kynaston family it remained until 1867, when it passed to James Wilson Hawksley, whose widow sold it in 1894 to Thomas Dick Smith - Cuninghame. From Mr. Smith - Cuninghame it passed in 1897 to the writer of the present article, who again sold it in 1906 to the Rev. Father Aelred, O.S.B. ; and it is now occupied by a community of Benedictine monks,

Caldey Island The Village Church,

established under the authority of a charter given by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1902.

It is a very primitive and simple building, bearing a conspicuous legend ; " Restored in the year of our Lord 1838, and in the first of Queen Victoria.' This record, indeed, does not seem very promising, but there is more behind.

The Village Church, Caldey Island

The church consists of a sacristy, a porch, a chancel,and a nave. Of these the sacristy is modern; and the porch which is not bonded to the west wall of the church, is of uncertain date. Neglecting these, however, we find the ground plan of the western portion of the church to be a square, whose side is 20 ft. internal measurement, the walls being 3 ft. thick. It is lighted by a large south window, deeply splayed internally, and also by a small round window over the western porch. This part of the church may be regarded as the nave. The chancel also, if we may so apply the word, is a square of

18 ft. internal measurement, the north and west walls, which alone are old, being 3 ft. thick. The south and east walls of the chancel, with the roofs, are modern, dating from 1838 before which time the building was in a very ruinous condition, and was used, it is said, as a blacksmith's shop. Between the chancel and the nave an arch has very recently been brought to light, the jambs of which show, at a height of about 7 it., two very simple imposts. The width of the opening is 8 ft. The arch was probably always round, as it is now; the old walls end, however, just above the imposts. There is also in the west wall of the nave a Norman doorway, which was discovered in 1907. It consists of a double arch, one with an opening of 68 ins., the other of 56 ins. The north wall of the chancel has in it a tall and narrow window of some 14 ins. opening, deeply splayed internally, and situated well towards the east.

Now such a configuration, with its heavy chancel archway, will, of course, remind us of the churches which we find in Gower and in Little England beyond Wales. But it is really very different from them. We must compare it rather with Flimston chapel, further down the coast, which is a simple oblong 46 ft. by 24 ft., with the well-known St. Govan's chapel, which is also a simple oblong 20 ft. by 12 ft., or with the chapels near St. David's of St. Justinian and St. Nun, than with the parish churches on the mainland; there however at all events no other like it in the immediate neighbourhood. And it is well, perhaps, to remember what Mr.Petrie has to say ot the early Irish churches (Petrie,Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland^ vol. i, p. 258) : “The smaller churches," he says, " are simple oblong quadrangles. In addition to this quadrangle the larger churches present a second oblong of smaller dimensions extending to the east, and constituting the chancel or sanctuary, in which the altar was placed, and which is connected with the nave by a triumphal arch of semicircular form." He goes on to speak of the cyclopean character of the walls. Now there is nothing which can be called Cyclopean about the walls of Caldey Church; indeed the Caldey limestone would not lend itself to any such Cyclopean work as we find across St. George's Channel; but none the less it will be seen that, as regards the ground plan of the church, there is a full agreement with what Mr. Petrie tells us of the ancient Irish edifices. The western doorway, then, of the church being Norman, and the ground plan of a very primitive type indeed, we may perhaps be bold to hazard a conjecture that the building may have been erected in the course of the twelfth century, either when the island came into the hands of Martin of Tiron, or when it had been transferred to those of St. Dogmaels Abbey, and that it may have been erected on the lines of an earlier Celtic church, of which some vestiges may possibly even now remain in the lower portions of the old walls.

Caldey Stone

But whether the island church shows traces of a Celtic origin or not, there is in the well-known Caldey stone an undeniable relic of the Celtic monks. This stone has been so fully described in various numbers of the Archaeological Camhrensis that it would not be necessary to say more about it were it not that the accepted reading of the Latin legend has recently been challenged by Mr. F. C. Burkitt. But, this being so, it will be well to add a few more words concerning it.
The Caldey stone then is a block of sandstone with an incised cross, a Latin inscription below it, and an Ogam inscription round the edge ; there is also a cross on the back, and a small cross on either edge. The Latin inscription is in debased Roman lettering. A portion of the stone has long been broken off, and one of the smaller crosses comes in the way of the Ogam.
The remaining letters, however, of the Ogam as deciphered by Sir John Rhys, are MAOL DUBR, which appear to stand for MAGua DUBHacuna, or the (tonsured) servant of Dubricius. See Arch, Camb., 5th viii, 98
The Latin inscription is translated by Sir John Rhys as: And I have provided it with a cross; I ask all who walk in this place to pray for the soul of Cadwgan.

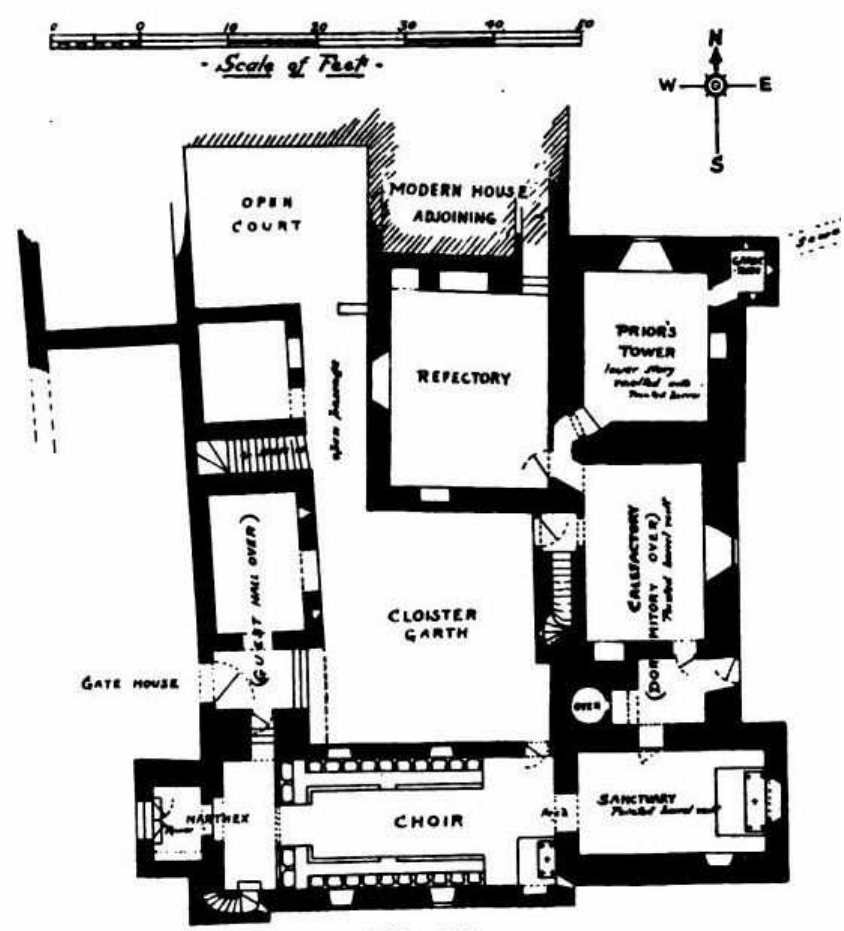
He would indeed be a bold man who would dare to challenge the deliberately expressed opinion of Sir John Rhys; it is right, however, to add that whilst the eminent professor was engaged upon his

scrutiny, a messenger came to inform him that the waves were rising rapidly and that he must hurry away. He therefore himself suggests that a good photograph should be taken, with a view presumably to further investigation.

Professor Burkitt had, however, the opportunity of spending a longer time upon the island, and, in a paper read by him on June 7th, 1904, before the Cambridge Philological Society {Proceedings, lxvii,p. 6), he declines to accept the usual transliteration of the first five words as given by Sir John Rhys and others as
With the sign of the Cross of Jesus, I, Illtyd, have fashioned (this monument).
Fenton, writing in 1811, tells us that the stone was dug up in the ruins of the Priory “many years ago"; and it appears to have been used successively as a lintel to a window, and as a garden seat. The exact spot where it was found is said to have been in front of the blacksmith's shop which once stood east of the well. It is now in the Priory Chapel. The late Professor Westwood looked upon the Latin legend as not later than the ninth, and possibly as early as the seventh century. Professor Burkitt, however, sees no valid palaeographical reason to prevent our assigning it to the first part of the sixth century, at which time, as we know; St, Dubric and St. Illtyd were both closely connected with the island.

Caldy Island Norman Priory

We now pass to a consideration of the buildings of the Norman Priory. These consisted of a very simple cloister-garth, surrounded in the usual way by church, guest-house, refectory, and calefactory or kitchen, with dormitories upon the upper floors. All these monastic buildings still remain. They were arranged according to the usual Benedictine plan, with the exception that the chapel was upon the south, and not, as was more usual, on the north side of the garth ; the entrance porch, however, reminds us of what we find in Norman castles on the mainland rather than of a monastery gate. The entrance was commanded also by a loopholed staircase on the east side of the garth.
A very special feature of the monastery is the so-called Abbot's Tower, which is a battlemented fortalice of military type. It is a rectangular structure, nearly square, the internal measurements being 18 ft. and 15 ft. respectively; and the walls being 4 ft. thick. This tower appears to have been originally meant to stand alone.



Caldey Priory

Now it will be remembered that the island was for a time in the possession of Robert Fitzmartin. It is, therefore, not improbable that he may have built it for his own protection, and that it was only afterwards that it was incorporated in the monastic buildings. If so, it would be of course the oldest part of the Priory. It consists of a vaulted basement, with a chamber over it, the entrance to the basement being at the south- west corner. The way in which the upper chamber was reached is not so clear. It may have been by a staircase in a loop-holed turret still existing at the north- east corner. No trace, however, of steps is to be seen, and in monastic times the upper story of this turret became a garde-robe. If there be any difference of age in the remaining parts of the monastery, those to the east, that is to say the dormitory, the calefactory or kitchen, and the sanctuary, seem to claim priority.

The narthex, choir, and sanctuary are, as has been ready said, upon the south side of the cloister-garth and form a church of 73 ft in external length. The sanctuary, which has a pointed barrel-vault, is, however, cut off from the other portions of the chapel by a wall, in which no trace of an original arch or opening is to be found. This wall may, however, have been rebuilt: it is not easy to date these simple limestone structures.

The north and south walls of the sanctuary are 36 ins., and the east and west walls 30 ins. thick. At the western end of the church there is a tower, some 30 ft. in height, surmounted by a rude stone spire of 18 ft. This tower stands on a base which is 12 ft. square, and has fallen westwards out of the perpendicular to the extent of 40 ins. The breadth of the nave is 18 ft. externally, but was originally 20 ft. or more, the present north wall being modern. The western window dates from the fourteenth century, but may have been a later insertion. Such insertions are common enough in the south of Pembrokeshire. At all events the eastern end of the chapel buildings seems to be of an earlier date. The splays and the hood-moulding of the old east window still remain; a portion also of the external drip-stone is intact. It is not clear, however, how the opening was filled. The tracery, if any, has long since perished: it may not improbably have been a double lancet.

Upon the west side of the cloister-garth there is a guest-house, which includes a spacious porch, an

adjoining chamber, probably used for storage, and a chamber overhead, which may at one time have been divided into two. The basement of the guest-house measures 27 ft. by 16 ft. There is a so-called Flemish chimney, and the remains of two good windows looking on to the garth. Upon the inner wall, towards the garth, are pigeon-holes.

Upon the north side of the cloister-garth is the refectory. It is now used as a kitchen, and is 27 ft. square. In Fenton's time it possessed a “very curious arched roof," but this has long since disappeared. Above it is a chamber of the same dimensions, now divided into two. Upon the east side of the cloister garth there is what is now a scullery, with vaulted barrel roof, once used presumably as calefactory or kitchen, containing as it does the huge monastic chimney; whilst over it there is the dormitory, to which access is afforded by a staircase in the thickness of the east wall of the garth, furnished with loop-holes which command the entrance gateway.

At the north-east corner of the garth is the square embattled tower described above, the upper chamber of which was in monastic times the Priors lodging, whilst the little loop-holed turret to the north-east was his garde-robe. There is, as was the universal custom in the Benedictine houses, an access for the Prior from his lodging to the dormitory, which enabled him not only to maintain due discipline, but, as his duty was, to call his monks for their night office. There is some reason also to believe that there was a direct descent from the dormitory to the chapel.

The burial-ground, where bones are still to be found in plenty beneath the surface of the soil, lay to the south of the great church. The buildings were clearly planned with a view to defence. Sea-robbers abounded in mediaeval times. St. David s was sacked in 1088; Tenby was burnt by Maelgwn in 1186; and in much later times the Caldey islanders were forced to plough with horses, rather than with oxen as on the mainland, lest oxen should tempt the rovers' appetites. Above the sanctuary there is a room of uncertain date, and in the south wall of the chapel a piscina; and there is also a lamp stead, that is to say a shelf to carry a flare, with a chimney over it constructed in the thickness of the wall. As will be seen from the plan, the walls of the Abbot's Tower, and of the calefactory or kitchen, are from 4 ft. to 4 ½ ft., those of the sanctuary from 3 ft. to 3 ½ ft, and the remainder for the most part about 2 ½ ft. thick ; and we may possibly be justified if we infer accordingly the order in which they were built.

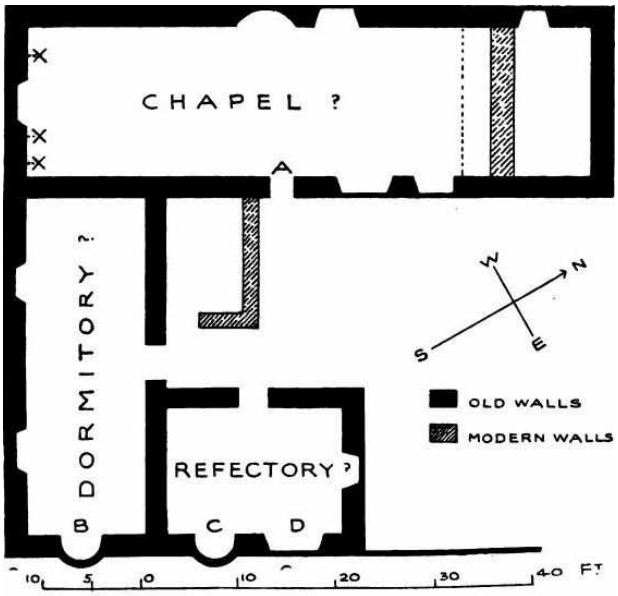
Such are the Priory buildings, which are as complete as they are primitive, and yet have not been noticed in detail by any writer with whose works I am acquainted; the reason being probably that until recent years the island was not very accessible, and also that they were themselves obscured by various buildings which have now been taken down, and were in use for various other purposes than those for which they had originally been designed ; and, further, that they were encased in innumerable coats of whitewash and plaster. Indeed, in 1898, when the island came into tne possession of the present writer, the sanctuary was a laundry, the choir a disused maltkiln, the entrance-porch a lime-store, and the guest-house a pigeon loft; the dormitory was divided into bedrooms for the servants, and in the narthex were stored many hundreds of old bottles.

The only other monument of much importance on the larger island is the round tower, now an oratory, which overlooks the Caldey roads. This tower is circular in shape ; its walls are of great thickness ; and it was probably erected by the Norman monks to keep an eye upon the vessels casting anchor in the roads, which for the most part would be hidden from the monastery by the cliffs. The thickness of the walls would enable it with ease to resist a casual attack.

We are also told on good authority that where the lighthouse stands there was a chapel of the Blessed Virgin. This is referred to by William of Worcester, in an itinerary written about 1490, as " Capella Sanctce Maries super maris litus" and it is also mentioned by Lewis Morris in 1748 in his Plans of Harbours, Bars, etc. No trace of it now remains.

It will be well to refer to the Archaeology Cambrensis 4th Ser., i, 122, for a full description of an alabaster reliquary found by Mr. Corbet Kynaston, then " King of Caldey/' in a fissure at the High Cliff Quarries, some seventy years ago, whilst digging out a wild cat which had taken refuge there ; this reliquary was restored to the Priory Chapel by Mrs. Bridger, a relative of Mr. Kynaston, in

1901. It is in shape an altar tomb 8 ins. long, with a vertical section of 2 ins. square, and is surmounted by a recumbent figure which has not at present been identified.
We find on the adjacent island of St. Margaret. There are there certain ecclesiastical remains; but in the nineteenth century they were converted into cottages for quarrymen, so that they are now not easy to interpret, nor can we assign a date to them. The western chamber has, however, in its doorway and interior corbels some faint indications of departed splendour ; and one of Norris' sketches, to be seen in the Free Library at Cardiff, shows in the chamber marked in our plan " Refectory," a traceried window of some pretensions.



Ruined Buildings on St. Margaret's Island

There are also two round chimneys, one of which appears to be old, one new. These buildings probably bore to the Norman Priory somewhat the same relation which the Priory itself bore to the mother house of St. Dogmaels. It was, in fact, a cell.

1895 Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire . H. Thornhill Timmins

The day waxing warm and sunny we now make for the harbour again, and charter one of the numerous well-found pleasure-boats which lie in wait for visitors. An hour's pleasant sail over a sea ladyblue as the Mediterranean, and we land upon the shores of Caldey Island, like the Old Man of the Sea, pick-a-back fashion astride the boatman's back.

' This island,' says George Owen, ' is verie fertile and yeldeth plentie of corne ; all their plowes goe with horses, for oxen the inhabitantes dare not keepe, fearing the purveyors of the pirattes as they themselves told me, whoe often make their provisions there by theire owne comission, and comonlie to the good contentment of the inhabitantes, when conscionable theefes arrive there.'

A grassy track, winding up the sloping bank amidst gorse and bracken, now leads across a stream and beside a few quarrymen's cottages to a dejected-looking chapel. In a neglected corner of the interior we discover the object of our visit — to wit, a recumbent oblong stone inscribed with certain archaic characters, which have been rendered as follows: 'In the Name both of the Cross itself and of Him who was fixed thereon, pray for the soul of Catuoconus.' Certain lines of the character known as Ogham may also be discerned upon the sides or edges of this hoary monolith.

Striking across the open fields, with the tall white lighthouse for our guide, we turn aside to visit an old farmstead that contains the scanty ruins of Caldey Priory. This venerable foundation owes its origin to Robert, son of Martin de Turribus, and was annexed as a cell to the abbey of St. Dogmaels, near Cardigan. A wise old saw which observes ' There is nothing new but what has been forgotten,' may find a verification amidst such neglected nooks as
these ; whose long-forgotten relics of a bygone age greet the wayfarer with all the charm of novelty. Timmins

Above the adjacent farmyard premises rises the quaint little weather-beaten tower of the old priory chapel ; its slender spire leaning perilously awry, its stonework fast crumbling to decay. From the summit of the tower hangs the crazy bell, with rusty chain and silent clapper. One daintily-fashioned window is roughly blocked with brickwork, another gives entrance to a pigeon-cot.

Within the adjoining house we are shown a fine old vaulted kitchen, with deep-browed windows, and rude stone settle along the wall. Thence we penetrate to a cool, dark chamber exhibiting traces of a gracefully proportioned window enclosed by a pointed arch, long since blocked up.

Retracing our steps beneath hedges of flowering fuchsia, we return by breezy, fern-clad commons and well-tilled fields to the landing-place; where an amphibious-looking individual is laying out lobster-pots among the weed-strewn rocks.

1909 The Benedictine Priory on Caldey Island

Caldey owes great charm to its sea-girt isolation. The Priory rough archaic buildings, cobbled cloister-garth, rude spire, gatehouse and porter's lodge, winding stair lighted with narrow loop holes, whence the monks reached their dormitories, impress the mind with a sense of religious seclusion.

Edwards, Emily Hewlett

The Rev. Done Bushel 1, F.S.A., during an occupation of many years, studied the buildings exhaustively, and considers them to remain almost complete. The outer walls were once lighted only by loops for defence, the East window of the chancel being an exception ; calefactory, dormitory, old kitchen and Prior's chamber still exist. In the chancel of the Priory-church Celtic influence is shown by rough vaulting of similar construction, perhaps, to the Early Irish island chapels; in the chancel, too, is a rude chimney for carrying away the smoke from flaring lamp-lights. The interesting alabaster reliquary in the chapel was found buried in the cliffs.

The old name for Caldey was Inys Pyrr. There is mention of St. Samson in connection with the island, while an Ogam stone gives evidence of Christian occupation so early as the 8th century; about 1100Caldey was given to St. Dogmaels, and continued an appenage of that abbey until the Dissolution of Monasteries.

The island was so harried by pirates even in Elizabeth's reign that the inhabitants were unable to use oxen ; Jones' Bay claims acquaintance with Paul Jones, the celebrated privateer. English Benedictines now sing the orisons of the old Black Monks on Caldey Island.
Edwards, Emily Hewlett Castles and strongholds of Pembrokeshire Tenby 1909

1922 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments Caldy and St Margarets Islands

The island of Caldy and its satellite St Margaret's Isle have for long but quite unknown period been regarded as forming an extra parochial civil and ecclesiastical district, and so entered in the Census Reports (County of Pembroke Table 11) The close proximity of the two islands has naturally caused them to be treated as one entity for administrative purposes, and they are here dealt with under the single title. But this is an error, so far at least as it relates to St Margaret's Island. The documentary evidence produced below shows that historically that islet was at one time part of either the parish of Manorbier or that of Penally.

George Owen, the historian of Pembrokeshire (d 1613) gives the following account of the island of Caldy, whjich , as Deputy Vice Admiral of Wales, he doubtless knew intimately :-

"Caldey is an Iland as I would judge, a mile long and halfe as broade yt standeth ij miles from the mayne seted opposite to the towne of Tenby, yt is called by Giraldus by the old Brittishe name Ynys Pyrr, that is the Iland of Pyrrus; there was in yt in tymes past a Priorie called (as saieth Lelande) Lille [? L'Isle], a parishe church and chappell dedicated to St [left blank] yt did belonge to the Abbey of St Dogmells: and was purchased by mr Roger Bradshawe that nowe ys, who about foure years past sould the same to mr Water Philpin of Tenby whose inheritance nowe yt is, the Iland is verie fertile and yeldeth plenty of corne all their plowes goe w'th horses for oxen the inhabitants dare not keepe, fearing the purveyors of the pirates, as they themselves told me , who often make their provisions there by their owne Comission, and most commonlie to the good contentment of the inhabitants when conscionable theefes arrive there, the Iland is of viijt or xen housholdes and some parte of the demesnes annexed to the ruines of the Priorie the Lord keepeth in his hands, yt is nowe growne a question in what hundred of Pembrokeshire this Iland should be whether in Kemes as parcel of St Dogmells, to wych yt appertained, or parte of the next hundred of the maine, and vntill this doubte be decided the inhabitants are content to rest exempt from anie payementes or taxeions wth anie hundred".

The extra parochial status of Caldy is to be explained by the fact that in the medieval period the entire island was the property of the monks of St Dogmaels and, as such, the house and its insular domain was not subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese of St David's over his parochial clergy, though the bishop possessed the right of visitation, whenever he should consider that circumstances called for the exercise of his authority.

The tiny islet now generally known as St Margaret's lies of the north western point of the island of Caldy. At low tide it is joined to its bigger neighbour.

Following his account of Caldey Island which has been given above, George Owen continues:-

"There is adjoining to this great Caldey a small island placed between yt and the land called little Caldey; yt beareth good grasse for sheep and conyes, and a store of gulls, and is the queens majesties [ide queen Elizabeth's] land parcel of her manour of Manerbire and Penally.

As already stated, the two islands are regarded administratively as one. They are so treated in the Census Reports and notwithstanding the statement of George Owen just quoted expressly asserting the tenurial connection of St Margarets (or Little Caldey , as he terms it) with the Manor of Manorbeer and Penally, they are always dealt with as a single administrative area. The bearing of George Owen's statement has probably been overlooked by reason of the seemingly unimportant nature of the subject. Researches into the public records, made originally for the purpose of resolving the question, have, however, resulted in a discovery of great importance to investigators into the changes which have taken and are taking place in the coastline of the kingdom.

In the course of a survey of the manor of Beer and Penally held at Jameston the 12th August 1618, b y Sir John Stepneth [Stepney} and Thomas Cannon esq., the jury having presented "that the seas

hath overflowed and overcome a great part of the circuit bounds of the said manor" and also that "one little island called Little Caldye being now at all times compassed with the sea and containing about two acres of pasture" proceeded to make the following statement :--
Memorandum, the said jurors do say by the information of ancient credible persons yet living, and the same is received commonly in the country by tradition, that the said island of Little Caldey which now lieth in the sea about one mile distant from the continent and main land of the said manor, was heretofore a part of the said continent, together with a low marsh ground and woodland extending from the island to a point of headland called Giltor [Giltar], being now the uttermost land bound of the said manor towards the south. And by the reason the said marsh ground and woodland are now overcome by the sea, and drowned, the said land of Little Caldey is thereby made and island and ships do pass betwixt it and the main, whereby a part of the ancient possessions of the said manor is irrecoverably decayed and lost (*Pub. Records Office; Land Revenue Miscellaneous Books, Vol 206 (Ancient Surveys, 19) fo 75).*
This statement, though not absolutely contemporary with the occurrence which it records, is unquestionably authentic, and its accuracy may be considered as established by the certification of two prominent local magnates who must have been well acquainted with the coast. There is little doubt that a stupendous change in the condition of the land surface of western Britain had taken place within a century of the date of the enquiry, that is to say, about the period 1500-1530. The subject is primarily one for the geologist, but it may be said to have a practical interest for archaeologists and historians, since the disappearance of the channel between the mainland at Giltar Point and St Margaret's (ie Little Caldey) Island and the formation of the present coastline, must have produced important changes in the course taken by early navigators along the south coast of Wales.
It is also clear that whatever may have been the case between the mainland of the county and Caldey, the two islands of Caldey and At Margarets had become separated from each other at high tides and that the cleavage had been effected at a period beyond local memory or tradition.
It may also be inferred from the silence of both the survey and historical notes of George Owen, that the smaller islet did not at once obtain the name of St Margaret's Isle, but that in the early years of the 17th century it was best known as Little Caldey.

The Benedictine Priory of Caldey RCAM.

The island of Caldey originally formed part of the territory of Cambrian Chiefton whose principal patrimony consisted of the district of Maenor Pir (Manorbier), the nearest point on the neighbouring mainland to the island. Its Welsh name was Ynys Pir or Pyr.
The inroads of the Norse pirates at the end of the 9th and early part of the 10th centuries were followed by what must have been a very thorough settlement of the coastal districts of the county. These certainly comprised the island of Pyr, which received the new name of Caldey; and the change resulted in the almost total extinction of the Celtic place-names. The new settlers appear to have possessed the same assimilative qualities that characterised their brethren in North Western France and following upon their conversion to Christianity, friendship and co-operation seem to have sprung up rapidly between the two peoples. The settlement of the British religious community on Caldy was probably in the nature of separate oratories enclosed within a stone or turf wall, after the manner of the remains which are to be found at the present day on the lonely island of the Skellig (another Norse settlement). Caldey was within easy reach of the mainland, and it is probable that if the original cells of the British devotees had been spared by the first invaders whilst in their pagan stage, they would be taken over and remodelled by the same people after their adoption of Christianity [Giraldus Cambrensis, who was born at Manorbier, and must have known the monaster well, states that the monks of Caldey were living as solitaries in defiance of papal decrees (*Symbolum Electrorum Rolls ed I 324)]*.
The next point in the history of the religious settlement on Caldey is the grant of the island by Geva or Giva, the wife of Martin of Tiron, to the newly founded or re-founded, monastery of St Dogmaels in the north of the county. Martin came over to England in the wake of the Conqueror, and was

granted whatever land he could secure and conveniently retain in South Wales; in virtue of which he became master of the district called Kemes in North West Pembrokeshire. He had apparently intended to enlarge and modernise the small monkish establishment which it is almost certain that he founded at St Dogmaels within his lordship (as it now became) of Kemes, but his intentions were frustrated by death, and his son Robert's grant is the first charter to that house. It would seem from the words of the grant ,*Dedit iisdem monachis mater mea insulam Pyr, qui alio nomine Caldea nuncupatur quam a domino meo rege datam matri meae dederam* (Dugdale, Mon. Angl., 130) that Giva may have had some special connection , possibly patrimonial, with Caldey, or that she may have been the daughter of a Scandinavian Viking who had accompanied Martin from the great Scandinavian duchy of Normandy. (There has also been a suggestion that although mother of Robert, she was not Martin's legal wife) It is difficult otherwise to account for Martin or Robert's knowledge of the existence of a small body of monks on a windswept island far distant from Kemes The grant was made in or shortly after the year 1113 and it is clear that within a few years a monastery, dedicated to St Mary, and closely following the customary plan, was established on Caldey.
The small house passed through an long and uneventful existence, keeping the even tenor of its ways as a cell to St Dogmaels unto the very end in 1535 At The surrender of the house there were eight tenants holding by lease of by the year

Ancient Church RCAM

About 300 yds north east of the priory church and apparently outside the limits of the Priory enclosure is a building which has many claimes to being regarded as the original church of the island; one that was discarded for new and modernised monastic buildings erected by the monks of St Dogmaels after the grant of Robert de Tiron and Geva his mother. It consists of a simple chancel and nave of almost equal size, the chancel being 18ft square and the nave twenty ft square, and the walls being of uniform thickness of 3 ft. The south and east walls of the chancel are modern. The chancel arch is round, low and only 8ft wide. In 1907 a Norman doorway was discovered in the west wall of the nave. The windows comprise one in the north wall of the chancel, a second in the south wall of the nave The western porch is not bonded into the main wall, and is probably of a later date; above it is a small round window. In 1918 several burials of possibly the 15th century, were discovered beneath the exterior south wall of the church (trans.Carm. Antiq. Soc. xii 43). The dedication was to St Mary, doubtless in supersession of an earlier Celtic saint.

Ogam and Latin Inscribed stone RCAM

A stone which Fenton , writing in 1811 (tours 458) states was dug up in the ruins of the Priory "many years ago"and which appears to have been used successively as a lintel to a window, and as a garden seat, is now preserved in the Priory Church. The inscription is in Latin and Ogram.

Chapel RCAM

In addition to the priory church and the ancient (later , parish) church , a small chapel stood formally on one of the cliffs. The naturalist Ray, writing in 1662 says "We passed over to Caldey Isle .. In the island are three chapels, one at the abbey or priory and two more", Lewis Morris , the antiquary, in his "Plans of Harbours etc" [1748] sketches a small edifice on Chapel point, and describes it as "chapel seen from sea". There is now no vestige of a building, but careful excavation might disclose foundations of walls.

1847 Isle of Caldy Report on the State of Education in Wales

The entire of this island with the exception of the lighthouse and the road leading to it belongs to Cabot Kynaston Esq., who resides there. It comprises about 500 acres. A considerable export trade is carried on from it in limestone. The population are in part agricultural labourers and part quarrymen. There are also a few persons attached to the service of the lighthouse. The labourers earn 1s 2d or 1s 4d per day, with barley sold to to them at 3s 6d per bushel, on their own finding.. The quarrymen work by task, and taking the year round earn from 2s to 2s 6d per day. They work, however, especially in summer, when the limestone is lading, a greater number of hours than the common day-labourers. They draw their wages at the rate of 1s per day, and receive the residue at the end of the year in one sum.

The number of children on the island is 39; of these 27 are between 5 and 15 years. There is no school of any kind upon the island, which is 2 ½ from Tenby. There is a building used as a church when any clergyman chooses to go over and serve it, but there is no regular service or minister. The proprietor does not permit the use of this building to Dissenters. Two or three years ago there was a clergyman visiting Tenby who used without payment to perform service in the church regularly, but since his departure the practice has not been maintained. The proprietor considers that the endowment or establishment of a church might compromise his privileges of being extra parochial and tithe free. The present Bishop of St David's has offered him a bond of indemnity in both respects, but the offer was not accepted. The people on the island are utterly unprovided with instruction either secular or spiritual, save such as they bring with them as immigrants, and can convey in their domestic capacities. It may be that one here and there can put a child to live with a relative at Tenby, or elsewhere on the mainland where there is a school, but this is not, nor can be, with poor people often the case. There had been a private dame-school kept in the island, but on the dame's death no one succeeded to her post. Tithe and poor's-rates are standing monuments, in the common and statute law, of what in this country has been considered due in the way of spiritual and physical from landed property to the creators of its produce. Both of these incidentals, however, are connected with such property by virtue of its being parochial; Caldy is extra parochial, and, accordingly, the labourers upon it have neither church nor settlement

The proprietor does not permit a public house to be erected on the island. The inhabitants, however, are rather out of the way of temptation than superior to it, whenever liquor can be had , either from vessels that are loaded, or on their visits to the mainland.

I was informed that it was in contemplation by some persons in Tenby to subscribe towards raising a school in the island if a site could be obtained.

Caldy Island Shipwrecks

Sometimes the weather round Caldey Island is not kind. There are also navigation hazards as the Lewis Morris Chart of 1748 shows and so many vessels have perished in the seas round this island

1842 MARY ANN ELIZA. (NEW QUAY). Sloop. 24 tons. Caldey Island.

1845 June 22nd. PRISCILLA. (ABERYSTWYTH). Schooner. Near Caldey. Ireland to Gloucester laden with oats.

1847 February 2nd ELIZA Sailing Ship. Caldey Island

1856October 3rd JULES. Ketch. Between Caldey and St. Margarets Island.

1859September 13th. FRIENDA. (BRIDGEWATER). Brigantine. Caldey Island. Bridgewater to Pembroke Dock.

1864November 18th UNION. Sloop. Caldey Roads.

1865October 29th OCEAN. Sloop. Near Caldey Island. Roads.

1866 January 3rd. UNION. Smack. Caldey Roads.

1867Sept/October FRIENDS. (MILFORD). Sloop Caldey Island.

1868August 22nd. EMILY ANN. Schooner. Caldey Roads.

1868August 22nd NAMELESS. (CORK). Caldey Roads.

1873September 10th WILLIAM AND MARY. Smack. Caldey Roads

1878June 27th. OLIVE. Smack. 5 miles off Caldey Island.

1879December 10th COMMODORE. Sailing Ship. Caldey Island.

1882April 30th ROE. Schooner. Caldey.

1882December 12th ADA ELIZABETH. Schooner. 77 tons. 20 miles off Caldey. Run-down and lost.

1890August 28th SAUCY JACK. (TENBY). Smack. 32 tons.(Bt Brixham 1875). Off Caldey Island.

1894August 26th RJE. (BRIXHAM) Sailing Ship. 22 tons. Off Caldey.

1900 February 26th CERES Schooner. Caldey Island.

1915 September 2nd. KELVINIA. Steamship. 9 miles S.by W. of Caldey Island. After hitting enemy sea mine.

August 11th GLORIOSA. Fishing Smack. 12 miles S. by W. of Caldey Island. Sank by enemy U-Boat action.

1940 February 3rd BELPARIEL. (Norwegian). Heavy lift Salvage Ship. Caldey Island. Drinkem Bay. Stranded,refloated 20/4.

1941 March 21st. LONDON II. Steamer. 18 miles S.S.E. of Caldey Island. Bombed by enemy aircraft. Sank.

1941 March 21st. MILLISLE. Coaster. 12 miles off Caldey Island. Bombed and sank by enemy aircraft.

1941 March 26/27th FARADAY. (London). (Bt 1874). Steam cable ship. 2934 tons. 360'x 52'x 35'ft. Hoopers Point. South of Marloes Sands. 51.42.40.N. 05.12.12.W. Falmouth to Milford laden with3870 tons of submarine cable. Bombed. Salvaged 90 miles of submarine cable.

1943 September 10th CRIMSON RAMBLER. (Caldey). (Bt Looe 1915). Motor tender. 19 tons. 44'ft long. Eel Point, Caldey Island. Saved on 23/8/41. Broke away. Grounded.

1945 October 7th JUTA. (Glasgow). Steamship. 1550 tons. 2 miles south of Caldey Island. Holed off St. Govan's Head. Homeward bound from Rouen to Glasgow in ballast.

1954 November 29th LADY SHIELA. Motor Vessel. S.E. of Caldey.

1961 LOLLIPOP. (Caldey). Caldey Island

1961 November 25th ST. KILDA. (Glasgow). Motor Vessel. 4 miles off Caldey. Glasgow to Port Talbot laden with steel coils.

1979 January 26/28th BALHOLM. (Formally Norwegian). Motor Ferry Vessel. 240 tons. Off Linney Head./Crow Rock. Now believed and reported to the rear of Caldey Island. With fuel problems, anchored1/2 mile off Crow Rock. 5 days later vessel had disappeared. Enroute for Ireland. A life-jacket was found at Lydstep, 15 miles east. Believed foundered off Manobier/Caldy.

Caldy names for Jottings

Adam ? 1543 Caldy ChurchWarden *PRO223*
Baily Dom Theodore Benedictine monk stain glass window Caldy priory churc
BeynonThomas 19-Jul1795 St Issells Mariner, fell 200 ft from a cliff on Caldy Island collecting gulls eggs *Inquest report*
Bradshaw John 1535 .of Presteign granted land of Caldy by Henry VIII Reformation
Bradshaw John 1610 St Dogmaels Sold Caldy Island to **Walter Philpin** of Tenby *"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days*
Bradshawe John C1600 Caldy Inherited from his Father sold it to Mr **Walter Philips** of Tenby *Cambrian Register 1796 History of Pembrokeshire -George Owen c1591*
Bradshawe John Caldy Inherited from his father—had a son John *Cambrian Register 1796 History of Pembrokeshire -George Owen c1591*
B**radshaw Roger** C1543 Caldy Purchased Island – had belonged to St Dogwells abbey—***He had a son John*** *Cambrian Register 1796 History of Pembrokeshire -George Owen c1591*
Bushell W Done 1897 .Rev Purchased Caldy Island
de Tours Robert 1113 son of Martin founded priory Caldy Island *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis 1834*
Gildas 6c studied on Caldy Island.
Jones John Paul American Privateer called at Caldy Island
Kynaston Bridger Edward 1870 Caldy Island Owner of Caldy Island--- alabaster reliquary *Arch Camb1870*
Maglorius 6c studied on Caldy Island.
Owen ? 1543 ChurchWarden Caldy *PRO223* 423.
Philpin Walter 1610 Caldy Island & Tenby "Alderman of Tenby, was the owner of Caldy Island, which he had purchased a little before 1610 from John Bradshaw of St, Dogmaels," *"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days*

Piro c520AD first Abbot Caldy died – drunk fell down well
***Samson* ?** 520AD appointed Abbot Caldy but moved to live in a cave at Stackpole
ap William Owen Thomas 1536 Caldy Tenement Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917
Willyams John 1536 Caldy Tenement Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917
Whyting John 1536 Caldy Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917
Prowte Richard 1536 Caldy Tenement*Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*
Whyting Lewis 1536 Caldy Tenement *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*
Prowte Thomas 1536 Caldy Tenement*Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*
Webe Lewis 1536 Caldy Tenement *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*
Gough William 1536 Caldy Tenement *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*
Adam John 1536 Caldy Tenement *Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917*
Lloyde Owen 1536 Caldy all tithes with site of Priory estimated as 18ac.Abbey of St Mary at St Dogmaels Herbert M Vaughan F.S.A. Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 27 1917

Pwllcrochan

Acc to Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Fenny Coome or Popton Camp

The insignificant remains of an earthwork on a field known as Fenny garn about 600 yds north east of West Popton farmhouse. Lt Col W Ll Morgan R.E. A former Royal Commissioner , examined this site about the year 1879 when there was considerably more of it in existence than is apparent; he says of it:-

"This work cannot be represented as a cliff castle, for although situated on the shore of the Haven, it is only imperfectly protected on the sea side by a steep slope; the other side of the promontary being a steep slope – the side of an inland gully. Across the tongue of land is a rampart and ditch 220ft long much bowed out. The rampart is 4ft high , 12 ft fall to a ditch 4 ft deep. Beyond this , at a distance of 30yds is a second line 130yds long, parallel to the first . The northern half of this line has been destroyed. The bank is 4ft high, has a 7ft fall to a ditch 6ft deep. Both these banks two last banks have been very much destroyed by cultivation so that their original condition is only a matter for conjecture. The ground slopes towards the north".

Apparently the entrance bisected the outer bank and lead to the north end of the main vallum where the bank seems to have sloped to the level ---Visited 23rd May 1922.

West Pennar Rath

On a field known as Rath Park or Rath Hays 150yds east of West Pennar farmhouse are the remains of an earthwork now almost cultivated away. It seems to have been of horse shoe shape and to have faced north. The rampart has a length of 150ft, is about 5ft in height and falls 10ft to a ditch. This ditch must have been of fair depth, judging by the remains of the counterscarp, which rises to 10ft and drops 4ft to the surroiunding level. The greater part of the rampart has all but disappeared, though there are slight traces of it to the north. At the eastern bend a line of several base stones is still *in situ* leading to the eastern rampart, which is 150ft in length, and somewhat lower than that on the western side. The enclosure is level. Visited 23rd May 1922.

West Popton Cross

At a crossroads in the hamlet of West Popton stands the remains of Popton Cross – a stone base of three stepd, the octagonal and plain shaft 48in high and the two diagonal arms of the cross 29in across; the uper member is missing. Some years ago the shaft and arms were found in the neighbouring hedges and were replaced. Visited 23rd May 1922

St Mary Church Pwllcrochan

- Church closed.

The church is supposed to have been erected by Radulph Benyer in the 14th century, whose effigy is in the south transept under a recess, inscribed, - Hic jacet Redulphus Benyer, hujus ecclesie.- Another inscription runs, - Erat ista ecelesia constructa de novo, cum capella ista per Redulphum Benyer qui rexit ecclesiam per annoy A.D. 1342. this is in the north transept. -*ArchCamb. 1888 Ser. V., Vol. V, p. 127.*

The church consists of chancel 26ft 6ins by 15ft, nave 45ft by 9in, north transeptal chapel 13ft 9in by 10ft 6in and a south tower 18ft by 16ft. The original south porch is now used as a storehouse. The present entrance to the church is through a modern porch, and by a doorway in the north wall

having a pointed arch. Several of the windows are blocked; the remainder are modern. In the north wall of the chancel is a low stone ledge; an aumbry occupies the south-east angle. The chancel arch and those leading from the tower and the north chapel plain pointed. Sir Stephen Glynne in 1871 saw " an original vestry north of the chancel, opening by a flat arch, and having a square headed two light label window" This vestry has been removed , the blocked doorway to it visible in the chancel wall. There is a squint between the chancel and the north transept. The east wall of the nave contains the corbels for the rood. In the north wall are two plain tomb recesses, now empty, and another recess occupies the south wall.
The tower of two storeys has a parapet and corbel table, and is surmounted by a graceful octagonal spire. The belfry is lighted by two small lancets. The lower story has a plain vault, and contains a blocked window of two lights. The font, of the cushion type, has been redressed – visited 23rd May 1922.

Acc to *Old Parish Churches – Salter.*
In a recess in the south wall is an effigy of Rector Ralph Beneger d1342, with an inscription saying that he built the chancel and chapel. There are two other recess in the nave north wall which contains a 13th century doorway. The south transeptal tower with a plain corbelled parapet was built or remodelled when the north transept with a squint was added in the Tudor period. A north vestry was later removed. There are corbels for a rood beam in the nave.

Pwllcrochan Church originally formed part of the possessions of the priory of Pembroke, and on the transference of that priory to the abbey of St. Albans, the patronage became vested in the latter house until the dissolution of the monastic establishments, when it came into the hands of the Crown. In the 19th century the patronage was transferred to private hands.

Described as Ecclesia de Portcrachan, this church was in 1291 assessed at £10 for tenths to the King, the sun payable being £1. -*Taxatio.*
Poullecrochon Rectoria.—Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione abbatis Sancti Albani unde Griffinus Lloid est rector habens glebam et mansionem. Et valent fructus hujus rectorie et glebe per annum x. Inde sol ordinari quelibet tercio anno xvjd et pro sinodalibus et pro-curacionibus vs ixd. -*Valor Ecc*l.
Under the heading"Livings remaining in Charge": - Pulchrohon alias Pwllychroehon R. (St. Mary). Ordinario quolibet tertio anno 1s. 4d. Syn. and Prox., 5s. 9d. Abb. St. Albani, olim Patr; The Prince of Wales. King's Books, £9 12s. 11d., Yearly tenths, 19s. 3d. –*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

During the Civil War, two companies of Royalists landed at Pwllcrochan, and took up their quarters in the church until more suitable quarters could be provided for them. The next day they were surprised by a party of Parliamentarians under Poyer, but they resisted stoutly until allowed to march away and embark for Cardiff, after giving an undertaking not to land again in Milford Haven.

1794 circa [St Petrox].
Extract from a Letter from Cha[rle]s Pigott Pritchett, rural dean of Pembroke, to William Stuart Bishop of St David's.
List of subscribers to the fund for the sons of the clergy
Revd Mr Buckridge Pulchroan £1 1 0
Church in wales MS AD/AET 1209
Pembrokeshire life 1572 1843

It is now surrounded by oil refineries.

Land Tax 1791

Pwllcrochan Bullwill	Meares	John (owner)
Pwllcrochan Bullwill	Waters	James(tenant)
Pwllcrochan Combe Hill	Rogers	Thd. (tenant)
Pwllcrochan Combe Hill	Meares	John (owner)
Pwllcrochan East Popton	Williams	Wm. (tenant)
Pwllcrochan East.Popton	Meares	John (tenant)
Pwllcrochan Glebe	Buckeridge	rector (owner)
Pwllcrochan Glebe	Hicks	Mr(tenant)
Pwllcrochan Green Hill	Davies	Morgan (owner)
Pwllcrochan Green Hill	Webb	Eliz. (tenant)
Pwllcrochan Haull	Meares	John (owner)
Pwllcrochan Haull	Rixen	John (tenant)
Pwllcrochan Kiln Park	Cuny	In. (tenant)
Pwllcrochan Kiln Park	Meares	John (tenant)
Pwllcrochan Landbith	Meares	Hugh (owner)
Pwllcrochan Landbith	Philps	Geo(tenant)
Pwllcrochan Middle Popton	Meares	John (owner)
Pwllcrochan Middle Popton	Morgan	In. (tenant)
Pwllcrochan Naule	Meares	John (owner)
Pwllcrochan Naule	William	Mary(tenant)
Pwllcrochan Sautron	Meares	John(owner)
Pwllcrochan Sautron	Rixon	Stephn (tenant)
Pwllcrochan rectory	Buckridge	(owner)rector
Pwllcrochan rectory	Hicks	Mr(tenant)

Hearth Tax 1670

Adams	John	1670	Pulchrochan Hearth p
Beavan	Thomas	1670	Pulchrochan Hearth p
Bowen	Griffith	1670	Pulchrochan Hearth p
Buckney	John	1670	Pulchrochan Hearth p
Charter	John	1670	Pulchrochan Hearth p
Coale	Elizabeth	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Codde	John	1670	PulchrochanHearth h1
Dalson	Saint John	1670	PulchrochanHearth h1
Dowr	Richard	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Dugan	John	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Evan	Margaret	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Furlong	John	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Gronoe	James	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Harry	William	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Hay	Margret	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Hitchin	George	1670	PulchrochanHearth1
Howell	Lewis	1670	PulchrochanHearth h1
Howell	Hugh	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Hurloe	Henry	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Husband	Rice	1670	PulchrochanHearth h1
Hutwell	George	1670	PulchrochanHearth h1
Jenkins	Richard	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Jones	David	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Keaston	Mathew	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Leach	Thomas	1670	PulchrochanHearth p

Lewis	James	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Llewhelin	John	1670	PulchrochanHearth h2
Longdell	Giles	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Marchant	James	1670	PulchrochanHearth h1
Morgan	William	1670	PulchrochanHearth h2
Munt	Richard	1670	PulchrochanHearth h2
Oliver	Mathew	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Owen	David	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Phillip	James	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Phillipps	William	1670	PulchrochanHearth h1
Phillp	Lewis	1670	PulchrochanHearth h1
Price	David	1670	PulchrochanHearth h3
Price	Thomas(clerk)	1670	PulchrochanHearth h3
Purser	Rice	1670	PulchrochanHearth h2
Realy	Luke	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Rice	Joane	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Robinson	Adam	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Scurlocke	Lewis	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Smart	David	1670	PulchrochanHearth h1
Snap	Anne	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Stephen	William	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Stewart	Henry	1670	PulchrochanHearth h2
Synnet	Henry	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Tidd	Thomas	1670	PulchrochanHearth h1
Wade	John	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
Webbe	Griffith	1670	PulchrochanHearth p
White	John	1670	PulchrochanHearth h2
White	Griffith	1670	PulchrochanHearth h1
Lewis	Anne	1670	PulchrochanHearth h2
Daniell	John	1670	PulcrochanHearth h2
Filkin	John	1670	PulcrochanHearth h1

Clergy

Benyer	Redulph	1342	Pwllcrochan	reputed to have built the present Church
Cradok	Roger	1339		Pwllcrochanvicar
le Dygher	Philip	1348		Pwllcrochanvicar
de Hedyndon	John	1348 Apr 26		Pwllcrochanvicar
Rowland	David	1349 Sep 2		Pwllcrochanvicar
Wrenche	Thomas	1349Sep3		Pwllcrochanvicar
Geffraye	John	1398Oct 20		Pwllcrochanvicar
Richard	William	1398 Nov18		Pwllcrochanvicar
Lloid	Griffin	1535-6		Pwllcrochanvicar
Woogan	Thomas	1554 Oct 6		Pwllcrochanvicar
Hughes	Richard	1556 jan 19		Pwllcrochanvicar
Trevor	David	1563 Feb 3		Pwllcrochan
Hughes	Henry	1564 Jun11		Pwllcrochanvicar
Smart	Humphrey	1630Aug 2		Pwllcrochanvicar
Edwards	Samual	1677		Pwllcrochanvicar
Newton	Rice	1693Jul 24		Pwllcrochanvicar
Lewis	Stephen	1705Mar 26		Pwllcrochanvicar
Edwards	Thomas	1743Nov24	d 89	Pwllcrochanvicar

Buckeridge	Charles	1789Oct 14	Pwllcrochanvicar
Lloyd	James D P	1828Mar 31	Pwllcrochanvicar
Smith	John	1832Dec 25	Pwllcrochanvicar
Macaulay	John	1832 May30	Pwllcrochanvicar
Cartmel	George	1834Jan 28	Pwllcrochanvicar
Lang	CharlesSeymour	1857Aug 5	Pwllcrochanvicar
Lukin	James	1865Dec 20	Pwllcrochanvicar
Eaton	Charles Pemberton	1869Apr 9	Pwllcrochanvicar
Thomas	David	1875Jul 27	Pwllcrochanvicar
Gabriel	David Thomas	1910Jan4	Pwllcrochanvicar

Some Pwllcrochan names

Beneger Ralph 1342 of Bangeston rebuilt Pwllcrochan Church in 1342 It contains two inscriptions recording his name, and an effigy of him in his canonical habit, as Rector

Dawes Henry, by **Walters Lettice**, daughter of **Walters William** of Roch (her brother's daughter, the famous **Walters, Lucy** went to France and there met Charles II, by whom she became the mother of the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth) **Henry Dawe**s was the son of **Dawes Griffith,** whose widow **Dawes Joan**, daughter of **Fletcher Richard,** married **White Henry** of Henllan, near Pwllcrochan , who was Sheriff in 1592

Benyer Redulph 1342 Pwllcrochan *WWHR* Vol3 P 251, 4

Buckeridge Charles 1789 Oct 14 Pwllcrochan Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 252,

Buckeridge rector 1791/2 (owner) Pwllcrochan Glebe *CRO Land Tax Records*

Buckridge Ch Revd 1791/2 --Pulchroan -- £1 1 0 subscriber to the fund for the sons of the clergy rector (owner) Pwllcrochan rectory (owner) West Borough Tythes *CRO Land Tax Records Church in Wales MS AD/AET 1209*

Cartmel George 1834 Jan 28 Pwllcrochan Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 253,

Cradok Roger 1339 Pwllcrochan Vicar *<WWHR Vol3 p254* ,

Cuny In 1791/2 (tenant) Pwllcrochan Kiln park *CRO Land Tax Records*

Davies Morgan 1791/2 owner Pwllcrochan Green Hill *CRO Land Tax Records*

Dawes Griffith 1592 whose widow **Dawes Joan** daughter of **Richard Fletcher** married **Henry White** of Henllan near Pwllcrochan now a ruin

de Hedyndon John 1348 Apr 26 Pwllcrochan Vicar *WWHR Vol3 p 254*

Eaton Charles Pemberton 1869 Apr 9 Pwllcrochan Vicar *WWHR Vol3 p253*

Edwards Thomas , 1735 Aug 5 Carew Vicar 1735 Aug 5 Lamphey Vicar 1737 Apr 21 St Twinnels Vicar 1743 Nov24 d 89 Pwllcrochan Vicar *WWHR Vol1 p264WWHR Vol3 p 308 WWHR Vol2 p221*

Gabriel David Thomas 1910 Jan4 Pwllcrochan Vicar *WWHR Vol3 p 253*

Geffraye John 1398 Oct 20 Pwllcrochan Vicar *WWHR Vol3 p 254*

Hicks ? 1791/2 Mr tenant Pwllcrochan Glebe tenant Pwllcrochan rectory *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hughes Henry 1564 Jun11 Pwllcrochan Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 252

Hughes Richard 1554 Roscrowther Rector 1556 Jan 19 Pwllcrochan Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 25*WWHR* Vol3 p 258

Lang Charles Seymour 1857 Aug 5 Pwllcrochan Vicar *WWHR Vol3* p 253

le Dygher Philip 1348 Pwllcrochan Vicar *WWHR Vol3* p 254

Lewis Stephen 1705 Mar 26 Pwllcrochan Vicar *WWHR Vol3* p 252

Lloid Griffin 1535 Pwllcrochan Vicar **Lloid Grifiinus** est rector *Valor Eccl* 1534*WWHR Vol3* p 252

Lloyd James D P 1828 Mar 31 Pwllcrochan Vicar *WWHR Vol3* p 252

Lukin James 1865 Dec 20 Pwllcrochan Vicar *WWHR Vol3* p 253

Macaulay John 1832 May30 Pwllcrochan Vicar *WWHR Vol3* p 253

Morgan In 1791/2 tenant Pwllcrochan Middle Popton *CRO Land Tax Records*

Newton Rice 1690 Jan 13 Gumfresdton Rector ,1693 Jul 24 Pwllcrochan Vicar *WWHR Vol3* p 252 *WWHR* Vol1 P 306 *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Rixen John 1791/2 tenant Pwllcrochan Haull *CRO Land Tax Records*

Rogers Thd 1791/2 tenant Pwllcrochan Combe Hill *CRO Land Tax Records*

Smart Humphrey 1630 Aug 2 Pwllcrochan Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 252

Smith John 1832 Dec 25 Pwllcrochan Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 253

Roger Lort of Stackpole and Prickeston who took a very leading part in the Parliamentary wars on Cromwells side he was a most bitter opponent of **Rowland Laugharne** and **John Poyer,** , the gallant defenders of Pembroke Castle in the great siege They on one occasion caught **Roger** with **White** and others, at - Henllan, near Pwllcrochan, and besieged them there but they contrived to escape

Thomas David 1875 Jul 27 Pwllcrochan Vicar *WWHR* Vol3 p 253

Trevor David 1563 Feb 3 Pwllcrochan *WWHR* Vol3 p 252

Uoid Griffinus 1534 est rector Pwllcrochan Church *Valor Eccl*

Rhoscrowther

905023
A little hamlet now totally dominated by the Texaco and BP Oil installations. The church, in a cluster of cottages, old rectory and Council houses, is of Norman origin, with a corbelled tower. There is a little annexe to the church which was possibly once the cell of St. Decuman. On the edge of the Texaco refinery is Eastington Farm, an ancient building with a square tower and parapet, probably of Norman age. This was Eastington Manor, one of Little England's minor fortresses.

Eastington by Rhoscrowther

--- meaning Ystin Farm -- Welsh name Iestyn
unpublished deeds in the P.R.O. relate to a place called villa Ystin
" Christine daughter of Howell and widow of William Hystin granted land in Villa Hystin to Russell son of Alexander (Not Dated)"
John Ystin granted land here to Henry Russell (13c)
Ystinstone 1297,
Estyngeston 1457,
Estyngiston 1461.
Info from " Non- Celtic Place Names in Wales" by B G Charles

small scale but emphatically fortified building, once the home of the Perrot family now adjacent to a 18c farmhouse on the boundary of the Texico/Chevron oil Refinery

History

Acc/to ---South Pembrokeshire --- M Mirehouse. Whose family owned Eastington when she wrote her book Jestyn ap Owain ap Hywel Dda (King of South Wales, who died in 948) lived at Jestynton, which he called by his own name, and probably built; he is called Prince Jestyn, and was King Hywel Dda's favourite grandson. King Hywel Dda acquired South Wales, or Dyfed, through his wife Elen, daughter of Llywarch ap Hwfaidd, King of Dyfed Hwfaidd died in 892, Llywarch in 905. When the Normans first overran Pembrokeshire under Arnulph de Montgomery, in 1090, Narberth fell to the share of Sir Stephen Perrott, Knt., who built a castle there, but not the one whose ruins we now see; Sir Stephen's Castle was razed to the ground by Grufudd ap Rhys in 1183.

Perrots

About this time Sir Stephen, by his marriage with Eleanor, daughter and sole heiress of Merchion ap Rhys ap Rhydderch ap Jestyn of Jestynton, acquired a great increase to his property, and appears to have gone to reside at Jestynton. His wife's name is given in some chronicles as Elen, in some as Eleanor; probably in those days it was the same name. His son, Sir Andrew, rebuilt the castle of Narberth, whose ruins still remain; his daughter Catherine married Caradog or Cradock of Newton; the family later took the name of Newton *and have connections with Angle and Llanstadwell* .
The Perrotts continued to reside at Jestynton for several centuries, until their union with Haroldstone by Peter Perrott's marriage with Alice, heiress of Sir Richard Harold; they then resided at Haroldstone, near Haverford-west, for three centuries, until the time of the famous Sir John Perrott, son of Henry VIII., who became a man of great power in South Wales, owning much property. George Owen speaks of him as of ' Halle place in Nangle,' and Sir John held Haroldstone and Jestynton by inheritance, and Calew Castle in trust for the King.
Previously to this, Sir Thomas Perrott of Haroldstone first introduced pheasants into Pembrokeshire;

they mcreased to a certain extent, but afterwards " chose other landlords in other places,"' as the old chronicle quaintly puts it.
Sir Thomas took a leading part in the great Tournament given at Carew Castle by Sir Thomas ap Rhys on St. Georges Day, I507, and is known to have been present at the landing of Henry VII. at Dale, and probably also at the Battle of Bosworth Field. Later he was Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Henry VIII.
His wife was Mary, daughter of James Berkeley (after Sir Thomas's death she married Sir Thomas Jones of Aberrnarlais).
Sir John Perrott was her son by Herry VIII.; reputed to be fiery like his father, both in appearance and temperament. Sir John was born at Haroldstone, but was brought up almost entirely at the Court, being a great favourite with Henry. He was Deputy for Ireland from I583 to I588, and lived under three sovereigns: Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth. He held the Castle of Carew in trust for the Crown, and was a great man both at Court and in South Wales; but he fell into disgrace in Elizabeth's time, was attainted, and all his property confiscated; he died a prisoner in the Tower in I592.
It is probable that had he lived he would have been pardoned, as Elizabeth had many times refused to sign the warrant for his execution, saying always, when urged to do so, that he was a ' good and loyal subject.' He added the great north wing to Carew Castle (some attribute this to Sir Rhys ap Thomas in 1503), and in the inventory of his goods at his attainder is mentioned a quantity of glass 'to glaze ye windowes in ye newe buildinge' (this was locked up in a chamber, a glazier at Tewkesbury having the key), also ' deale or firr bordes, by estimacion provided for he dyninge chamber of the newe buildinge at Carewe,' also ' tymber red flamed for some partitions there.' There was a most exhaustive list made of all his possessions at Carew at the time Of his attainder, which is given in Mr. Edward Laws' ' *History of Little England beyond Wales* '

Sir John Perrott's sister Jane married William Philipps of Picton, who was grandson of Sir Thomas Philipps of the Kilsant family; this family and the Perrotts inter-married several times.
In the public records is a document consisting of two leaves of paper, dated Haverfordwest, September 7, I59I (33 Eliz.), setting forth a part of the possessions of Sir John Perrott, Knt., purchased of Sir Thomas Jones, Knt. (who married his mother). Among these are named half the Manor of Nangle (Hall Manor in Nangle), half the Manor of Castlemartin, that of Pwllcrochan, Rhoscrowther, Cocksey, ' a parcel of land late the property of Nicholas Dawes,' Lymney in Castlemartin, and Williamston, both purchased also from Nicholas Dawes.
Sir John Perrott's son, Sir Thomas, married Lady Dorothy, sister of Robert Deverelrx, the ill-fated Earl of Essex. Queen Elizabeth restored Sir John's forfeited property to Sir Thomas, and was about to make him a Baronet when he died, on June 29, 1601. He left an only daughter,Penelope (a son, Roland, died young), who married first William Lewis, and second Sir Robert Naunton, Secretary. of State to James I.; he died in I635, his only son, James,. an infant, in I624; his only daughter married first Viscount Bayning, second Philip Herbert, afterwards fifth Earl of Pembroke. With Penelope Perrott terminated the direct line of the Perrotts of Pembrokeshire.

Philipps

Grove, a ruin between Stackpole and Pembroke, formerly belonged to Lloyd of Morril, in North Pembrokeshire. Thomas Lloyd of Morril married Frances, daughter of Hugh Philipps of Jestynton, brother of Sir Richard Philipps. Hugh's father was Sir John Philipps, eleventh Baronet, who was Sheriff in I595; his mother was Anne, daughter of Sir John Perrott, who brought Jestynton as her dowry.

Meares

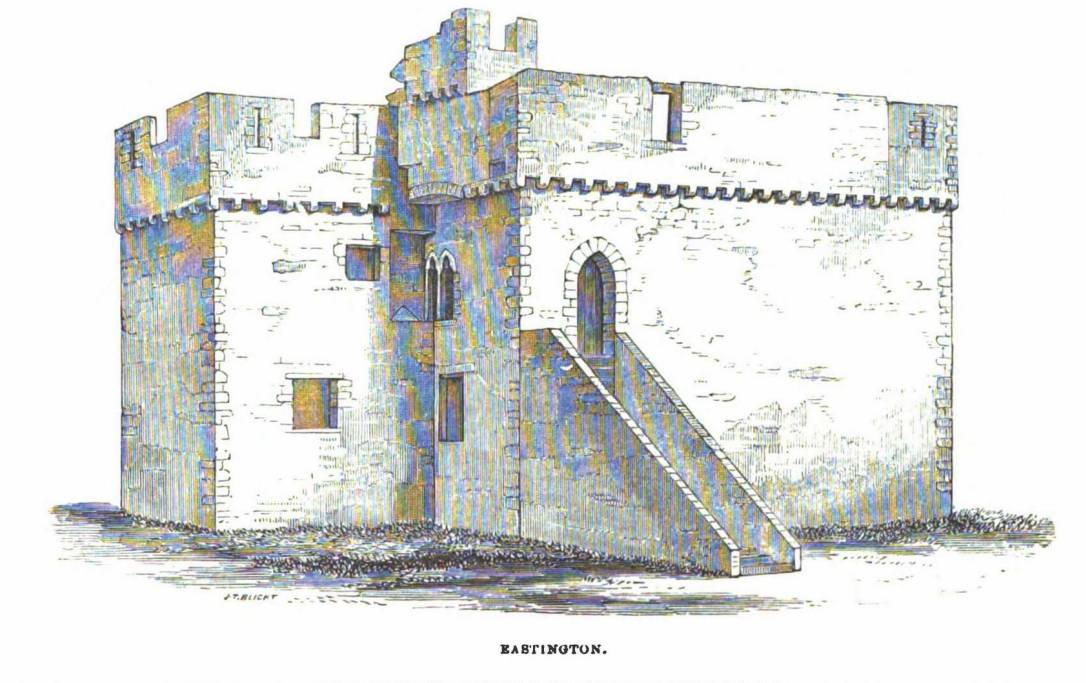
Later, we find the family of Meares at Jestynton. when William Meares married Grace the sister of Griffith Dawes of Bangeston in 1643. William was Sheriff in 1673 George, his son, succeeded him

at Jestynton, and was Sheriff in 1692 (the year Griffith Dawes of Bangeston died). George's great grandson, John, was Sheriff in I800, and his son John in I822, who married Charlotte, daughter of Sir Hugh Owen of Orielton.

Mirehouse

Eastington was purchased from John Meares of Plas Llanstephan, Carmarthen, by John Mirehouse, Common Sergeant of the City of London, and owner of Angle and Bangeston, on March 25, I842,

Eastington Arch Camb 1868



EASTINGTON.

Acc/to

Arch Camb 1868

Domestic Architecture of South Pembrokeshire p79 Jestyington Prof. Freeman

One of the most perfect, if not the most perfect, examples of of the domestic architecture of the district in the house of Eastington or Iseston, at no great distance from Nangle, and situated close to the shores of the bay of that name. In some earlier deeds it is spelt Estyngeston but its earlier form was Jestynton or Jestynstown being so called after its founder, Jestyn, a grandson of Howell Dda

The original name was probably Tre-Jestyn, or, as the Anglo-Normans would call it, Jestyngton. There are numerous instances in Pembrokeshire of the same change from Welsh to the English form.
This building is not only one of the most perfect, but it is one which presents least difficulty as to its real date which is that of the reign of Edward II (c1307) as fixed by Mr J H Parker. The property came into the Perrot family by the marriage of Stephen, the first of the Pembrokeshire line , with one of the two coheiresses of Meirchion (ap Rhys), the great-grandson of Jestyn. The present structure , therfore could not have been erected by this Stephen Perrot; nor is it certain that itoccupies the site of the original house. The Perrots, however resided here for many generations, although Fenton thinks that, after the acquisition of Haroldston by marriage, their principle residence was transferred to the more agreeable neighbourhood of Haverfordwest, near which Haroldston is situated. But however this may be, it continued in the possession of the Perrots until the attainer of Sir John Perrot. His grandson, Hugh, a younger son of Sir John Phillips of Picton, was of this place, as appears from the *Dale Castle Genealogies* (p 129) and from his tomb stone , partly illegible, in Rhoscrowther Church.
During the close of the seventeenth and nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, it was the chief residence of the Meares, from whom the estate was purchased by the Mirehouse family of Angle. The building consists of the usual vaulted basements and the apartments above, consisting of two, namely the great hall, reached by an external flight of steps; and a smaller one adjoining it, for more private use. The hall was lit by a small Early English two-light window at each end; others probably once existed in the other parts of the building, but have been replaced by square ones of a later date. A small newel- staircase leads to the little tower on the roof whence a wide prospect towards the haven can be had. This might also serve as an additional defence to the angle between the two parts of the building. The present flight of stone steps is not the original one. The vaulted basements are not provided with means of warming, as so frequently the case. They are however, more lofty and spacious than usual in the district, andmay have been intended for occupation, not merely as a repository for stores. The present lights in themare not original. The modern house of the Meares, recently removed, abutted on the western wall of the main building, and a farmhouse stands at present on the other side; so that as might be expected under the circumstances, no remains of external officesor defensive walls can be made out. There is, however,no doubt that in the present building we have substantially a complete residence of the early part of the fourteenth century and that it is not a rewmnant of a more extensive structure, as Fenton states.

Eastington-Jestington names

Meares William of Eastington Castlemartin 1673 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

ap Owen ap Hywell Da Jestyn 984 Jestynton given lands at Eastington *South Pembrokeshire Mirehouse,,*

Cuny John Powell 1791/2 , esq (tenant)Rhoscrowther Eastington *CRO Land Tax Records*

Eleanor ? Elen daughter and sole heiress of **Merchion ap Rhys ap Rhydderch ap Jestyn of Jestynton** Eastington by Rhoscrowther *South Pembrokeshire M Mirehouse* .

Harold Alice c1378 daughter of **Sir Richard** married **Peter Perrot** Esquire of Eastington Rhoscrowther Pembroke squire to her father *Charles E Sinnett*

Henry Russell 13c land Ystinstone Eastington by Rhoscrowther

Hystin Christine daughter of **Howell** and widow of **William** land Villa Hystin Eastington

unpublished deeds in the P R O South Pembrokeshire M Mirehouse,

Lloyd Thomas 1700 married **Frances** daughter of **Hugh Philipps of Eastington** *High Sheriff 1700* Grove Pembroke town.

The younger sister of **Elizabeth, Anne Lort** married **John Meares of Eastington,** who was Sheriff in 1800

Mear George 1692 of Eastington Sheriff *South Pembrokeshire M Mirehouse,*

Meares of Eastington

Acc/to - South Pembrokeshire - M. **Mirehouse,** .
Later, we find the family of **Meares** at Jestynton. when

Meares William 1643 married **Grace** the sister of **Griffith Dawes** of Bangeston in 1643. **William** was Sheriff in 1673 *South Pembrokeshire M Mirehouse,*

Meares George 1739 his son, succeeded him **Meares George** of Pennar 1739 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Meare Margaret 1698 lent money Paterchurch estate later Pembroke Dock.

Meares John 1800 of Eastington was *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire South Pembrokeshire M Mirehouse, .*

and he was succeeded by his son
Meares John 1822 Sheriff who married **Charlotte**, daughter of **Sir Hugh** *Owen of Orielton*. *South Pembrokeshire M Mirehouse, .*

Meares John March 25, 1842 of Plas Llanstephan, Carmarthen,sold Eastington to **Mirehouse John**, Common Sergeant of the City of London, and owner of Angle and Bangeston, on March 25, 1842. *South Pembrokeshire M Mirehouse, .*

Mirehouse John of Brownslade son of Rev **Canon Thomas, Mirehouse,** married **Mary** sister of **Sir John Edwards** of Greenfields Machynlleth in 1823 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* 1810

Meare William 1660? Eastington *WWHR 1915* daughter **Jane** married **William Holcombe** Snr

Meare William 1674 gent Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Meare William 1673 of Eastington Castlemartin *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Meare Jane 1694 Eastington *WWHR 1915* daughter of **William Meare** she married **William Holcombe** Snr of Brownslade

Meares John 1800 Jestynton ***acc/to Mirehouse,*** the great grandson of **George** was Sheriff in 1800

Meares George 1671 , 93,08,d1719 Pembroke Mayor lived at Jestynton Eastington was the son of **William Meares** and his wife **Grace Dawes** *WWHR 1915*

Meares George 1692 of Roscrowther Jestynton *acc/to Mirehouse***,** *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Meares John? 1822 Jestynton *acc/toMirehouse***,** son of **John Meares** was Sheriff in 1822 married **Charlotte Owen**

Meares Margaret 1713? the relict of **George Meare**, an alderman of this town gave 30 pounds the interest therof to the poor of this town for ever. *Benefactors of the town of Pembroke charity boards 1713*

Owen Charlotte 1822? of Orielton daughter of **Sir Hugh Owen** married **John Mears of Eastington**

Perrots ---Eastington Jestington

*Acc/to - South Pembrokeshire - **M. Mirehouse,***
Jestyn ap Owain ap Hywel Dda decended from the King of South Wales, who died in 948 lived at Jestynton, which he called by his own name, and probably built he is called Prince Jestyn, and was King **Hywel Dda'**s favourite grandson. King **Hywel Dda** acquired South Wales, or Dyfed, through his wife **Elen**, daughter of **Llywarch ap Hwfaidd**, King of Dyfed. **Hwfaidd** died in 892, **Llywarch** in 905.
When the Normans first overran Pembrokeshire under Arnulph de Montgomery in 1090, Narberth fell to the share of **Sir Stephen Perrott**, Knt., who built a castle there, but not the one whose ruins we now see **Sir Stephen**'s Castle was razed to the ground by **Grufudd ap Rhys** in 1183.
About this time **Sir Stephen**, by his marriage with **Eleanor**, daughter and sole heiress of **Merchion ap Rhys ap Rhydderch ap Jestyn of Jestynton**, acquired a great increase to his Property, and appears to have gone to reside at Jestynton. His wife's name is given in some chronicles as **Elen**, in some as **Eleanor** probably in those days it was the same name. His son, **Sir Andrew,** rebuilt the castle of Narberth, whose ruins still remain his daughter **Catherine** married **Caradog or Cradock** of Newton the family later took the name of Newton and have connections with Angle and Llanstadwell.
The **Perrot**ts continued to reside at Jestynton for several centuries, until their union with Haroldstone by **Peter Perrot**t's marriage with **Alice**, heiress of **Sir Richard Harold**

Russell son of Alexander land in Villa Hystin Eastington unpublished deeds in the P R O undated

Scourfield Katharine who married **Meares George of Eastington Rhoscrowther.**

Ystin John *13c ,* granted land Eastington by Rhoscrowther

One square tower and a few walls are all that remain of Jestynton, now called Eastington, and converted into a farm. It is well situated at the east end of Angle Bay, and must have been a fine place in its day its moat can still be traced, and the one remaining tower is immensely solid and strong. Some think that there is Roman pavement under the turf, but no excavations have so far been made.

Church St Decuman
The Saint was said to have been born here and built his cell here. It was once one of the seven bishops houses of Dyfed associated with St David's before the Norman Conquest. Its church has an older bellcote and later typical South Pembrokeshire tower. The porch floor is cobbled and there is

a grotesque figure above the doorway. 12ins high it is said to have been brought from Angle and is possibly medieval, could it have come from the chapel destroyed by the sea?
Restored in 19c and again by W.D. Caroe in 1910.
Nave and chancel probably 13c, 14c transepts and a chapel south of the Chancel as an annexe on SW side under a separate roof is a much earlier building. W.D. Caroe suggests the possible site of St Decuman's cell. Under the tower are two inscribed cross-slabs and a female effigy. The north transept or Hendleton Chapel contains the pedestal of a 15th century shrine and is the same size as the vaulted north porch bearing shields inscribed EL and Mary.
Font Norman is of Caen stone and there is a 14c richly decorated monument on the North wall of Chancel.
Nearby is St Decuman's Well where the Saint after he is alleged to have had his head cut off, brought it back to his home country here in Pembrokeshire and where he placed it on the ground holy water has flowed ever since. He was martyred 706AD near Dunster in Somerset .
The 1715 memorials of the Powell family of Greenhill brought here after the closure of Pwllchrocan church
.

St Decumanus Parish of Castelmartin.

This rectory appears to have belonged to the Earl of Pembroke, in the 14th century.
On 20 Sept., 1526, a grant of the next presentation to the rectory of St Teguinius, Roscrosther, South Wales, was made by the king to William Owen, and Stephen Feltwell, grocer, of London. - *State Papers*.
In 1291 the church was assessed at £13 6s. 8d. for tenths to the King, the sum payable being £1 6s. 8d. *Taxatio of 1291*.
Rosecrowther Rectoria. - Ecclesia parrochialis ibidem ex regia collacione unde Thomas Bewike clericus est rector habens rectoriarn et glebam. Et valet hujusmodi fructus singulis annis xvj- inde sol in visitacione ordi-naria quolibet tercio anno svjd. Et insinodalibus et procuracionibus archidiacono quolibet anno v ixd. Et remanet elare £15 12s. 11d. Inde decima 31s. 3d. - Valor Eccl. Under the heading "livings remaining in Charge":- Roscrowther alias Rhos y Crither R. (St. Decumanus). Ordinaria quolibet tertis anno, 1s. 4d. The Prince of Wales. King's Books, £15 12s. 11d. Yearly tenths, £1 11s. 3d. – *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

The tower pinnacles are a modern addition to the tower of the church.—*Arch. Camb. Ser. V., Vol V., p. 130.*
On 30 July, 1844, a faculty was granted for the removal of the body of William Powell Taylor, from the churchyard of Rhoscrowther, and its reburial at Pembroke Dock.

1324 Rhosecrowther Church and rent in the possession of Aymer de Valance.

1794 circa [St Petrox].
extract from a Letter from Cha[rle]s Pigott Pritchett, rural dean of Pembroke, to William Stuart Bishop of St David's.
List of subscribers to the fund for the sons of the clergy
Revd J Bowen, Rosecrowther £1 1 0
Church in wales MS AD/AET 1209

Pembrokeshire life 1572 1843

1582
Griffith White of Henllan had raised crops on some land at Rhoscrowther which was in some dispute between him and Sir John Perrot who seems to have been the villain of the Piece. Perrot allowed the crops to grow, but at dawn on the 28th August some twenty or so of his retainers, armed with pitchforks and daggers, travelled with eleven carts to the land in dispute with the intention of carrying away the crops to the nearest Perrot farmhouse. They were spotted and soon

encountered Griffith White who tried slashing the traces of the horses. He was overpowered and held to the ground at the point of a pitchfork, though the intervention of his sons Harry and George saved him from injury. White, a JP., now ordered the constable of Roscrowther parish, one of his own men, to call on his opponents to disperse in the Queen's name, and at the same time he exhorted his neighbours to intervene with their arquebuses, bows and arrows. Perrot's men fled upon the appearance of the latter, thereby terminating what could have been a very nasty incident.

Some Rhoscrowther names

Dawes Ann, married **White Griffith**, son of **White Henry** of Henllan, who was Sheriff in 1658 **White Griffith** of Henllan, three times Sheriff, was buried in Rhoscrowther Church The **White**s were a very old Tenby family, and acquired Henllan through **Eynon Jestina**, daughter and heiress of **Eynon John** of Henllan, who married **White John**

Bewike Thomas 1535 6 Roscrowther Rector , **Bewike Thomas,** clericus est rector Church of Rhoscrowther 1534 *Valor Eccl WWHR* Vol3 p 258

Bowen James Rev 1791/2 (owner) Rhoscrowther Glebe *CRO Land Tax Records*

Butler John 1791/2 (tenant) Rhoscrowther Hilton *CRO Land Tax Records*

Campbell John *1766 Stackpole,**Cambell John esq** N L W M S 1352 B ff 333 9 1796 March 29 Pembroke***Campbell John*** Esq 1760 Bacons Liber RegisEsq Propr Castlemartin Church 1787 Bacons Liber RegisVarious Properties CRO Land Tax Records 1791/2 (tenant) Rhoscrowther Kitewell CRO Land Tax Records 1791/2 1794 Stackpole CinW MS SD LET 1209, 1795 Dec 9 NLW MS 1352b ff310 14,*

Caroe W D 1910 restored Church of Rhoscrowther

Cockburn George Alexander 1842 Oct 7 Roscrowther Rector *WWHR Vol3 p 258*,

Cockburn Mrs 1844 of Rhoscrowther launch of the two decked HMS Centurion Pembroke Dock

Cosens John 1791/2 (tenant) Rhoscrowther Trebowen *CRO Land Tax Records*

Cuny John Powell 1791/2 , esq (tenant)Rhoscrowther Eastington *CRO Land Tax Records*

Davies Benjamin 1791/2 tenant Rhoscrowther Neith *CRO Land Tax Records*

Eleanor Elen daughter and sole heiress of **Merchion ap Rhys ap Rhydderch ap Jestyn** of Jestynton Eastington by Rhoscrowther *South Pembrokeshire M Mirehouse*

Feltwell Stephen 20 Sept 1526 grocer of London grant Church of Rhoscrowther — *State Papers*

Filkin Phillip 1791/2 tenant Rhoscrowther Newton *CRO Land Tax Records*

Filkin Richard 1791/2 tenant Rhoscrowther Newton *CRO Land Tax Records*

Griffiths Thomas 1791/2 tenant Rhoscrowther Newton *CRO Land Tax Records*

Gwyther Thomas 1791/2 tenant Rhoscrowther Hoplas *CRO Land Tax Records*

Harold Alice c1378 daughter of **Sir Richard** married **Peter Perrot** Esquire of Eastington Rhoscrowther Pembroke squire to her father *Charles E Sinnett*

Henry Russell 13c land Ystinstone Eastington by Rhoscrowther

Hitchings Griffith 1791/2 tenant Rhoscrowther Cheveralton *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hood Benjamin 1791/2 tenant Rhoscrowther Kilpason *CRO Land Tax Records*

Hopley Katherine 1670 Rhoscrowther P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Catherine 23 May 1812 Monkton Married Offence Theft of a cow, Prisoner aged 23, NLW MSS 206D records that contrary to the belief of the Judge, one of the jury 'said it was believed they thought she was insane because she took it in the day time', Monkton Prosecutor **Evans,Margaret** Rhoscrowther , widow *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Owen William 1662£Sept 19 Rhoscrowther co Pembroke S T P Rector of Rhoscrowther vice ----Phillipps deceased *(12 Chas II p1 No140) S T P-Sanctae Theologia Professor*
Ecclesiastical appointments Patent Rolls Charles II Arch Camb 1886

Owen William 20 Sept 1526 grant Church of Rhoscrowther — *State Papers*

Owens Mary 16 July 1818 Alias **Mary Owen**Rhoscrowther married Offence Theft of food - milk - milked prosecutor's cow, Prisoner aged 35, Rhoscrowther Prosecutor **Butler George**, Rhoscrowther, farmer Verdict Guilty to the value of 6d Punishmen 6 months imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Powell Elizabeth 1791/2 tenant Rhoscrowther Newton *CRO Land Tax Records*

Scourfield Katharine who married **Meare**s **George** of Eastington Rhoscrowther

Taylor William Powell 30 July 1844 Church of Rhoscrowther faculty removal of the body re burial at Pembroke Dock

Thomas Griffith 3 April 1820 Hamlet of St Thomas Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel belonging to prosecutor, also **John Phillips**, **James Morgan** and **James Lewis**, being servants to prosecutor, from an ox house, Prisoner aged 30, Rhoscrowther Prosecutor **Furlong Dinah,** Verdict Guilty, Punishment 1 year imprisonment with hard labour *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Ystin John 13c , granted land Eastington by Rhoscrowther

White family Henllan – Pwllcrochan and Rhoscrowther

White Griffith of Henllan Castlemartin son of **James White** by **Margaret** daughter of **John Herbert** of Laugharne married 1st **Margaret** daughter and heiress of **Thomas Watkins** had children Henry and three other sons and married 2nd **Mary** daughter of **Sir Owen Perrot** by whom he had two daughters 1561 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

White Griffith of Henllan 1570 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

White Griffith of Henllan 1581 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

White Henry of Henllan Castlemartin son of **Griffith** married **Jane** daughter of **Rich Fletcher** and had children *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* 1592

White Henry of Henllan Castlemartin 1604 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

White Griffith of Henllan Castlemartin 1626 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

White Henry of Henllan Castlemartin 1657 & 1658 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Lewis Sir William of Bristol but Henllan connection 1708 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Dawes Pheobe 1671£ Bangeston daughter of **Griffith Dawes** and **Alice** she married **Griffith White** of Henllan *WWHR 1915*

Lort Thomas succeeded to East Moor he married **White Elizabeth** of Henllan, but died without issue. A few references have been found to East Moor. In 1670 **Thomas, Lort** was assessed at seven hearths, indicating it to have been a commodious residence.

Lort Thomas 1641 East Moor Manorbier 1641 son of **Sampson** married **Elizabeth White** of Henllan – no children. - 1687Probate *Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells 1980*

White of Henllan, Rhoscrowther **.**

The Whites were a very old Tenby family, and acquired Henllan through Jestina Eynon, daughter and heiress of John Eynon of Henllan, who married John White. One Griffith White of Henllan, three times Sheriff, was buried in Rhoscrowther Church in 1589. Griffith Dawes of Bangeston only daughter and heiress, Ann, married Griffith White, son of Henry White of Henllan, who was Sheriff in 1658.

White Griffith 1577 May 14 Rickaston in Roose "of Henllan -- free tenant who held of the Queen as of her Castle and Lordship of Westhaverford by knight service, suit of court at the Castle gate and relief without paying rent" *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

White Griffith 1550's of Henllan Castlemartin son of **James White** by **Margaret** daughter of **John Herbert** of **Laugharne** married

1st **Margaret** daughter and heiress of **Thomas Watkins** had children **Henry** and three other sons one was **George** and the another **Harry**---and married

2nd **Mary** daughter of **Sir Owen Perrot** by whom he had two daughters 1561-1570 -1581 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* ----**White Griffith** of Henllan JP Rhoscrowther 1582. land at Rhoscrowther .three times Sheriff buried Rhoscrowther Church 1589. recorded in the Port Books of Milford *The Elizabethan Squirearchy in Pembrokeshire B. Howell,s. Pembrokeshire Historian Vol. 1 p 25*

White Henry 1592 of Henllan Castlemartin son of **Griffith** married **Jane** daughter of **Rich Fletcher** and had children 1592 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* **White Henry** of Henllan near Pwllcrochan The second son **John** of **Henry White** of Henllan was born in 1590. **White Henry** of the **White**s of Tenby lived at Henllan Pwllcrochan *Lewis Dwnn Deputy Herald of Wales 1613*
White Henry 1604 of Henllan Castlemartin *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

White John 1590 The second son of **Henry White** of Henllan in Pembrokeshire was born in 1590. **John White** studied at Jesus College Oxford and then moved to the Middle Temple where he became a Barrister and later one of the Masters of the Bench.He held very strong feelings against the orthodox clergy which he expressed both in his written works and when he was elected as one of the Committee for Religion which committee he was served as chairman. In 1640 he was elected to represent Southwark in the Long Parliament. Four years later on January 29th 1645 he died and was buried in the Temple Church

White Griffith 1626 of Henllan Castlemartin 1626 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

White Henry of Henllan Castlemartin 1657 1658 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*
White Henry 1651 Feb 18 JP 1652 May 13 JP *HW Corp MS 286*,
White Griffith 1670 Pulchrochan H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax1671£ Henllan married* ***Pheobe Dawes****, WWHR 1915*

White Jenkyn or John 1498 who was mayor of Tenby in 1498 and married as his second wife Christina -heiress of **Eynon John** of Henllan

White Griffiths 1626 of Henllan Castlemartin who was Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1626 married a daughter of **Lort Richard** of Stackpool

White Roger 1626 the eldest son of **White Griffith**s of Henllan Castlemartin who was *Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1626*

White Francis 1698 born at Studdock near Henllan in 1698

Whitte Gruffethe 1620 of Henllan. *Justice of the Peace in Pembrokeshire*

Rosecrowther Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Marchant Abraham. Rhoscrowther H.

Watkins Thomas Rhoscrowther H

Owens Dr. William. Rhoscrowther H

Meare William Rhoscrowther H 5

Watkins Walter. .	Rhoscrowther H 2
Nash John. .	Rhoscrowther H
Howell Thomas. .	Rhoscrowther H
Owen Sir Hugh, bart.	Rhoscrowther H 2
Welsh William.	Rhoscrowther H.
Bryan Widdowe.	Rhoscrowther H
Gwither William.	Rhoscrowther H
Proute Jane. . .	Rhoscrowther H
Marchant Thomas.	Rhoscrowther H
Phillipps Phillip.	Rhoscrowther H
Roch John, senior	Rhoscrowther H 2
Tucker Widdowe	Rhoscrowther H
OrieLl Hugh. . .	Rhoscrowther H
Mace William.	Rhoscrowther H
Codd Thomas.	Rhoscrowther H
Codd Henry. .	Rhoscrowther H
Poyer George. .	Rhoscrowther H
Machan Hugh. .	Rhoscrowther H 2
White Henry, esq.	Rhoscrowther H 8
Howell Valentine.	Rhoscrowther H 2
White Phillip	Rhoscrowther H
Roch John, junior	Rhoscrowther H
Lawrence George.	Rhoscrowther P
White John.	Rhoscrowther P
Hammond Thomas	Rhoscrowther P
Watkins Thomas.	Rhoscrowther P

Atkins Walter	Rhoscrowther P.
Nicholas .?	Rhoscrowther P
Husband John	Rhoscrowther P
White Margret. .	Rhoscrowther P
Machan John	Rhoscrowther P
Hendy Anne	Rhoscrowther P
Thomas Elenor	Rhoscrowther P
Griffith William	Rhoscrowther P
Jones Thomas.	Rhoscrowther P
Welsh Maude	Rhoscrowther P
Codd Elenor	Rhoscrowther P
Richard William	Rhoscrowther P
Roch Phillip	Rhoscrowther P
Hopley Katherine	Rhoscrowther P
Welsh Phillip	Rhoscrowther P
John Owen	Rhoscrowther P
Gwither Phillip	Rhoscrowther P
Tasker David	Rhoscrowther P
Knethell Jennett	Rhoscrowther P
Williams Charles	Rhoscrowther P
Williams Margret	Rhoscrowther P
Thomas John	Rhoscrowther P

Land Tax 1791

Rhoscrowther Cheveralton	Hitchings	Griffith (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Cheveralton	Meares	John (owner)
Rhoscrowther Eastington	Cuny esq	John Powell (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Eastington	Meares	John (owner)

Rhoscrowther Glebe	Bowen	Rev James (owner)
Rhoscrowther Hilton	Butler	John (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Hilton	Meares	John (owner)
Rhoscrowther Hoplas	Campbell	John (owner)
Rhoscrowther Hoplas	Gwyther	Thomas (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Kilpason	Hood	Benjamin (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Kilpason	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Rhoscrowther Kitewell	Campbell	John (owner)
Rhoscrowther Kitewell	Campbell	John (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Kitewell	Phips	George (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Lower Hentland	Campbell	John (owner)
Rhoscrowther Lower Hentland	Mirehouse	John (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Neith	Campbell	John (owner)
Rhoscrowther Neith	Davies	Benjamin (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Newton	Campbell	John (owner)
Rhoscrowther Newton	Filkin	Phillip (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Newton	Filkin	Richard (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Newton	Griffiths	Thomas (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Newton	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Rhoscrowther Newton	Owen	Sir Hugh (owner)
Rhoscrowther Newton	Powell	Elizabeth (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Trebowen	Campbell	John (owner)
Rhoscrowther Trebowen	Cosens	John (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Upper Hentland	Campbell	John (owner)
Rhoscrowther Upper Hentland	Dawkins	Thomas (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Windmill	Campbell	John (owner)
Rhoscrowther Windmill	Gwyther	Thomas (tenant)
Rhoscrowther Woagaston	Campbell	John (owner)
Rhoscrowther Woagaston	Gwyther	Thomas (tenant)

St Florence

A pretty village with houses and cottages grouped around the church. The whole place has a real Little England- feel about it. Noted for the old Flemish chimney on the roadside. Gardens are a blaze of colour during the summer, and the village has an enviable reputation as a winner in the annual Wales-in-Bloom competition.
Ancient Remains R C A M
Park Wall Mound
On the second field south of Park Wall House is a long mound with a base circumference of about 80ft and a height of 3ft. It has every appearance of being sepulchral, and shows no sign of having been disturbed. Visited 15th April 1915
Park Wall Dyke
In the same field as the mound is a bank running due east and west for a distance of 150 ft with an average height of 10ft. On its south side is a ditch of corresponding length, partly filled in under cultivation, with a counterscarp of 6ft. This earthwork is indicated on the 6in ordinance survey sheet but is given no name. It is locally known as the Dyke. Visited 15th April 1915
Long Stone
Three fields, doubtless originally one which in the Tithe Survey are called by the above name. There is now no Maenhir visible -- Visited 15th April 1915
Carn Park

A field close to the natural outcrop of Carn rock from which is doubtless derived. An adjacent field is similarly named – Visited 13 April 1915

Bloody Acre

Three fields west of Bumbler's farmhouse are still known by this name, though its origin is forgotten. – Visited 15th April 1915

Upper Castle; Lower Castle

Two fields appurtenant to Jordanston Mountain farmhouse. Agricultural operations have practically obliterated all traces of any earthworks which may have stood on them. There are, however, slight risings on their surface, which may be artificial. The surrounding fields are naturally stony and rough. – Visited 13th April 1915

Castle Park

The names of three fields north west of Norchard Beacon probably due to the natural broken surface. – Visited 15th April 1915

Church Meadow

A field on Minerton Farm. The name is now forgotten. – Visited 15th April 1915

Cross Park

The name of a field near Norchard Cottages. It Is not near a crossroad and in view of the fact that it occurs near the birthplace of St Teilo it appears to be worthy of record. – Visited 15 April 1915.

Acc/to Old Parish Churches - Salter.

The nave, chancel, north transept, and south transept and tower are all 13th century, and the porch is of c1300, East of the tower is a south chapel with a two bay arcade. On the north side of the chancel is a vaulted recess giving access to a vaulted vestry. (There were many times I robed before going out to take a Service in this vestry and I always thought of all those through the centuries who had robed there and asked their guidance and I often wondered how Mrs Davies the organist had managed to pick hymns which always suited my sermon text).

This benefice originally comprised a rectory and vicarage both in the patronage of the Crown. In 1594 George Owen describes the rectory as a free church without care of souls. – Owen's Pem. The vicarage was on 23 November 1860, united with the sinecure rectory under an Order in Council. Described as Ecclesia de Sancto Florenco, this church was in 1201 assessed at £13 6s 8d, for tenths to the King, the sum payable being £1 6s. 8d. – Taxatio.

Ecclesia Sancti Florencii - Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione Regis unde Thomas Brytten est rector habens unam mansionem ibidem. St valent fructus hujus beneficii per annum svij i Inde sol ordinario loci in visita-cione sua quolibet tercio anno ijs jjd ob. Et in visit-acione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus vg ixd t remanet clare £16 12s. 0d. Inde decima 33s. 2d. - Valor Eccl.

Vicaria Saneti Florencii. - Vicaria ibidem ex collacione episcopi Alenevensis unde Rogerus Whitting clericus est vicarius habens mansionem ibidem. Et valet vicaria de tercia parte orrmium frugum et emolimentorum annua-tim c8. Inde sol in ordinaria visitacione quolibet tercio anno viijd. Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro parte sua pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus xijd. Et remanet clare £4 18s 4d Inde decima 8s. 10d. - Valor Eccl.

Under the heading "Livings remaining in Charge":- St. Florence R. Visit. Ordinaria quolibet tertio almo, 2s. 2d. Syn. and Prox- quolibet antlo, 5s 8d. Rex olim Patr; St John's College, Cambridge. King's Books, £16 12s. ad. Yearly tenths, £1 13s. 2d. - Bacon's Liber Regis.

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- St. Florence V. Ordinario quolibet tertio almo, 8d. Archidiac. Is. Episc. olim Patr.; the Reverend Dr. Peter Needham, the rector thereof, 1717; Edward Yardley, DD., rector, 1761. - Bacon's Liber Regis.

The river Ritic used to be navigable up to the village but now the Village lies over two miles from the sea. But people living in Tenby, before the railway built in 1858 caused the river to silt up, could remember when boats were frequently taken up to St Florence and remains of an old wharf have been found.

1794 circa [St Petrox]. Pembrokeshire life 1572 1843

Extract from a Letter from Cha[rle]s Pigott Pritchett, rural dean of Pembroke, to William Stuart Bishop of St Davids:
List of subscribers to the fund for the sons of the clergy:
Reverend T. Hancock, Vicar of St Florence 10s 6d.
Church in Wales MS AD/AET 1209

1839 St Florence Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

FLORENCE (ST.), a parish, in the hundred of Castlemartin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4½ miles (W. by N.) from Tenby; containing 396 inhabitants. This place is beautifully situated on a gentle eminence in the centre of a fertile vale, sheltered on one side by the northern declivity of the Ridgeway between Pembroke and Tenby. The parish is bounded on the north by the parishes of Carew and Redbarth, on the south by Manorbeer, on the east by Gumfreston, and on the west by Nash and Lamphey. It comprises by admeasurement 2470 acres of land, which is chiefly in pasture, and appropriated to dairy-farming, the produce of the parish being principally butter and cheese; the soil rests, in some places, on clay, and in others on limestone, and varies in its quality from great richness and fertility to absolute barrenness. The surface is broken into valleys and hills, and a small brook, flowing through the district to Tenby, diversifies and improves the scenery, which, throughout the whole locality, is highly picturesque and beautiful. Near the village, which forms one of the most cheerful and interesting objects in the delightful ride from Tenby to Pembroke, is situated Ivy Tower, a commodious modern residence, containing a good antiquarian and classical library; and the vicinity of which is ornamented with some ash and elm trees. Many of the cottages, to which large gardens are attached, and which are grouped in pleasing clusters around the church, are of ancient appearance, and coeval with the castles in the vicinity, having been built by the first generations of the Flemings, who settled in this part of the principality, in the reign of Henry I., by permission of that monarch, when driven from their own country by an inundation of the sea. There are some limestone-quarries, and a few hands are employed as masons in marblework.
The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage; the former a sinecure, rated in the king's books at £16. 12. 1., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge: the vicarage, which is discharged, is rated at £4. 18. 4., and is endowed with £400 royal bounty; patron, the Rector. These livings, which are at present totally distinct, are in future to be consolidated. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £160, with a glebe of twenty acres, valued at £35 per annum; and the vicarial for a rent-charge of £80, with a glebe of ten acres, valued at £20. The church, dedicated to St. Florence, is a very ancient, massive, cruciform structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty belfry tower, containing four fine-toned bells; the edifice measures seventy-two feet in extreme length, and twenty feet in breadth, and will accommodate about 200 persons with sittings. On the north side of the altar is a mural tablet of brass, with a Latin epitaph, in choriambic verse, to the memory of Robert Rudd, A.B., formerly archdeacon of St. David's, who was ejected from his benefice for his adherence to the cause of Charles I., and died in October, 1648. There is a place of worship for Independents. A Sunday school is held in the village schoolroom in the morning, and in the vicarage-house in the evening; but no day school is supported here, the National school at Redbarth, an adjoining parish, being designed for the children of St. Florence also. The remains of antiquity in and about the village are considerable: in 1835, a small silver cross, inscribed with Saxon characters, was found in the vicarage-garden.

1847 Notes of Older Churches – Glynne printed in Arch Camb 1886 p 57
This Church has a nave, North Transept, tower placed on the south side, and a chancel, with a south chapel (now divided off) and a vestry on the north. The church follows the style and peculiar arrangement so prevalent in the west of Pembrokeshire. The nave is wide, and there is a large south porch, within which is a benatura, near the door, and a plain rude niche over it. On the south of the nave is one lancet. At the west end is a late square-headed window , lately restored. The tower, as usual tapers, and is without any strings or buttresses. At the south-east is a square turret, and the whole has the common battlement. On the south side, in the lower part, is a lancet, and no other openings but the belfry – windows which are bouble on the south and west, with obtuse heads; on the north with square heads, and no arch; on the east a single narrow slit. The tower is, in its lower part, rudely vaulted in stone, and forms a transept, the arch being of rude and clumsy pointed form. On the west side within the tower are two rude arches formed in the wall. On the east side is a recess which seems once to have opened into the south aisle of the chancel, near which is a rude arch, possibly once the entrance to the rood steps; and another low pointed recess in the wall. The north transept opens by a rude pointed arch and contains some stone brackets. The chancel is vaulted in stone and its arch very plain, springing straight from the wall on each side.. Between the chancel and the chapel, or aisle on the south, are two oddly shaped depressed arches, very plain and course, with a circular pier having an impost moulding and no base. In the eastern respond is a square recess. There is a pointed doorway on the north side. The east window has three lancets within a general arch of pointed form. On the north of the chancel adjoining the chancel-arch is a rudely shaped, pointed arch formed in the vault, apparently forming a koind of a chapel, and lighted by a lancet. There are stone brackets which must have supported the rood loft. In the north transept is a two-lighted Decorated window without foils. The font has a square bowl, scalloped below on a low cylinder with square base. There is no west door. The south chancel aisle has no windows, and the roof is rude and singular, but a fair specimen of the style of the west of Pembrokeshire.

1923 St Florence Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments printed 1923

The Parish Church dedicated to St Florence
The plan of this building is of a chancel 23ft 6in by 15ft, south chamber to chancel 23ft 6in by 10ft, north chapel to chancel 14ft by 17ft 6in now used as a vestry, nave 49ft by 18ft, north transept 15ft by 12ft 9 in, south tower 20ft by 17ft 6in externally, and south porch. Except for the nave and north transept, all the roofs have plain vaults. The south chamber, doubtless intended for a mortuary chapel, opens to the chancel by an arcade of two low depressed arches springing from a circular pier of masonry. There is communication between the chancel and the tower by a passage, 4ft in height, 3ft broad and 5ft 6in in length. The north chancel – chapel has a plain vault; it was entered by a plain pointed doorway (now blocked), and gives entrance from the churchyard. Between the chapel and the north aisle or transept is the opening of the stairs to the rood loft. In its north-west angle is a squint to the aisle. The nave had on its south side a doorway between the tower and the porch, of which slight traces are visible. In the external north wall at the west end is a low arched recess 6ft 6in in length, which, when opened out about the year 1835, is said to have contained a stone coffin that has been removed.
The south porch has masonry benches and the remains of a stoup. On the wall hangs a large disused iron key of 17th century date.
The font basin 23ins square externally, 17in internally with an external depth of 14in, is of the cushion type and stands upon a plain circular shaft 54in in circumference; the base is square. It retains traces of a locked cover.
The Chancel was thoroughly restored in the year 1870, when all the windows were practically renewed. The tower is of four stories and of exceptional height, the turret at its south east angle containing ninety stairs. It tapers slightly to the corbel table which is surmounted by battlements. There is no exterior doorway other tahn that which gives access to the stairs. In the south wall of the ground storey is a single lancet; the only other lights are in the belfry stage, those to the south and

west being double, with obtusely pointed arches; on the east is a single plzain slit, and on the north are two lights with square heads. The lower storey has two recesses, probably intended for cupboards; both are rudely arched.
In the churchyard are a six-sided shaft now used as a sun-dial stem and an erect stone locally said to be the shaft of a cross. The latter is oblong in shape, with one face showing several rude line-markings which have been mistakedn for ogams, but probably are marks of tool sharpening. – Visited 16 April 1915
Fragment of Carved Stone
Built into the wall of the vicarage stable, is a stone which appears to be part of a foliated double light; it was inserted in its present position at the restoration of 1870.

1896 Random Recollections George Huntington

George William Birkett, Vicar of St.Florence, Pembrokeshire.
A memoir of Birkett, under the above title, is included in George Huntingtons, Random Recollections, published in 1896. Huntington was rector of Tenby and a minor author of considerable repute in his day.
“Dear old Mr.Birkett”, as he was called by his parishioners, was the son of a vicar of Stanton by West Hartlepool, who required his son each morning to light the fire, prepare the early breakfast of oatmeal porridge, and be ready for his first lesson at 5 o’clock. Latin, Greek and divinity would be studied until a later breakfast at 8.30 followed by an hours work in the garden, further study until one, then dinner, after which his father went about his parochial duties. Having taken his degree at St. John College, Cambridge, Birkett became curate at Oswestry, whose vicar being sinecure rector of St.Florence appointed him vicar of that parish in 1828. He found his best route for travelling to that remote Pembrokeshire parish from his Durham home was by the Liverpool packet steamer to Westford, to re-cross the Irish Sea to Milford Haven and thence in a rowing boat to Pembroke and thence to St.Florence.
The church, Birkett discovered, was in a ruinous state. The cocks and hens roosted in the building, and a horse was stabled in the porch. The church was restored; a vicarage was built planned by his wife. And here in this out of the way place Birkett lived the life of a parish priest in the tradition of George Herbert. Medical skills he had picked up at Oswestry meant he doctored all the poorer parishioners, he made wills, drew up indentures, reconciled disputes, discouraged litigation, established a benefit club to encourage thrift, recommended the well conducted youth for situations, and excommunicated the offenders! His hobby was his church choir, and Huntington noted that many suggested that in engaging a servant what mattered more than skill in cooking or housekeeping was a good voice and aptness to sing. He even arranged an annual concert for his choir at Tenby, giving them a good supper, conducting it himself, and purchasing white gloves for all the singers.
Birkett kept up his scholarship. Huntington once took Bishop Ellicott of Gloucester to meet him. Over tea a respectful Birkett conversed on the respective merits of Gladstone's and Lord Derby's translation of Homer. As the two guests left, Ellicott remarked to Huntington that Birkett had not only retained his scholarship in the forty-five years he had spent in that remote village, he had positively gone on with the critical scholarship of the day. He also tried his hand at poetry, but without much success.
Archdeacon Allen of Salop, a former pupil of his, wrote:
“He came to St. Florence to do the will of Him that sent him, not in a spirit of self-assertion, but taking cheerfully the lowest place. He was one of the holdfast of society. All, that came under his happy influence were, as I think, helped and stirred up to love and good works.” And Huntington concludes: “The beauty of his character was its simplicity, and nothing could induce him to go from his early hours and quiet habits. He lived among his people, visited them from house to house, and

had a kind word and a kinder smile for the children. His preaching was calm and unimpassioned, but instructive, often flavoured with old world-scholarship which he never obtruded, but could not always keep back. He was on the best terms with all his parishioners, Dissenters included: the resident preacher was his guest at his tithe dinners, and used to propose the parsons health. In this diocese there lived no more faithful minister of God, no more earnest, true childlike Christian, than the vicar of St. Florence." (From Welsh Church Life June 1997 by Roger Brown).
In 1923 the Vicarage of Redberth was united with the Rectory of St. Florence

1847 State of Education in Wales

Parish of St Florence
On 24th of December I visited the above parish. The only school which it contained was a Sunday school, held in the village school room in the morning and in the vicarage in the evening. The children from this parish go to school in the adjoining parish of Redberth, where the schoolroom was, as the Vicar of St Florence informed me "built constitutionally for a part of St Florence" It is, by agreement between himself and the clergyman at Redberth, open to all children from St Florence. There was one Dissenting chapel in the Parish but no Sunday School held in it. The parish clerk , who is one of the teachers in the Church Sunday school is paid £2 2s for his services, and further subscriptions are made, which together make his salary amount to£3 5s per annum.
Wages for labourers average 7s per week – they are all remarkably sober and tolerably industrious
David Lewis Assistant

I called on the Rev Mr Birkett on the 28th of December and examined in his house two of his best scholars from his Sunday School, a boy and a girl, who passed a creditable and not very easy examination on scriptural subjects. The boy had only been for a short time in a day school in Gloucestershire four or five years before; could write only imperfectly; had never learned arithmetic; and was constantly at work in the week. He repeated long passages from the Gospels by heart in answer to several of my questions. Previously to the union of st Florence's parish in supporting the school at Redberth, there had been one or two dame-schools in st Florence: but the dames could not make a living; and on the last of them giving up her school about two months before my visit, the arrangement was effected with Redberth shortly afterwards This latter school afforded sufficient accommodation for the children of St Florence.
The state of the farm servants is generally very bad. So long as they do their work they are well treated by the farmers, but no moral care or control is exercised over them. They sleep in the outbuildings and keep their own hours. They do not generally attend school or any place of worship on the Sabbath. There is a considerable difference in this part of the county, as to the relation in which they stand to the farmers, compared with the Welsh districts. There the farmers associate with them habitually and familiarly. Here they are very tenacious of their distinctive rank and in this neighbourhood are mostly Churchmen. The inhabitants of St Florence are small mechanics rather than agricultural. The farm servants come from other parishes.

Old Cottage St Florence 1922

1791/2 Land Tax

PARISH AND PROPERTY	SURNAME	FORENAMES
St Florence Black Hill	Harry	Thomas (tenant)
St Florence Black Hill	Reed	Sarah (owner)
St Florence Black Hill	Williams	William (owner)
St Florence Bloody Area	Gibbon	David (owner)
St Florence Borough of Hill	Shears	John (owner)
St Florence Burnets Hill	Lock	George (owner)
St Florence Burnots Hill	Phillips	John (owner)
St Florence Cann	Reynolds	Thomas & David (owner)
St Florence Castle	Parry	John (owner)
St Florence Castle	Price	Richard (owner)
St Florence Castles	Brunning	Joseph (tenant)
St Florence Castles	Loch	George (owner)
St Florence Causeway	Brunning	Joseph (tenant)
St Florence Causeway	Williams	Henry (owner)
St Florence Cherry Land	Reynolds	Thomas & David (owner)
St Florence Cross House	Lewis	Thomas (tenant)
St Florence Cross House	Lock	Widdow (owner)
St Florence Dunn's Land	Dunn	Thomas (owner)
St Florence Flayton	Hamilton	Sir William (owner)
St Florence Flayton	Rogers	William (tenant)
St Florence Flimington	Hendy	Widdow (owner)
St Florence Fordaston	Campbell	John (owner)
St Florence Fordaston	Loch	George (tenant)
St Florence Fordaston	Lock	George (tenant)
St Florence Harries Land	Harries	George (owner)
St Florence Hill and new Meadow	David	John (tenant)
St Florence Hill and new meadow	Williams	William (owner)
St Florence Hills	Shears	John (owner)
St Florence Honiland	Rees	Lewis (tenant)
St Florence Honiland	Williams	William
St Florence House and Garden	Prout	George (owner)
St Florence House and Garden	Thomas	Lewis (tenant)
St Florence House and Garden	Williams	Mrs Martha (owner)

St Florence Ivy Tower Williams William (owner)
St Florence Jordaston Mountain Campbell John (owner)
St Florence Jordaston Mountain Thomas Widdow (tenant)
St Florence Lawlis Land Lawlis Widdow (owner)
St Florence Lawlis Land Phillip John (tenant)
St Florence Lime Kilns Tank Margarett (owner)
St Florence Lime Kilns Dunn John (owner)
St Florence Long Meadow Ferrier Morgan (tenant)
St Florence Long Meadow Williams William (owner)
St Florence Long Stone Williams William (owner)
St Florence Long Stone Williams William (tenant)
St Florence Lord and Meadow of the Mill Gwyther John (tenant)
St Florence Lord and Meadow of the Mill Milford Lord (owner)
St Florence Middle Hall Shears John (tenant)
St Florence Middle Hall Williams Wm (owner)
St Florence Minneston Campbell John (owner)
St Florence Minneston Ferrier Widdow (tenant)
St Florence New Inn Campbell John (owner)
St Florence New Inn Eavans Widdow (tenant)
St Florence Park gett Edwards Jane? (owner)
St Florence Park gett Gibbon David (tenant)
St Florence Parkwell Owens Arthur (owner)
St Florence Parkwell Owens William (tenant)
St Florence Parkyett Long John (tenant)
St Florence Parkyett Smith William (owner)
St Florence Parsonage Fromton Thomas (owner)
St Florence Parsonage Shears John (tenant)
St Florence Peppor W?ill Milliard Thomas (owner)
St Florence Red Down Hambleton? Sir William (owner)
St Florence Red Down Rogers Thomas (tenant)
St Florence Ricketts Corse Jones of Vaughan (owner)
St Florence Ricketts Corse Lock George (tenant)
St Florence Scarlette Shears John (owner)
St Florence Sink Hole and Borrowy Wade Edward (owner)
St Florence Sink Hole of Slade Mathias John
St Florence Tank Land Tank Margarett (owner)
St Florence The Back Tank Margarett (owner)
St Florence Vicarage Hicks Rev. Mr (owner)
St Florence Wall Park Harries George (tenant)
St Florence Wall Park Williams James (owner)
St Florence West Fordeston Campbell John (owner)
St Florence West Fordeston Webb James (tenant)
St Florence West Hill Rogers Thomas (owner)
St Florence West House Reynolds Thomas & David (owner)
St Florence West Park Lock George (tenant)
St Florence West Park Morgan Mrs (owner)
St Florence West Park House Fender (the late) Arthur (owner)
St Florence West Park House Rogers John (tenant)
St Florence Williams Land David William (tenant)
St Florence Williams Land Price Richard (owner)
St Florence Wormston Lock George (tenant)
St Florence Wormston Morris Thomas (owner)

St Florence Wormston Park	Williams Arthur (owner)
St Florence borrough	Brunning Joseph (tenant)
St Florence borrough	Cook Lawrence (owner)
St Florence late Ball Land	Harries George (owner)
St Florence late Ball Lands	Williams William (owner)
St Florence late Ferrier Land	Brunning Joseph (tenant)
St Florence late Ferrier Land	Dunn Thomas (owner)
St Florence late Ferrier Land	Harries George (owner)
St Florence late Ferrier Land	Williams Mrs Martha (owner)
St Florence late Ferrier Lands	Williams William (owner)
St Florence late Geo. Marchant land	Reynold Thomas & David (owner)
St Florence late Geo. Marchant land	Shears John (owner)
St Florence late Gibbon Land	Brunning Joseph (tenant)
St Florence late Gibbon Land	Dunn Thomas (owner)
St Florence late Gibbon Land	Williams Mrs Martha (owner)
St Florence late Gibbon Lands	Williams William (owner)

1670 Pembrokeshire Hearths.

Adams	Richard	St Flawrence	p (name appears 2*)
Bishop	Thomas	St Flawrence	p
Bishop	William	St Flawrence	p
Bishop	Thomas	St Flawrence	h2
Browning	James	St Flawrence	h1
Cutburne	Edward	St Flawrence	p
David	Symon	St Flawrence	p
Fender	William	St Flawrence	h2
Fender	John	St Flawrence	h2
Fender	Margret	St Flawrence	p
Ferrier	Deverux	St Flawrence	h3
Ferrier	Deverux	St Flawrence	h2
George	Josua	St Flawrence	h2
Gibbon	William	St Flawrence	h2
Griffith	Owen	St Flawrence	p
Griffith	Morrice	St Flawrence	h3
Griffith	Henry	St Flawrence	h3
Hilling	Mathew	St Flawrence	p
Howell	Lewis	St Flawrence	h3
Howell	Patricke	St Flawrence	h1
Hutching	John	St Flawrence	h3
Jermin	Reynold	St Flawrence	p
Kething	Joane	St Flawrence	p
Leach	Thomas	St Flawrence	p
Lewis	Edward	St Flawrence	h1
Lewis	Rice	St Flawrence	p
Lewis	John	St Flawrence	p
Long	Thomas	St Flawrence	p
Lort	Abra	St Flawrence	h1
Mende	Henry	St Flawrence	h1
Onekar	Paull	St Flawrence	h2

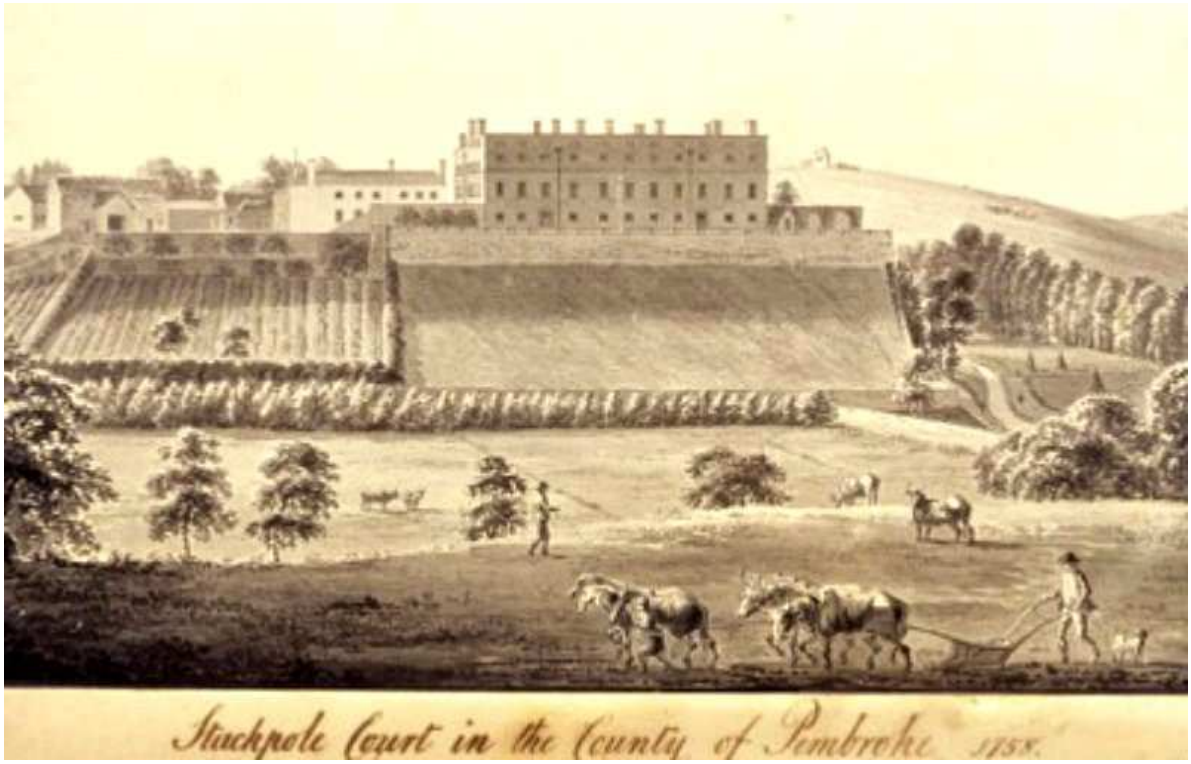
Owen	Thomas	St Flawrence	p
Perrot	John	St Flawrence	h5
Phillip	David	St Flawrence	p
Price	Walter	St Flawrence	p
Prichard	Richard	St Flawrence	p
Reynold	David	St Flawrence	h1
Reynold	William	St Flawrence	p
Sheere	Anne	St Flawrence	h1
Smith	Paull	St Flawrence	h1
Smith	Robert	St Flawrence	h2
Smith	Robert	St Flawrence	h1
Stephen	John	St Flawrence	p
Tancke	David	St Flawrence	h1
Tarre	Morris	St Flawrence	h1
Tarre	David	St Flawrence	h2
Tasker	Anne	St Flawrence	h2
Tayler	William	St Flawrence	p
Thomas	Dorothy	St Flawrence	p
Treawent	Henry	St Flawrence	p
Vaughan	John	St Flawrence	p
Vaughan	Margret	St Flawrence	h1
Webbe	Anne	St Flawrence	p
William	Maude	St Flawrence	p
Williams	William	St Flawrence	h1
Sheares	William	St Flawrence	h5

Clergy:

Ace	John	1391	St Florence rector
Kermerdyn	John	1393 Jun 9	St Florence rector
Hasley	Edward	1488 Mar 20	St Florence rector
Barton	Ralph	1490 Jan 17	St Florence rector
White	John	1493 Jan 23	St Florence rector
Rogers	James	1505 Sep 1	St Florence rector
Brytten	Thomas	1535-6	St Florence rector
Roberts	William	1554 ?	St Florence rector
Hed	Peter	1557 Feb 9	St Florence rector
Toye	Griffith	1577	St Florence rector
Rudd	Robert	1613	St Florence rector
Walter	Adam	1649 Jan 20	St Florence rector
Lucy	Richard	1663 Oct 8	St Florence rector
Armstrong	John	1691 Feb 12	St Florence rector
Newton	John	1700 Feb 11	St Florence rector
Needham	Peter	1714 Sep 17	St Florence rector
Yardley	Edward	1732 Mar 4	St Florence rector
Frampton	Thomas	1770 Apr 7	St Florence rector
Smith	Joshua	1804 Apr 6	St Florence rector
Salwey	Thomas	1829 Feb 12	St Florence rector
Rudd	Eric John Sutherland	1878 Apr 26	St Florence rector
Palmour	James	1885 Apr 22	St Florence rector
Lermit	Gerald Thomson	1885 Apr 8	St Florence rector

James	John	1912 Jan 31	St Florence rector
Barret	John	1409 Feb 1	St Florence vicar
Whitting	Roger	1534	St Florence vicar
Walter	David	1554 Aug 9	St Florence vicar
Philp	David	1613	St Florence vicar
Wonnager	Paul	1650	St Florence vicar
Angell	Robert	1676 Sep 25	St Florence vicar
Poole	Henry	1689 Jan 2	St Florence vicar
Evans	Reginald	1696 May 16	St Florence vicar
Eynon	Thomas	1717 Aug 12	St Florence vicar
Hicks	Philemon	1761 Jul 21	St Florence vicar
Hancock	Thomas	1794 Apr 23	St Florence vicar
Birkett	George William	1829 Jun 4	St Florence vicar

1794 circa [St Petrox].
Extract from a Letter from Cha[rle]s Pigott Pritchett, rural dean of Pembroke, to William Stuart Bishop of St Davids:
List of subscribers to the fund for the sons of the clergy:
Reverend T. Hancock, Vicar of St Florence 10s 6d.
Church in Wales MS AD/AET 1209
Pembrokeshire life 1572 1843
.



Stackpole, St Petrox & St Twynnells

A quiet and very beautiful corner of Pembrokeshire, centred on the old Stackpole Estate. Stackpole Court has been demolished in 1963 after being used by the military during WW2,

The Estate is now owned by the National Trust, and its renovated buildings are being put to good use. The church is at Stackpole Elidor, just over half a mile away. Nearby are deep wooded valleys, the Bosherston Lily Ponds, the charming little harbour of Stackpole Quay, and the remote and lovely sandy beach of
Barafundle Bay.

1839 Stackpool-Elidur Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis
STACKPOOL-ELIDUR, a parish, in the hundred of Castlemartin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 3½ miles (S.) from Pembroke; containing 294 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from the Stack rock at the mouth of the Broad Haven (at the head of which it is situated) in the Bristol Channel; and its adjunct from St. Elidur, to whom the original foundation of its church is attributed. The parish comprises an extensive tract of good arable and pasture land, in a high state of cultivation; and the scenery, enriched with the beautiful grounds and plantations surrounding the mansion of Stackpool Court, is finely diversified and strikingly picturesque. Stackpool Court, the property and one of the seats of Earl Cawdor (of which the park is in this parish, and the house and grounds in that of St. Petrox), is romantically situated in a deep and well-wooded valley, ornamented with an artificial lake, over which is an elegant stone bridge of eight arches. A noble mansion, which overlooked the lake, was erected by the great grandfather of Earl Cawdor, and son of Sir Alexander Campbell, who was the first of the family that settled in Wales, and who, by marriage with Miss Lort, the heiress, became possessed of the estate. This edifice, however, has been almost entirely rebuilt by his lordship, from a plan designed by the late Sir Jeffrey Wyatville; and Stackpool Court has been rendered one of the most superb residences in the principality. It is built of hewn limestone, and presents an imposing grandeur of appearance, having two spacious and magnificent fronts: along the whole of that facing the lake, a wide terrace has been formed, from which is a delightful prospect; and from the other front, containing the entrance, is a view of the pleasure-grounds. The interior comprises a splendid suite of apartments, and a library consisting of a large collection of valuable works in every department of literature. The gardens are laid out with taste, and the greenhouses and hothouses are stored with rare exotics; the park, which is well stocked with deer, is very extensive, and in the grounds is a large conservatory: the approach to the house has been much increased in beauty by the erection of a new bridge of one arch. The whole of this fine property has been greatly improved by the present proprietor; and the estate, which includes not less than fifteen thousand acres of rich land, in the highest state of cultivation, with its luxuriant woods and plantations, forms a distinguished ornament to this part of the county.

The living is a rectory, with that of St. Petrox, rated in the king's books, and endowed with £600 royal bounty; income, £447. The church, dedicated to St. Elidur, or, according to some authorities, to St. James, is an ancient structure, containing several monuments to different members of the family of Stackpool Court, among which is one, under a rich sculptured canopy of stone, bearing the effigy of a crusader, said to represent Sir Elidur de Stackpool, the earliest known proprietor of that estate, and the reputed founder of the church. The interior was richly embellished by an ancestor of Earl Cawdor, in 1766. In the park is a day school, under the patronage of the Earl and Countess Cawdor; and a Sunday School is held in the church. On a tongue of land commanding a branch of the Stackpool estuary is a strong encampment, near which have been found human bones in several places, a brazen spear-head, and an old sword; probably memorials of some of those conflicts that frequently took place along this coast, between the natives and the invaders of their country.

Stackpole. ***Edwards, Emily Hewlett 1910***

Stackpole was a place-name before the advent of Arnulph de Montgomery. It is mentioned as Ystang Bwl in the Will of Cadifor Vawr, who died just before the Normans invaded Wales. Giraldus Cambrensis tells the story of Sir Elidor de Stackpole' s demon steward, who appeared to be a red -headed young man named Simon; he seized the keys of the previous steward, usurped the position, and performed his duties wonderfully well; he produced, as if by magic, any dish privately desired by his master and mistress, knew all their secrets, divined where the knight's treasure was concealed, and even upbraided his employers for storing instead of using and enjoying their riches; he fed the servants sumptuously, and for forty days everyone was happy. Although Simon did not sleep in the house he was always at his post in the morning, but alas! he never went to church, and not one Catholic word did he utter! It was discovered that he held nightly converse by a mill and pond of water. Sir Elidor and his lady, on hearing this, demanded the keys, which he gave up, confessing himself to be the son of a peasant woman begotten by a demon who took the shape of

her husband. The mother corroborated his story, and the poor devil was dismissed.
The old castle of Stackpole forms a nucleus round which clusters the 18th century mansion; the original hall, with groined and vaulted roof, is now used as a cellar.
Stackpoles, Vernons, Lorts and Campbells have in turn been lords of Stackpole.
Edwards, Emily Hewlett Castles and strongholds of Pembrokeshire Tenby 1909

Stackpole Court was actually listed as being in the parish of St. Petrox and the two parishes were united in 1839

Note – in the Life of St. Teilo included in the Book of Llan Dav, the Saint is said to have been known also as Eliud, and it is certain that all the Pembrokeshire churches dedicated to Elidyr lie within the district covered by Teilo's activities. It is doubtful whether St. Elidyr ever existed and it is probable that the name is due to a scribe who finished off the form Elid with a flourish which was taken by a later copyist as the ordinary contraction for -er or or. At a still later date he appears in medieval genealogy as Sir Elidore, a knight of the holy sepulchre, and the stock-parent of a long line of Pembrokeshire families

1895 Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire – Timmins
By - and - by we come to Cheriton (Stackpole Cheriton); a tiny hamlet with a comely church, whose tall, ivy -clad tower rises from a wooded dell. In the church-yard stands an ancient cross smothered in creepers, and the stepping-block for those who rode to church in bygone days.

In the north wall of the chancel, beneath a handsome, canopied recess of somewhat unusual character, lies the effigy of its reputed founder. Sir Elidin de Stackpole.
The figure has a grave and dignified appearance ; it is clad in a suit of chain-and-plate mail, and has sword, shield and large spurs. The worthy knight is represented with crossed legs, as having fought in the wars of the Crusades ; at the time, no doubt, when Baldwyn and Gerald of Manorbere were inciting the people to that famous enterprise.

The base of this monument is divided into six panels, in each of which is a figure beneath a cusped and crocketed arch. These quaint little effigies show a curious variety of costume and expression, and are worth close examination. Upon the opposite, or southern, side of the chancel is the figure of a lady, apparently of Edwardian date. The head is covered with a square hood, and is supported by two kneeling angels. This effigy is very well executed, and in an unusually good state of preservation.

In the adjacent chantry- we notice the early- seventeenth-century monument of ' Roger Lorte, late Lorde of the Mannor of Stackpoole.' This singular erection is enriched with the painted figures of Sir Roger his lady, and their twelve children, and bears a pious inscription in the peculiar style of the period. Under the window of this chantry- lies a disused altar stone bearing the following inscription, which we respect-fully submit for antiquaries to exercise their wits upon : CAMU ORIS

Hard beneath the church we plunge into a woodland path, and follow the meanderings of a prattling brook which hurries along, beneath the cool shade of overarching trees, to the lake-like river that irts the broad demesne of Stackpole Court.

The variety and luxuriance of the forest trees that flourish in this sheltered locality, are all the more striking in a country where well-developed timber is, as a rule, conspicuous by its absence ; for the rigorous gales that sweep across the more exposed uplands, give to the struggling vegetation that leeward slant which is a characteristic of many a Pembrokeshire landscape.

Pleasant it is, turning from the glare of the dusty roadway, to saunter beneath these leafy aisles of

smooth-stemmed beech and knotty oak, mountain-ash, ilex and Scotch fir ; and to push our way through intertwining thickets of bramble, wild-rose and ivy, enmeshed by the clinging woodbine and traveller's joy ; while all the time the mercury, in less-favoured spots, is climbing steadily towards the eighties.

Crossing a rustic bridge that spans the lake, we pause to watch the slim, brown trout darting in every direction beneath the water-lilies that adorn its placid surface ', when, suddenly, a brace of dusky waterfowl, alarmed by our intrusion, dart off with an impetuous splash and trail away in rapid flight to the shelter of the ozier-beds.

Ere long the broad, gray front of Stackpole Court comes into view beyond a stretch of velvety greensward ; the massive porch being flanked by two small Spanish field-guns of antiquated pattern, bearing the titles ' La Destruidora ' and ' La Tremenda.' The existing mansion was built by an ancestor of the present Lord Cawdor, upon the site of the baronial residence of that same Sir Elidur de Stackpole, whose tomb we have so lately seen at Cheriton.

The older house had experienced a chequered career. After weathering many troubles in mediaeval times, it was garrisoned by the King's troops during the Civil Wars : when its stout old walls offered such effective resistance to the Parliamentary cannon, that they did but little execution.

Stackpole is now the residence of the noble ' Thane of Cawdor,' whose ancestor acquired the estate by marriage with Miss Lort, the sole heiress to all these broad acres.

The mansion contains some interesting works of art and relics of antiquity, including a portrait by Romney of the famous Lady Hamilton; a fine painting of Admiral Sir George Campbell, G.C.B., who captured the French invaders at Fishguard in 1797; and a curious old map of the county, adorned with shields and armorial devices.

That famous drinking-cup the ' Hirlas horn " was formerly to be seen at Stackpole, but has since been removed to Golden Grove, in Carmarthenshire. This curious treasure is mounted in silver, and is supported upon an oval plinth by two silver quadrupeds. The latter are probably the only remaining portions of the original horn, presented by Henry of Richmond to his faithful enter-tainer, Dafydd ap levan, while resting at the castle of Llwyn Dafydd, in Cardiganshire, on his way to Bosworth Field.

Upon faring forth again, we are struck with admiration of the splendid groups of evergreen trees that adorn the vicinity of the mansion, and the trim, well-tended grounds that contrast so pleasantly with the wild luxuriance of the surrounding woodlands.

At the neighbouring farm we pick up a track diverging to the left, that leads us over a bridge spanning the lake-like estuary-, affording a pretty peep of the mansion upon its bank. Thence our path winds across the breezy slopes of Stackpole Park, until we drop suddenly upon tiny quay and cluster of cottages, stowed away beside the sea in the oddest corner imaginable, under the sheltering lee of the cliffs. Ensconced in this out-of-the-way nook, we snatch a well-earned fiesta; and upon resuming our stroll we follow the coast-line, passing near a cavern that goes by the name of Lort's Cave, and catching a glimpse of the secluded cove of Barrafundle, backed by a stretch of blue sea and the bold crags of Stackpole Head.

Ancient Village
1811 Fenton Tours
I cross an arm of the estuary of Stackpole, under a tongue of land covered with a strong encampment, and well placed to command the inlet it fronts, and ascend a gentle slope near the

summit of which is a small adit or cavern in the limestone rock; here, in digging for a fox, were found human bones and a brazen spear head; and in the morass separating it from the encampment , an old sword with a deer horn handle. In levelling some inequalities on the flat to the eastwards of the camp, they were found to consist of human bones, probably the spot where a skirmish between the invaders and natives might have taken place. Indeed the whole neighbourhood, from many striking traditions and other circumstances, appears to have been the scene of frequent and bloody contests.

1923 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales- Prehistoric antiquities of Stackpole

The following note (MS in Tenby Museum) by the late **Mr Edward Laws**, F.S.A on the prehistoric antiquities of Stackpole, forms an admirable introduction to the account of this parish.

"On the Warren, a tract of blown sand lying between Stackpole Court and the sea (by the arm of which it was formerly intersected) there are certain lines of stones resembling the foundations of walls, huts etc. last so narrow that they never could have been more than 2ft or 3ft high. These are known as the **Prehistorical Village.** In the immediate vicinity, and for some distance arround are large numbers of flint flacks and cores, among which are a few perfect implements have been found. In the neighborhood ae many round barrows , how many is impossible to say as they are hidden by the shifting sand; from one of these came a broken earn and charred bone. Near at hand in a cave, was found a bronze sword handle with unburnt animal and human bones, and on the surface of the sand a bronze fibula was once picked up. There are three menhirs not far off, the nearest being about 500yds from the village. Well made pottery and iron slag are found on the blown sand, proving that this settlement was not overwhelmed by the sand and deserted until after the Iron Age had commenced. It is remarkable as being the most eastern flint factory in Pembrokeshire; these occur at short intervals along the coast from stackpole to the northern part of the county, at Brownslade, Dale, St Brides and Llanwnda.

Stackpole Warren 'ANCIENT Village'

An enclosure complex, extending about 120m NNW-SSE by 60m, the various features being defined by low (up to 0.4m high) stony banks; at the centre of the complex, as mapped by RCAHMW (1979), is a circular structure, some 8.0m across, opening into a roughly 17.5m diameter enclosure on the east: examination of the latter enclosure showed that it had been constructed over an earlier shell-midden (Benson 1978); the site has produced much worked flint, along with iron-slag & possibly spindlewhorls: the complex, occupying a north-facing promontory, can apparently be linked to a wider pattern of relict field enclosure, although this is not certain (Benson et al. 1990, 208).

Stackpole - Mrs Mary Mirehouse.

Stacpoole Vernon. Stanley. Lort. Campbell. Owners.

Sir Richard Stacpoole, knighted by William the Conqueror, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Tuberville of Glamorgan, and lived at Stackpole, now called Stackpole Court, but not so in the older records. He was succeeded by his brother Robert, whose son, Sir William, married a daughter of Hywel ap Ithel, Lord of Roos, and commanded troops under King Stephen; he was defeated by King David in the Battle of the Standards in 1138.

William's son, Sir Richard, married a daughter of Henry Vernon of Haddon, and his son was Sir Elidor, who went to the Crusades with King Richard I. in 1169, and whose tomb and effigy are in Cheriton Church. He married Elsbeth, daughter of Sessylt ap Llewellyn ap Mereddig, and their daughter, Elsbeth, became heiress of Stackpole. Elsbeth married Sir Rhys, an old Knight of War; then followed Grufudd, then Rhys ap Grufudd (Welsh names introduced by the old Knight of War !), then a daughter, Sioned (or Joanet), who married William Vernon of Harliston in Staffordshire, son of Sir Richard Vernon. She died in 1368, and her son, Sir Richard Vernon, succeeded. He married Benedicta, sister and heiress of Sir Fulk Pemburge (?) of Pemburge Castle, and of Tong, in Staffordshire. He was living at Stackpole in 1400, but there is no trace of Vernons resident there later.

Then followed Sir William Vernon, Constable of England for life, he died 1467; then another Sir William, who married Margaret, daughter of Lord Ferrers, and was Lord of Haddon (Haddon Hall in Derbyshire). Then Sir Henry, Governor and Treasurer to Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII.; he fought at Bosworth Field in 1485. After him came Sir Richard, who died 1518; then Sir George, called "the King of the Peak", from his extravagant hospitality.
He died 1565 and left two daughters, co-heiresses; of whom Dorothy eloped with Sir John Manners, son of the Duke of Rutland, and took Haddon as her portion, and Margaret married Sir Thomas Stanley, son of the Earl of Derby, and took Stackpole and Tong. She appointed as her steward at Stackpole, George Lort, son of John Lort of Knowlden, Staffordshire, who was born about 1530. He, in Lady Stanley's lifetime, changed from steward to owner, probably by purchase.
George Lort's son Roger, born about 1555, married Abertha, daughter of his father's second wife, who was the widow of Hugh Bwrrw. Roger was Sheriff in 1607, and died 1613. There is a quaint verse on his tomb in the Memorial Chapel at Chenton Church:
Worne out with lingering sickness here I lye,
My body rather, whence my soul did Eye,
As out of prison to Heavens joyes,
Make these sure, reder, all things els are toyed.
Henley Lort succeeded in 1613, and was Sheriff in 1619. He had three sons: Roger, who succeeded to Stackpole, Henry, of Prickeston (now a farm on the Stackpole estate), and Sampson, of Eastmoor, Manorbier. Henry died in 1646, and Roger succeeded, who took a very leading part in the Parliamentary wars on Cromwells side; he was a most bitter opponent of Rowland Laugharne and John Poyer, the gallant defenders of Pembroke Castle in the great siege. They on one occasion caught Roger with White and others, at - Henllan, near Pwllcrochan, and besieged them there; but they contrived to escape. Roger was Sheriff in 1652, and was created Baronet by Charles II. in 1662; he died in 1664, and his son John succeeded, whose wife was Lady Susanna Holles, daughter of the Earl of Ware. Their only son, Gilbert, died in 1698, and his sister Elizabeth became heiress of Stackpole; she was then a widow, having married Sir Alexander Campbell of Calder, or Cawdor, in Nairnshire, in 1688, who had died in 1697. The eldest son of Sir Alexander Campbell and Elizabeth Lort, Gilbert, died young; the second, John, succeeded his mother at Stackpole, and his grandfather at Cawdor in 1716. He married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Lewis Pryse of Gogerddan; he was Lord of the Admiralty and afterwards of the Treasury. He added to, and improved the mansion at Stackpole and made the library. His eldest son, Pryse, predeceased him, having married Sarah, daughter of Sir Edmund Bacon; their son John succeeded his grandfather in 1777. He married Lady Catherine Howard, daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, and was made Baron Cawdor of Castlemartin in 1796. He died in 1821, his son, John Frederick, was made Earl in 1827, and married Lady Elizabeth Thynne, daughter of the Marquess of Bath; he died in 1860. John Frederick Vaughan, his son, married Sarah Mary, daughter of General the Hon. Henry Compton Cavendish (she was Maid of Honour to Queen Victoria); he died in 1898, and was succeeded by his son the third Earl.
Early 1800s John Campbell (later Lord Cawder) of Stackpole and John Mirehouse of Brownslade drained huge marshes and converted them into fruitful grain growing fields and improved the breeds of cattle and sheep.

Early Stackpole House

Earlier house was fortified and garrisoned for the King in the Civil War besieged 1644. It is said that the walls were so strong that the ordinance did but little execution but the Parliamentarians succeeded in making a breach and the small garrison surrendered after eight hours siege.
18c Stackpole Court : This mansion was built in 1735- 54 on the undercroft of the earlier house. Alexander Campbell heir to Cawdor Castle in Scotland married Elizabeth Lort, heiress to Stackpole Court. Alexander was up at Cambridge with Elizabeth's brother Gilbert Lort and used to stay at Stackpole for a night or two before taking ship up the west coast to Fort William. On one occasion he was storm bound for several weeks and romance blossomed.

Stackpool Court (spelling according to Fenton from Ancient MS and other ancient Documents)

1811 Tours Fenton

Stackpool Court, the elegant seat of Loer Cawder, undoubtedly took its name, and so I find it noted in a MS I have had access to in the Bodleian library, from the Stack rock at the mouth of the pool or estuary of Broadhaven, at the head of which it stands.

The house is situated on the western side of the water, on a fine eminence at the edge of a bold declivity, and before it yielded to the present noble edifice , had a partly castellated form, though it had been for a century before, by every addition and alteration it experienced, gradually losing its ancient and original baronial character and moulding itself to the fashion of the times. However there can be no doubt of its retaining much of its castle strength and massiveness at the time of the civil wars, as it was fortified and garrisoned for the king; for in an account given by the parliamentary forces of the siege, they say "the walls were so strong that the ordinance did but little execution," it surrendered on quarter and sixty soldiers completely armed were found in the house.

The mansion now occupying the same site, of wrought limestone was built by the grandfather of the present noble possessor, who was the son of Sit Alexander Campbell of Cawder castle in Scotland , the first of the name who settled here by marrying Miss Lort, the sole heiress of this great property.

Though there have been objections to the heaviness of its architecture, it is a large and magnificent pile and well adapted to its site. It had two fronts, the principal facing the pleasure grounds and the grand approach; the other looking over a fine piece of water at the foot of the slope it stands on to the park.. you enter the latter from a terrace of great breadth, extending the length of it, and after descending a flight of steps continued on a lover level the whole length of a spacious conservatory, furnished with a choice collection of the rarest shrubs and plants. On the opposite side is the park, of great compass, and well stocked with deer, but wanting a belt of trees to hide the barren sand banks without it, and produce shelter where most wanted by breaking the sea breeze; and otherwise deficient in wood, though that defect from the numerous young thriving plantations everywhere judiciously scattered, is likely soon to be obviated . The hills skirting the lake on the house , and forming its boundary, are richly wooded in every direction, as are the pleasure grounds and shrubbery in front, beyond which, but completely hidden , are the gardens, including the hot houses on an immense scale. Between the park and the sea there is a warren consisting of a vast tract of burrows formed by mountains of sand consolidated by that valuable plant sea weed grass; abounding with rabbits, a valuable appendage to a great mans residence, which, though to shut it out by a screen of foliage from the view, might be desirable, yet no one could wish to have it removed.

A charming piece of water admirably planned now fills the vale under the house, which, till this change of late years took place, crept an inconsiderable stream choaked with reeds and osiers all the way to the place where it felt and was lost in, the tide. The dam for altering the level, necessary to unite the water,is happily hidden under the elegant bridge of eight arches, connecting the grounds on the side of the mansion with the park. The lake is most abundantly stocked with aquatic wild fowl of every sort, if wild they may be called, that collect at a call, and come in flocks to dry land to be fed like barn door poultry. It has been justly remarked, that nothing gives such enjoyment on the generaous minds of its possessors, as the sight of the commoners of the wild ,looking up to them for security and protection; and so far domesticated as not to seem impatient of more limited liberty, clearly shown by flocking to the hands of their benefactors, with fearless confidence to receive their bounty, and as it were, to acknowledge and repay it.

The house is distributed into a number of very noble apartments, and the library is large and well furnished. In one of the rooms hung round with family pictures, there is a portrait whole length of Lord Cawdor , by sir Joshua Reynolds; and of Lady Cawdor, by sir William Beechey; and, in an adjoining room an original portrait of the late Lord Holland. The offices are all well arranged, and ths stables form a detatched large quadrangular building, are in a style of princely pretensions.

Of Stackpole without straining compliment, it may safely be said that there are few places which display more magnificence without, or more sumptuous hospitality and elegant comforts within.

This , like all the baronial residences in the county, had its mill, an inseparable appendage , on the little stream below it, though long since swept away; but of which Giraldous has left a memorable record, as connected with a most ludicrous story he relates. But to sum up the importance of Stackpole, it stands in the midst of a contiguous property of fifteen thousand acres of the most valuable land , without the intervention of one incapable of cultivation.
The first Possessor of Stackpole we hear of, was Sir Elidur or Leonard de Stackpole, who stands at the head of all the pedegrees of his name: the same who Giraldus mentions, and aho, no doubt, took the cross at the time Balswin made his transit through this county preaching the Crusade. From him not more than two descents were cast before the great possessions of this family fell among daughters the co-heiresses of Sir Richard Stackpole, one of whome Joan, who had Stackpole as her share , married Sir Richard Vernon, of Hodnet in Staffordshire. Whilst the estate remained in that name ,I do not find any of them resided in the old Baronial Mansion, nor do we find it regularly inhabited again till after the year 1536(for then the Vernons owned it, and we find that William Latymer was presented, by letters patent, to the parish church of Stackpole, lapsing to the king by reason of the minority of George Vernon about which time the Lorts got possession of it, but whether by marriage or purchase I knew not; in it the family of Lorts continued till its union with that of Campbell, in the person of Sir Alexander Campbell, whose great grandson, Lord Cawder, now enjoys it.

Stackpole Court -- Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments 1923
The seat of the Earl of Cawder. The present mansion is largely reared upon the undercroft of an earlier house, and has preserved an example of ribbed barrel vaulting similar to that in Monkton Old Hall.
In Addl MSS 1352 B of the National Library of Wales is an interesting reference to the erection of the present residence:--
"John Wright ((alias Gil Blas) bailiff to Pryse Campbell writing on the 17th October 1735 says ' Rebuilding of Stackpole. Since the pulling down of the old house the rats that used to run behind the wainscot in the study are gone abroad. The court is full of stones for the building and slates to cover the house' "
Fenton (Tours p418) gives the following account of the earlier house which – Before it yeilded to the present noble edicice, had partly a castellated form though it had been for a century before, by every addition and alteration it experienced, gradually losing its ancient and original baronial character , and moulding itself to the fashion of the times. However , there can be no doubt of its retaining much of its castle strength and massivemness at the times of the civil wars, as it was fortified and garrisoned for the King; for in in the account given by the Parliamentary forces of the siege, they say "the walls were so strong that the ordinance did but little execution" it surrendedred on quarter, and sixty soldiers completely armed were found in the house. The mansion now occupying the site, of wrought limestone, was built by the grandfather of the present noble possessor, who was son of st Alexander Campbell, of Cawder Castle in Scotland, the first of the name who settled here by marrying Miss Lort the sole heiress of this great property.
A relic of Sir Roger Lort, author of a book of Latin epigrams remains at Stackpole in the shape of a leaden cistern, which bears the initials R.I. and the date 1659. In the hall is a stand of arms taken from the French by Lord Cawdor on the occasion of the landing at Fishguard.
Two piecs of ordinance, dated 1754 and 1757, *Solano Fecit,* doubtless wreckage from a ship of war, stand on the lawns in Front of the House.

Stackpole Court, Stackpole
Stackpole Court was situated 500m to the west of Stackpole village (the other side of the lake), off a minor road running towards Merrion. Stackpole, which was the seat of the Campbell family (Lords of Cawdor in Scotland), was a large mansion built in 1735-6, and enlarged in the 19th century. It

was built upon the undercroft of a much earlier house, the original hall of which, with a groined and vaulted roof, was later used as a cellar.

The Stackpoles had owned the estate since the early 12th century and the old castellated house may date from the 13th century or before. There are references to a house here owned by the Stackpools by Gerald of Wales in 1188. From the mid-16th century the estate was owned by the Lort family, and later passed to the Campbells by marriage in the early 18th century. The mansion was demolished in April 1963, after Cawdor had taken out the best internal features and moved them to a new house he had built on the Estate the previous year. RCAHMW, February 2011

1935

Stackpole Court, Garden, Stackpole

Parklands & Gardens of Wales

Large estate which includes deerpark, warren, fishponds, oblisk, gasometer and massive kitchen garden. House demolished c 1972. In the care of the National Trust.

Stackpole Court

This site, in multiple ownership, including the National Trust, includes many complex and important garden and landscaped features, though its main original focus, a large mid-eighteenth (1758-1782) to nineteenth-century mansion was demolished 1962-72.
Its parks, gardens, lakes and woodlands were developed and continuously improved to create a sophisticated and beautiful ornamental landscape on a huge scale from the early eighteenth century. At its zenith this estate probably rivalled the best estates of Britain, with its strategically placed walks, 80 acres of lakes, bridges, weirs and grottos, all complemented by thoughtful and innovative planting. The surviving water features remain a particularly important feature of the site. The house's original terrace and balustrading survives. The brick-walled kitchen garden is one of the largest in the county, though this has unfortunately lost most of its older conservatories. CSB 12.04

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Pembrokeshire XLIII, sheet 5 (1908). Its main elements on that map include river, sundial, kennel, gasometer, woodland with vista paths, smithy, walled garden, parkland, relict hedgelines, quadrangular enclosure, parterres, boathouse, pond, saw mills, woodland, icehouse, isolated geometric copses, conservatory, dam, deerpark, walk, possible walk, waterfall, covert, haw haw, well, lodge, greenhouse, obelisk, bridge, terrace, carriage drive, weir and a possible formal garden.
C.S.Briggs 18.10.05

Stackpole Court, Icehouse, Stackpole

Converted into a grotto. The top of the brick vault is over 2m long.RCAHMW, 5th December 2006.

Eight Arched Bridge, Stackpole Court
The bridge at Stackpole Court was built in 1797 to connect Stackpole Court and the Home Farm with the New Deer Park and Stackpole Quay. It consists of eight segmental arches of limestone masonry built over a weir., RCAHMW, 2007

Stackpole Quay
Stackpole quay extends approximately north-south for some 40m. The present 18th century masonry structure replaces an earlier quay dating to 1680 which was used to land coal dust from nearby Saundersfoot. The quay was used to ship out limestone from nearby qauries and to bring in luxury goods for Stackpole Court. Assocaited structures includes a boathouse and stores , a warehouse and a lime kiln . Now owned by the National Trust, the quay and small harbour it protects are still used by small local fishing boats RCAHMW, December 2012.

Stackpole Quay Cottages, Stackpole
These cottages are just back from the south-end of the harbourside in Stackpole Quay, along a track. They are a pair of 19th century estate cottages, built by the Cawdor Estate. They closely resemble the plan published in 1869 by Lord Cawdor for cottages costing about £132 to build. There are hints that this pair is a recasting of an earlier building: as one of the front doorways may be secondary; there is a hint of a blocked central window to the rear wall of the main block; and one gable contains an oven (fired from a lean-to outside) in an excessively thick wall. There also appears to be a building on the site on the OS 1st Edition 25" to the mile map of 1865, though of a different plan, whilst by the 1908 revision, the plan is the same as the current cottages. The walls are of rendered rubble and there is a slate roof with chimneys of squared limestone with a projecting gap. All the windows are small-paned sashes (modern copies of the originals), except the dairy windows, which have closely spaced diamond stanchions. The first floor is lit by gabled dormers., RCAHMW, 22nd March 2005

Stackpole Quay Farm, Stackpole
Stackpole Quay Farm lies at the north end of Stackpole Quay, to the north-east of the limestone quarry and kiln . It is one of the Cawdor Estate farms: a large altered farmhouse (possibly with an early core), surrounded by a small `model farm' courtyard of outbuildings. The house is aligned roughly north-south, with the west façade a very plain 19th century front, with limewashed rubble

walls and a slate roof, sash windows below flat wooden lintels and rubble chimneys. The north gable has a small rounded oven in the corner by the rear extension, and the extension has brick dressings to the windows. The gabled rear wing probably predates it, but has been altered. The long east-west wing is later. The interior has been considerably altered, particularly in the southern half of the house. At the north end there is a deep open fireplace with a rough wooden bressummer, with an oven to one side and a copper (possibly in a former oven) to the other. The partition wall formerly had two doorways, one of which was blocked by the wooden staircase (now removed) and its embrasure used for a small fireplace. A modern blockwork wall divided the building in two (possibly replacing a former solid stone partition). 2 doorways lead into the rear dairy: a square-headed opening from the north room and a cambered arch from the south room. A similar cambered arch indicates the division between the 2 halves of the dairy. The southern half has a deep fireplace in the gable (partly blocked), and a doorway to the outbuildings next to it. The 1st floor of the north half indicates some of the alterations: north of the partition, the roof has been raised by about 60cm, and new trusses with plain pegged collars, put in. The chimney breast is stepped back to the west, and there is a low blocked doorway to the east, suggesting this may have been a granary or servant's quarters with independent access. Under the roof, at the junction of the main wing and the gabled rear wing (where the ground plans show a solid block of masonry), there appears to be the base of a shouldered chimney-stack. This may indicate the former presence of a lateral stack. South of the partition is one of the higher-level trusses of the rest of the building, with chamfered notched lapped collars pegged to the principal rafters, with the apex halved. It may be that a small 17th century house with a lateral chimney was added to by a long extension in the 18th century, the old building being relegated to kitchen plus granary-loft, and a new fireplace and oven built. Later, in the nineteenth century, the building may have been divided into 2 dwellings, with the roof of the old part being raised. RCAHMW, 22nd March 2005

Stackpole Quay Stores, Stackpole

19th century stone building for quay.

This building is at the south-end of the harbourside in Stackpole Quay, opposite Stackpole Quay Boathouse and Stores . It is a ruined shell of a building, with the front wall of limestone rubble with quoins and door-jambs in dressed limestone. The rear wall is a battered (wider at the bottom than the top) revetment, or retaining wall, to the roadway behind. Formerly, the doorways were closed by large single-leaf gates. Comparison with other store-buildings suggests that the material stored (possibly lime from the nearby Kiln was tipped in through high-level doorway-chutes from the upper road, and then loaded onto carts through the front doors for transport to the quay for shipment. The building may date from the second half of the nineteenth century as it does not appear to be present on the OS 1st Edition 25" to the mile map of 1865, but is by the time of the 1908 revision. RCAHMW, 22nd March 2005

Stackpole Quay Boathouse And Store, Stackpole

19th century store buildings for quay.

This building is at the south-end of the harbourside in Stackpole Quay. It is a large `boathouse' plus a smaller attached store (possibly for coal/culm or lime - from the nearby Lime Kiln [NPRN: 40732]), within an enclosure wall. The boathouse appears to be the first building, with walls of random limestone rubble with a patching of bricks in the gable. It has a wide doorway with a wooden lintel. The attached store also has random rubble walls, with ashlar jambs to the doorways in the rear wall, at the level of the higher track running behind the complex. These may have been used for tipping in the material for storage. The front wall has been substantially rebuilt and the enclosing wall altered. RCAHMW, 22nd March 2005

Loading Berth, Stackpole Farm Quarry

The presence of a crane on the cliff top on the southern side of the quarry with no obvious trackway associated with it suggests that the products of this quarry were taken way by marine transport. RCAHMW, March 2012.

Quarry, Stackpole Quay Farm

A former quarry is suggested by the squared shaped of the inlet and by the presence of a crane on

the cliff top on the southern side (as shown on OS 1st edition 25in mapping). RCAHMW, March 2012.

Lime Kiln, Stackpole Quay

A well-preserved eighteenth century lime kiln is located on the south side of the hamlet of Stackpole Quay, immediately inland from the harbour. The structure is built against rising ground on the east and is of roughly coursed, mortared, undressed rubble with dressed quoins. It measures 7.92m long (N-S) by 5.9m wide at ground level, excluding buttresses which support all three walls. It is 4m high to the top of the parapet which is 0.9m high above the loading platform. The top of the kiln is accessed via an inclined track from the south. The charging hole, now grilled over, is 2.75m (9 feet) in diameter.

The kiln has two opposed draw-holes, 2.2m wide, 2.95m deep and 1.6m high. Each has a narrow slot at its rear allowing access/viewing into the charge hole. To the rear of the kiln is an extensive quarry face. Limestone is also believed to have been brought by boat from other locations, including the promontory of Flimston Castle.

Two stone outbuildings (one of which is now a National Trust lavatory) lie close by on the east. These are not shown on the first edition OS 1:2500 mapping. David Leighton, RCAHMW, 24 February 2009

Stackpole Parish Church Fenton Tours 1811

I descended to a vale, where a private gate was unlocked, leading through a woody avaneue to the church of Cheriton, or as is sometimes called Stackpole Elidur, from its founder, which stands at the head of this sequestered dell. The church is a plain building but with a tower considiting of a nave and chancel, having two small aisles on the south side, one occupied by the family pew, and the other entered from the chancel, the family burying place; and on the north side a little aisle taking up the area of the steeple built over it. On the north side of the chancel under a wrought canopy of stone , lies a cross legged knight, his right hand on his sword and his left bearing his shield, evidently once painted over with his arms; and there can be no doubt of it representing Elidur de Stackpole. The sides of the tomb are in compartments, each compartment containing a figure, but so disfigured by white wash, with which the champion of tthe cross, as well as every other part of the monument , has been plastered and replastered, that nothing of their character or design can be made out. On the south side of the chancel, but not under a canopy, is the effigy of a lady, well executed in a hard yellowish stone , in a very singular costume, particularly the head dress. In the family mausoleum are two monuments of a more recent date; and in the belfry aisle two effigies, with the clerical habit and tonsure, one uninscribed, and the other with an inscription too illegible to identify the dead.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments of Wales Stackpole Elidor St James & St Elidyr Parish of Stackpole

[Note-- The churches called after Elidyr are known in at least three cases to be "Teilo" churches from the *Book of Llan Dav.* Elidyr id perhapps another form of Teilo otherwise known as Eliud. Brown Willis only mentions St James. Lewis states that authorities differ saying that some saying St Elidyr, and others St James: Rees has "Elidyr and St James" *(Church Plate of Pembrokeshire, J. T. Evans 1905)*

On plan this building is cruciform having nave 57ft by 19ft, chancel 21 ½ ft by 14 ½ ft, a south (the Lort) chapel 16 ½ ft. by 15ft, south transept 14ft by 11 ½ ft, north transept 17 ½ ft by 15 ½ ft, and tower 17ft by 17ft at the west end of the north transept. The tower, of four storeys, all vaulted has the usual corbel table and parapet. It tapers slightly from the ground level to the corbels. At the north-east angle is a turret containing ninety four steps. Both transepts and the Lort chapel are vaulted; the transepts have squints to the chancel. In the south transept is a piscina with a trefoiled head. The nave was rebuilt in 1851 upon its old foundations; it has no windows on the northern side; at the east end of the south wall is a corbel and a high window connecting with the rood loft. All the windows and arches to the chancel have been modernised. The font also is modern, nothing is known of its predecessor. The entrance is by a door in the south wall; doorway and porch are renewals.

Inscribed Stone RCAM

In the Lort chapel is a plain stone slab bearing a much worn inscription, which reads :

CAMVLORIGI FILI FRANNUCI.

It is one of the early inscribed stones in which the county is rich and was used as the original stone altar stone. The stone is of the old red sandstone which although vey hard is inclined to split off. From the formation of the letters it may be assumed that this inscription is no later than the 7th century. No cross exists on the stone nor are there any Ogham marks on the edges. It is suggested that when the church was rebuilt in the 14th century the stone was found either in the foundations or covering the grave of the person commemorated, probably a layman and used for the altar.

Monuments

Two much weathered effigies of females lie side by side on the floor of the Lort chapel; they would seem to belong to the first half of the 14th century, and are said to be the earliest female sepulchral figures in the county. RCAM

Effigy of a Knight

On the north side of the chancel is the righly decorated 14th century canopied tomb of Richard de Stackpole, last of that family. RCAM

Effigy of a Lady

This figure may represent Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Turberville of Coity, and wife of Richard de Stackpole to whom she was married about the year 1349. RCAM

Churchyard Cross . On a masonry base of three steps is a portion of a slender shaft, all that survives of a cross which was ruined before 1851 – RCAM visited 13th June 1922
Glynne Notes Arch Camb 1886 p66

St James' And St Elidyr's Church, Stackpole Elidor; St Elidor's Church; St Michael's Church

Medieval church, possibly C12, restored in 1851. Consists of nave, chancel, N and S transepts, vestry, chapel, S porch, and tower. New exterior is of snecked sandstone, although traces of the earlier Old Red Sandstone still remain. Windows restored in Decorated style. Medieval pointed vaults to N and S transepts. Nave and chancel both have C19 timber roofs. Lord Cawdor's coat of arms displayed on floor of chancel. The church houses a number of important monuments, including a C5/C6 inscribed pillar in the chapel. RCAHMW

The Church is noted for its effigies of the Stackpole and Lort families including a well preserved 14c one of Robert de Stackpole and one of his wife. It is sited at Stackpole Elidor and has an Art nouveau lychgate with lead panels and cresting 1898 and a medieval preaching cross. The 13c cruciform design church with its tall tower was completely rebuilt 1851. Chapel with several effigies of Lort family 14c Knight and Lady Sir Elidyr de Stackpole
5c Chantry altar slab with inscription CAM....ORIS FILI FANNVE

Stackpole Elidor (CHERITON) St James & St Elidyr
There are transepts of c1300 with pointed tunnel-vaults and squints and the slightly later tower lies in an unusual position beyond the north transept. The south porch has a tunnel vault and the south chapel a rib-vault. In the chapel is a monument to Roger Lort, an effigy of Margaret, wife of Richard Stackpole and two other 14th century female effigies, Richards own cross-legged effigy with a dog at his feet lies under a fine canopied tomb recess in the chancel north wall.
This benefice comprised a rectory as well as a vicarage. George Owen states that the rectory was a sinecure, and that both it and the vicarage were in 1594 appendant to the manor of Stackpole [Elidor]. - *Owens Pem.*
The church of Stackpole Elidor was founded by Elidox de Stackpole, who owned the manor of Stackpole, and lived in the early part of the 12th century. The manor remained in the possession of the Stackpole family until the death of Richard de Stackpole, the last of the male line of the Stackpoles of Stackpole, when the manor descended by the marriage of his heiress to Sir Richard Vernon of Harlaston, Stafford. It remained in the possession of the Vernon family till the death of George Vernon in 1567, when his coheiress Margaret, brought Stackpole as her dowry to Sir Thomas Stanley. - *Old Pembroke Families p. 25-29*.
The manor and advowson of Stackpole Elidor and also the manor and advowson of Stackpole Bosher [Bosherston], apparently continued in the possession of the Stanley family, as on 4 Dec., 1611, they were all purchased by Roger Lort and his son Harry, on 4 Dec., 1611, from Sir Edward Stanley, of Tonge Castle, Salop, Knt., and Sir Michael Hickes of Ruckholde, Essex, Knt. - Inq. P.M. of Roger Lort, 12 Jac. I. The Lort family held the manor till the death of Sir Gilbert Lort without issue in 1698, when it descended to his sister Elizabeth, who married Sir Alexander Campbell of Calder, the ancestor of the present Earl Cawdor.

Pembrokeshire Parsons
Under the name Ecclesia Stak Elyder, this church was in 1291 assessed at £20 for tenths to the King, the sum payable being £2. - *Taxatio*.
Stackepole Elyder Rectoria. - Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione domini ibidem unde Richardus Shirton clencus est rector habens mansionem et glebam. Et valent hujusmodi fructus per annum xvjll inde sol ir ordinaria visitacione quolibet tercio anno xvjd. Et in visitacione archidiaconi pro procuracionibus et sinodalibus quolibet vs isd Et remanet clare £15 12s 11d, Inde decima 31s. 33d. - *Valor Eccl.*
Stakepole Elyder Vicaria. - Vicaria ibidem ex colla-cione dicti rectoris unde Henricus Griffin clericus ibi est vicarius habens vicariam et glebam et valet fructus in tercia parte divisa iiij i. Inde sol in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno iiijd ob. Et in sinodalibus et procura-cionibus archidiacono quolibet anno svijd Et remanet clare 78s. 2d. Inde decima 7s. 10d. - *Valor Eccl.*
Under the heading "Livings remaining in Charge":- Stackpool Elider alias Cheriton R- (St James and St. Elidor), Sine Cure. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 1S. 4d. Archidiac. quolibet anno, Ss. gd. **John Campbell,** Esq., IX 15, 17I8; **Pawlet, St. John,** S.T.P., 1724; **John Campbell**, E,sq., 1733, 1749 66, 1780- King s Books, £15 12S. 11d. Yearly tenths, £1 11s. 3d. – *Bacon's Liber Regis.*
Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- Stack Elider alias Cheriton alias St. Elider V. (St. James). Ordinario quoibet tertio anno, 4d. Archidiac. quolibet attn, 1s. 5d. Habet gleb. and teIt. part. fruct. Rector ibidem Propr.; John Campbell, Esq., 1766. Clear yearly value £12. King's Books, £3 18s, 4d. – *Bacon's Liber Regis.*
The vicarage appears to have been merged in the rectory after the death of **James Summers**, the

vicar instituted in 1814. The rectories of Stackpole Elidor and St. Petrox were united on 22 May, 1839, under an Order in Council.
The nave of the Church was completely rebuilt in 1851 on the old foundations plus all the windows plus the arches to the chancel and the transepts, font replaced, and the entrance doorway on the south side plus the porch. During the rebuilding a silver penny of Richard II was discovered. (1377-1399).
It would appear that the cottages that represented the medieval village of Stacpole were clustered around a cross. The cottagers were removed and the cottages allowed to fall into ruins, as they were mainly of culm their site has disappeared but the masonry base of the old cross 11 feet square survived

The Church Plate of Pembrokeshire Evans J.T. 1905 Stackpole Elidor, alias Cheriton (S. Teilo ? S. James later),
A very beautiful Elizabethan Chalice with its Paten cover; no hall marks. Both pieces are in excellent
preservation. The bowl of the cup is gilded inside, slopes outwaids towards the rim and carries round the upper half a single band of decorated strap-work which intersects four times. Within the band is the usual woodbine foliage, a spray of which is carried above and below each intersection. In addition to the usual two bands of vertical reed ornamentation on the stem there is immediately beneath the bowl a rich band of egg and tongue moulding which is repeated round the base rim. The stem is evenly divided by a plain knop with a small fillet above and below. Height, 7in. ; diam. of bowl, 3 in. ; depth, 4 in. ; diam. of foot, 3 in. ; weight, 10 oz. 5 dwts.
Underneath the foot is scratched " xiiii oz ". This included the Paten cover which is 4 in. in diameter ; 1 in. in height, and now weighs 3 oz. 5 dwts. On the foot or handle round which is engraved a band of zig-zag ornament is inscribed " STAKBOLE " with the date " 1575 " above, and ornamental scrolls and foliage beneath. Near the rim is a band of vertical reed moulding.
— A tankard-shaped Flagon with lid rising up in two stages to a small knob. It carries a whistle handle and thumb-piece but no spout. The diam. of the spreading base is 5 in. and of mouth 4 in. Between two bands of moulding on the dnmi is inscribed 'Ecclesiae Parochialis de Stackpool Eiidor in Agro Pembroch 1715, J. Campbell". Height, 10in. ; weight, 38 oz. 14 dwts. It bears the hall mark of the Britannia standard for I715, the maker's mark being Fr with a pellet beneath, in a plain shield for James Fraillon.
— A Credence Paten, 7 in. in diameter; 1in. in height, and weighing 11 oz. 5dwts. The date letter indicates the year 1685, the other marks being obliterated. Beneath is inscribed " Patena Sacra Ecclesiae Parochialis de Stackpool Eiidor in Agro Pembroch 1715. J. Campbell". This same donor also presented plate to St. Petrox and Bosherston. He was the son of Dame Elizabeth Campbell, sister of Sir Gilbert Lort of Stackpole, the third and last baronet of that name. His father Sir Alexander Campbell of Calder or Cawdor in Nairnshire was of the house of Argyll and progenitor of the Campbells of Stackpole afterwards Earls Cawdor and Viscounts Emlyn.
He represented the County of Pembroke in Pailiament from 1737 to 1747 and was Lord of the Admiralty and afterwards of the Treasury. He is described by the learned author of Old Pembroke Familes as " perhaps the ablest representative of an able race ". " I can not," writes Stephen Lewis, a Canon of St. David's, to Browne Willis about 1719, " forbear mentioning to you ye generous beneficency of yt worthy and Orthodox
Gentleman to ye three last mentioned parishes [Bosherston, Stackpool Eiidor, St. Petrox] on his first coming to ye Possession of his Estate, being about ye age of twenty or thereabouts — he wainscotted ye three Chancells and other-wise adorned them in a very handsome decent manner — made also new Rails about ye Altar — gave a new set of Communion plate to each parish and distributed a great number of Bibles and common prayer books to ye poorer sort.
I pray God ye example of so early a respect and veneration towards ye house of God may have its suitable influence upon other Gentlemen of fortune and quality in their country. I had almost forgot mentioning his bestowing new cushions and pulpit cloths on each parish — and settling a house and

ten pound per annum on a schoolmaster to teach ye poor children of ye several parish. Doubtless he'll have his reward.
N.B. [in margin] Ye Schoolmaster allowed meat and drink at ye house as often as he comes " — *Browne Willis MS, 37, p. 60, Bib. Bodl.*

Clergy

de Bergeveney William	1343	Stackpole rector
Griffith John	1510	Stackpole rector
Shirton Richard	1522 May 7	Stackpole rector
Latymer William	1536 Jan 27	Stackpole rector
Smyth Edmund	1607	Stackpole rector
Dolben William	1616	Stackpole rector
Middleton Rice	1618 Mar	Stackpole rector
Prichard Thomas	1631 Oct 8	Stackpole rector
Lloyd William	1671 Jun 15	Stackpole rector
Meyrick Edmund	1675 Jun 10	Stackpole rector
Owen George	1676 Jun 9	Stackpole rector
Phillipps David	1691 Jan 29	Stackpole rector
Brookes Philip	1715 Jun1	Stackpole rector
St John Pawlet	1718 Nov 3	Stackpole rector
Lowther Richard	1732 May31	Stackpole rector
Rowe Henry	1749 Aug 18	Stackpole rector
Pritchett Charles Pigot	1780 Jun 22	Stackpole rector
Jones John	1813 Dec 7	Stackpole rector
Leach Francis George	1832 Feb 3	Stackpole rector
Brown James Edward	1876 Jul 21	Stackpole rector
Edmondes Charles Gresford	1892 Aug 25	Stackpole rector
Pollock Charles Richard	1893 Oct 30	Stackpole rector
Hamilton Francis R A	1895 Oct 19	Stackpole rector
Davies John	1907 Apr 3	Stackpole rector
Roderick Edward Thomas	1912 Dec 31	Stackpole rector

Coke John	1511	Stackpole vicar
Philip John	1511 Mar 11	Stackpole vicar
Griffith Henry	1534	Stackpole vicar
Pyrrie Philip	1554 May 9	Stackpole vicar
George William	1637 Oct 14	Stackpole vicar
Hitching Thomas	1673 Apr 4	Stackpole vicar
Rowe Henry	1724 Jul 11	Stackpole vicar
Twynyng Benjamin	1766 Jan 10	Stackpole vicar
Prichard Charles Pigot	1807 Jul 1	Stackpole vicar
Summers James	1814 Jan 4	Stackpole vicar

Castell 1543 Stacpull PRO 223/423 Churchwarden
Remond 1543 Stacpull PRO 223/423 Churchwarden

1293 Inventory of the Goods of the Bishop of St David's 1293 PRO KR E154/1/48
STAKEPOL (Stackpole, Pembs.)
1 stack of wheat estimated at 22 cribs worth 112s. at 3s. 6d. per crib.
1 stack of beans and peas, with the peas in the grange, estimated at 5 cribs worth 15s. at 3s. per crib.

Estimated 30 cribs of barley worth £4.2.6. at 2s. 9d. per crib.
stack of oats estimated at 9 cribs worth 40s. 6d. at 4s. 6d. per crib.
Total £12. 10.0.
under Debts due to the Bishop
Rsd de Stakpole owes £33 6s 8d

Non Conformist Chapels – Non Found

1847 State of Education In Wales Parish of Stackpole Elidor com St Petrox
The Earl of Cawders School
I visited this school on the 17th December. There was a deep snow at this time and the children were not present. The schoolroom which is built in the park at Stackpole is well furnished apparatus. It contains a gallery. The master appeared an active and intelligent man. He spoke highly of the natural capacity of natural of the children and considered it superior to what he had observed in the central school at Westminster. The best period of attendance in the year is from the harvest to December, and from February to May; during the above months most of the scholars would be present on an average four days in the week. Their age usually ranges from 5to 13 years. Expulsion is often treated by the parents with indifference: yet on the whole they are anxious to educate their children. They care most for their children learning arithmetic, and make this almost exclusively the standard by which to measure their children's progress. The greater part do not study at home but about 12 out of 100 on the books prepare a lesson in English grammer at home, to be repeated in school.

1791 Land Tax

Parish and property	Surname Forenames
Stackpole Bartland	Campbell John (owner)
Stackpole Bartland	Leach James (tenant)
Stackpole Estate	Campbell John (owner)
Stackpole Fuston	Campbell John (owner)
Stackpole Fuston	Edw. Wade (tenant)
Stackpole Glebe	Jones James (tenant)
Stackpole Glebe	Prichard Rev W(owner)
Stackpole Marlodge	Campbell John (owner)
Stackpole Marlodge	Saunders Benj. (tenant)
Stackpole New Park	Campbell John (owner)
Stackpole New Park	Furlong Abraham (tenant)
Stackpole North Smoky Dunghill	Campbell John (owner)
Stackpole North Smoky Dunghill	Campbell John (tenant)
Stackpole North Smoky Dunghill	Furlong Abraham (tenant)
Stackpole Noton	Bevan Owen (tenant)
Stackpole Noton	Owen Sir Hugh(owner)
Stackpole Part of Furston	Campbell John (owner)
Stackpole Part of Furston	Saunders Benj. (tenant)
Stackpole Rectors Tenth	Prichard Rev W (owner)
Stackpole Roweston	Campbell John (owner)
Stackpole Roweston	Lock George (tenant)
Stackpole Stackpole Quay	Campbell John (owner)
Stackpole Stackpole Quay	Thomas Richard (tenant)
Stackpole Thrustle Mill	Campbell John (owner)
Stackpole Thrustle Mill	Watkins Rich.d (tenant)

Stackpole Trewent	Campbell John (owner)
Stackpole Trewent	Griffith George (tenant)
Stackpole Trewent	Gwyther James (tenant)
Stackpole Trewent	Gwyther John (tenant)
Stackpole Trewent	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Stackpole Trewent	Rogers Griffith (tenant)
Stackpole Trewent	Voyle Elizabeth (tenant)
Stackpole Vicars Glebe	Twyney Rev M (owner)
Stackpole Vicars Tenths	Twyney Rev M (owner)
Stackpole WoodsEnd	Wade Edward (tenant)
Stackpole Woods End	Campbell John (owner)

Names associated with Stackpole

Stanley Sir Thomas 1567 Stackpole married Margaret Vernon
Vernon Margaret 1567 Stackpole spouse Sir Thomas Stanley
Vernon George 1567 d Stackpole of Harlaston Staffs
Lort Ann widow 1607 Stackpole
Lort Harry 1611 Dec 4 Stackpolewith father Roger purchased Stackpole
Lort Roger 1611 Dec 4 Stackpole with son Harry purchased Stacpole estate
Lort Hester 1660 Stackpole married Nicholas Adams of Paterchurch son Roger
Lort Sir Roger 1660? Stackpole daughter Hester married Nicholas Adams
Lord Sir John Knt & Bart1671 Jun 15 Stackpole
Lort Sir Gilbert, Bart 1676 Jun 9 Stackpole
Lort Elizabeth 1698 Stackpole sister of Gilbert married Alexander Campbell
Lort Gilbert 1698 d Stackpole
Campbell John esq 1715 Jun1 Stackpole
Evans Frank 1736 Stackpole NLW MS 1352b ff16-18
Campbell John esq 1766 Stackpole
Campbell John 1794 Stackpole CinW MSSD\LET\1209
Cawder (Lord) John 1798 Apr 20 Stackpole
Campbell Hon Fredrick 1811 8th Nov Stackpole Carmarthen Journal 30.Nov 1811 21st birthday
Lort Sir John Knt & bart 1670 Stackpole Court St Petrox parish Pembrokeshire Hearths h12
Campbell John 1718 Nov5 Stackpole Court
Cambell Pryse 1735 Oct 13 Stackpole Court NLW MS 1352b ff6-7
Wright John (bailiff) 1735 Oct 13 Stackpole Court NLW MS 1352b ff6-7
Campbell John 1743 Stackpole Court NLW MS 1352B Stacpole letters 12 Jan letter to son
Cambell Mat 1801 Nov 18 Stackpole Court NLW MS 1352b ff 357-60
Cawder Lady Caroline 1801 Nov 18 Stackpole Court NLW MS 1352b ff357-60
Vernon George (was a minor)1517 Oct 19 Stackpole?? Haddon
Campbell Eric Octavius

The Honorable Eric Octavius Campbell, DSO & Bar, Lieutenant-Colonel. (Stackpole Elidor) His first award was awarded in the London Gazette of 23 March 1915. He gained a Bar to his Distinguished Service Order in 1918, and was also Mentioned in Despatches twice. He had been invalided home, and died on 4 June, 1918. He is buried at Stackpole Elidor Churchyard, in the Cawdor plot.

Stackepull Parish Hearth Tax 1670. (Stackpole)

Howell John	Stackpole	H
Rogers William	Stackpole	H

Thomas John	Stackpole	H
Proute John	Stackpole	H
Butler Griffith	Stackpole	H
Coale Richard	Stackpole	H
Proute Thomas	Stackpole	H
Nicholas Widdowe	Stackpole	H
Phillip John	Stackpole	H
Teague John	Stackpole	H
David Evan	Stackpole	H
Owens John	Stackpole	H
Mathew David	Stackpole	H
George William	Stackpole	H 2
Lloyd William.	Stackpole	H 4
Butler Richard	Stackpole	H
Gwyther Edward	Stackpole	H 2
Jones Alice	Stackpole	H
Gwyn William, esq.	Stackpole	H6
Gudrich Alice	Stackpole	H
Burser William	Stackpole	H
Lort John, esq.	Stackpole	H [?]
Nicholas Francis	Stackpole	H
Watkin John.	Stackpole	P.
Jones John.	Stackpole	P
Williams James.	Stackpole	P
Purser William.	Stackpole	P
Jones William.	Stackpole	P.
William George.	Stackpole	P.
Hill David.	Stackpole	P
Rowe David.	Stackpole	P
Meyricke Phillip.	Stackpole	P
Murth Water.	Stackpole	P
Beavans Hugh.	Stackpole	P
Jones John .	Stackpole	P
Beavans Nicholas	Stackpole	P
Jones Richard.	Stackpole	P
Murth Thomas.	Stackpole	P
Cradocke John.	Stackpole	P
Hitching Robert.	Stackpole	P
Rowe Thomas.	Stackpole	P.
Phillipps Jenkin.	Stackpole	P
Meredith Owen.	Stackpole	P
Hughes Richard.	Stackpole	P
Bowen Walter.	Stackpole	P
Ash John.	Stackpole	P
Griffith Walter.	Stackpole	P
Murth Nicholas.	Stackpole	P
Howell John.	Stackpole	P
Morgan William.	Stackpole	P.
Poyer Rice.	Stackpole	P
David David.	Stackpole	P
Coale Richard.	Stackpole	P.
Butler Rice.	Stackpole	P

Hitching Henry.	Stackpole	P
Jones Richard.	Stackpole	P.
Coale John.	Stackpole	P
Richard Henry.	Stackpole	P.

Sites of Interest

Coedmellyn; Coedmelyn, Stackpole
Coedmellyn is situated 1.5km north-west of Stackpole, just east of the B4319 towards Pembroke. It is a cement rendered building with a thin-slate pitched roof. It is a 2 storeyed house with a lateral pair of diagonally set chimneys and inside cross-passage, which may date from the 17th century or possibly the 16th century. It is rubble built with a plain central staircase. Alterations were made to the building in 1975.RCAHMW, 21st March 2005

Furzton Cottages, 1-2; Furston Cottages, Stackpole
1-2 Furzton Cottages, lying to the east of the B4319 between St Petrox and Pembroke, 1.5km north of the former, were a pair of north-south aligned cottages. They were 1 storey, 18th century, built of mortared rubble. They had massive end chimneys and recessed casements. Alterations, including substantial enlargement, was made to the buildings in 1974.RCAHMW, 21st March 2005

Bangeston, Stackpole
Bangeston is 1km south east of the B4319 at the end of a long lane which starts 400m north-west of St Petrox church. It is a two-unit house, with a rear kitchen wing at the east end, of 1.5 storeys, and possibly of the 17th century. It is built of rendered local rubble masonry, with slate roofs. The windows are all modern and there is a tall lateral chimney at the rear of the house, unrendered above eaves level. The front range of this house has a roof of seven bays which is perhaps of two periods. The kitchen wing has an attic floor and roof at a lower level than those of the front range. There is an early entrance with an equilateral-pointed arch at the centre of the south gable of the main range. To this core an extra unit has been added to the south-end in tandem, and a large west extension with twin gables and porch. The main feature of the house is an extremely large, square chimney to the kitchen, possibly the largest surviving example of its type, of which there were once a number of examples in Pembrokeshire. At its north side is a very large oven extension, with slate roof, presently occupied by a brick oven of ordinary size. Opposite this is a hearth recess for bacon-smoking, also slate-roofed. The chimney is corbelled in small courses and heavily sooted. The fireplace is in total 2.4m deep. RCAHMW, 21st March 2005

Lorts Cave Tumulus RCAM
This mound has practically vanished and is not noted on the 6in Ord Sheet. It stood immediately above Lort's Cave. It is entered in the county Survey as a small tumulus, within which was discovered an "urn between two stones. Burned animal bones" – Visited 13th June 1922.

The dancing Stones of Stackpole：,
3 stones 1 near Samson Farm,1 at Stackpole Warren and 1 in a field near Home Farm. Said to meet on one day a year and go down to the Rhyd Sair [Saxon ford] to dance. Some say the devil accompanies them on his flute.

1811 Fenton Tours
There are three upright stones at a distance of about a mile from each other, pointed out here, respecting which the the country abounds with most ridiculous stories. One, the most eastwards Stands in Stackpole Warren; the other , surmounting, a carnedd or stone tumulus, in a field on Stackpole Demesne, known by the name of Horestone field, perhaps a corruption of Haroldstone;

and the third in the same line but still more westerly. A vulgar tradition is,that these three stones on a certain day meet and come down to dance the hay at a place near called Saiss, that is the Saxon Ford; and then their dance over, resume their stations.
The one in the sandy barrows, pitched on end like the others, I could distinquis at a distance but did not examine nearer but the other two underwent my inspection. The second in order is a great flat mass of limestone, placed erect, about six ft in height above the ground and about five in breadth, and a foot or fourteen inches thick; it is bedded in an elevated circular mound of stones almost sodded over, and merits investigation; as from its name and position so near this principal estuary, there is reason to suppose it may have reference to the ravaging invader, whose stone trophies Giraldus mentions, as existing on many parts of the coast in his time. There must be a considerable portion of the stone out of sight, and on that possibly the victor's vaunted inscription might be found. The third, the tallest of the three, is a stone of singular coloured serpentine, if one may judge from its grain in a small piece chipped off, the principal part being so incrusted with a minute lichen that it is difficult perfectly to ascertain its quality.

The Devils Quite RCAM
This is an erect stone standing within the prehistoric village of Stackpole Warren. Its height above the shifting sands is about 6ft; it tapers to a blunt point, and at present it leans slightly to the west. According to the *Pem Arch Survey(p 107)* this maenhir is "one of the three stones which are known as 'Devil's Quoits"; the others are in the next parish of St Petrox – visited 13th June 1922
Devil's Quoit, Stackpole Elidor
A standing stone, 1.7m high by 1.5m by 0.4m, reset in 1978 in the course of excavations about its site: the stone was shown to have been erected on the site of a circular structure that burnt down about 1395 BC and was part of a complex setting of small stones; a cremation was inserted into this complex about 940 BC: a later Iron Age and Romano-British settlement, or ritual, non-settlement site was also encountered & recorded. Source: Benson et al. 1990 (PPS 56), 179-245. RCAHMW

Greenala Camp
The following is the account of this camp by Lieut Colonel W Ll Morgan R.E., a retired Royal Commissioner, who carefully examined it some years ago.

'Situated on the end of a steep ridge which terminates in a promontary, across the neck of which the entrenchments are placed. The other sides are well protected by cliffs. The eastern flank is thrown upon a perpendicular fissure in the cliffs about 80ft in depth. The western flank on a steep cliff bearing evident traces of having altered considerably since the camp was made , as the remains of the rampart are still (1871) seen upon a landslip. The main rampart joining these flanks follows the curve of the hill, and consequently slightly bowed outwards; but at the entrance , which is near the middle, a second interior rampart is thrown back almost at right angles to the rirst, covering the entrance most effectively. The western flank, being the more easily attacked , has an additional very strong line. It would almost seem that, at first, it was intended that this should follow the curve of the remainder of the rampart, but after wards altered , and a salient thrown forward and increased considerably in height to defilade the interior from the adjoining ridge, following the works of the south of England. The space between this salient and the main rampart is occupied by a small work like a Tenaille, whose object is not very apparent; probably, it was only an obstacle trench. The western rampart has a steep scarp, at least 12 to 15ft high, and has been leveled at the top. The eastern defences consist of three scarps in addition to the main line, and all end on a precipitous cliff. Between the first and second is a low breastwork 3ft high and 60 ft long evidently the remains of an obstacle bank. About 50yds from the entrance is a good spring of water in the hollow. There are many hut circles in the interior of the work".

According to the *Pem. Arch Survey* " on the sided of the cliff were the remains of a 'kitchen midden', and portions of a skeleton with a broken skull were recovered"--Visited 13th June 1922.

Fishpond Barrow, Stackpole Warren

round barrow, 19m in diameter and 0.9m high, probably one of the two said to have been opened in the 19th century, producing Bronze Age material: there is a second barrow some 20m to the south-east

Remains of Village Cross

The few cottages which comprised the medieval village of Stackpole were clustered round a cross, of which the masonry base 11ft square , and three of its steps still survive; lying loose beside it are most of the stones of the pillar. The cottagers were removed elsewhere, and the cottages allowed to fall into decay RCAM visited 13 June 1922.

The Great ditch of Pencoyte
mentioned in the charter of Henry II to his town of Pembroke as one of the limits of the area within which the privileges of the market of that place extended , is probably represented by the deep channel or gutter that constitutes the boundary between the present parish and that of St Pembroke St Michael. RCAM
Great Ditch Of Pencoyte, Stackpole Mentioned in charter of Henry II, natural stream.
The `Great Ditch' runs from just east of Maiden Wells where the B4319 crosses the stream, below Kingsfold) in the west to the sea at Freshwater East above Trewent Point, in the east. It is mentioned in the charter of Henry II to his town of Pembroke as one of the limits of the area privilege for its market. It may now be represented by the deep channel or gutter, which is a natural stream, that constitutes the boundary between the communities of Pembroke and Stackpole. Pencoyte or Pencoed may be preserved in the name Woodsend and the Cottages of this name (now Furzton cottages), just south of the western termination of the boundary line. RCAHMW, 21st March 2005

Bronze Brooch (Roman)

Early in the 19th a bronze harp shaped brooch having the bow ornamented with small oblong panels which were filled with different coloured and ornamented enamels , was found on the site of the early settlement on Stackpole Warren. The brooch is now in the British Museum where it is ascribed to about 140ad. RCAM

Coin
A silver penny of Richard II discovered in the parish church was exhibited to the Cambrian Archaeological Association at the Tenby meeting of the Society in 1851 RCAM

Miscellaneous Records
1794 circa [St Petrox].
Extract from a Letter from Cha[rle]s Pigott Pritchett, rural dean of Pembroke, to William Stuart Bishop of St Davids .....
I wish I had as good an account to give of many of the vicarage houses. That of Nangle stands in most deplorable condition, next to it Mannerbier, St Twinnels and the vicarage at Stackpole want thorough repairs
list of subscribers to the fund for the sons of the clergy
Lady Owen Orielton £1 1 0
John Campbell,esq., Stackpole £5 0 0
John Mirehouse,esq.,Brownslade £1 1 0
Church in Wales MS AD/AET 1209

1801 November 18 Stackpole court.
Lady C[aroline] Cawdor to C[harles] F. Grenville
I am happy to tell you that Lord Cawdor is considerably better tonight than he was when I wrote you yesterday. The feverish symptoms are much abated and he is in much less pain from his bruises. The history of the business is this.
He heard last Sunday evening that a smuggling vessel was coming into Freshwater East to land her cargo of spirits. He and Mat, Dio and Hand set out after dinner and rode down to the sand.
The people, as soon as they saw them coming ran off leaving all their casks on the shore. Mat 858Campell sent Kenneth to fetch some carts, thinking there was an end of the business, but in the meantime before he could return with them, the people on board the vessel, having discovered how few their numbers were and that they were perfectly unarmed, returned on shore again in two boats in considerable numbers, seized all the casks, and took them back to the vessel. Lord C. and Matt. did not of course attempt to oppose them when the numbers were so unequal, and were returning home when they were attacked by some of these horrible desperate villains. Two of them fell upon Lord C., one armed with a great bludgeon, the other with a large poker with which he hit Lord C. a violent blow on his arm. Lord C. jumped off his horse and tried to catch hold of him, when another came behind and knocked him down with a blow on his head. In this situation, with both these men thumping him, it is most fortunate he was so little stunned as to be able to get up and twist the poker out of the mans hand, with which he hit one of them, and then they both ran away.
In the meantime Mat. was attacked by two others, and you know how little able he is to make much resistance. Hand and Dio, however, came to his assistance. They beat off one of the men and the other they secured and carried him to Roger's house in Trewent. A short time after the house was surrounded by about thirty of the gang, people of the country armed with bludgeons, who immediately rescued their comrade.
Warrants are out for apprehending those men that are known but none are as yet taken. It was, to be sure, a most foolish business to think of going against smugglers without arms, and I trust they will act with more caution in future. I think it is most wonderful their escaping with their lives or at least without broken bones. Lord C. has been very ill in consequence; he kept his bed all day yesterday, and was twice blooded but, thank God, he is so much better tonight; I feel quite easy about him. Write and let me know how you do.
N.L.W. MS. 1352 B FF. 357 60. Pembrokeshire life 1572 1843.

St Petrox --St Pedrog

(One of the earliest places that as a new Reader I took the service. I had never been there before although I had passed the Church many times and so I got there about an hour before the time of the Service so that I could have a look round and spent a very pleasant time being show around by the Churchwarden who had also arrived early. That morning I had been very nervous but my fears and worries had gone completely by the time I had robed and stood up to start the Service – I felt a feeling of warmth and peace there. I must thank the Rev. Richards for some of the information regarding this Church and the other Churches in his parish as well as giving permission for me to use his work on the parish Registers also the parishioners of the various Churches for their help.)

It is a small windswept Church on a bend in the road. The first view of the Church from the road shows a Church where the body of the church is red sandstone but with a grey limestone tower. I have wondered whether the old building was covered with Red Sandstone as was the tower of Warren Church. The view from the top of the tower is spectacular.
When I first inquired about the Church I was told that it was haunted!

I never felt that myself but later when researching I did find that St Petrox is connected with a legend of a lady of the Mansell family who is said to wander headless according to *Four Welsh Counties - Kilner1891.*
Fenton 1810, records that this lady is often seen whirling round this vicinity in her carriage, with a headless coachman, headless horses and herself headless. Also she is said to have ridden in a fiery chariot from Tenby and alighted on the farmhouse of Samson and crushed it. (Was her second marriage happy????)

Who was St Petrox?
The Church, is dedicated to St. Petrox or Petrocus. He lived in the 6th Century, and emigrated perhaps from somewhere in South Wales to Ireland . There he studied for some time in monasteries before visiting Rome and eventually settling in Cornwall, where he set up a monastic and missionary centre at Padstow. Later he is said to have lived as a hermit on Bodmin moor. According to **William of Worcester** St. Petrox died on 4th June 564. The old name of Bodmin was in fact Petrockstow, and Padstow is probably a corruption of the same name. His relics were presented, and greatly revered, in a casket in Bodmin Church until in 1177 when they were stolen and carried off to the abbey of St. Mevennus in Brittany. It required a personal intervention on the part of **Henry II** to secure their return.

There are two other Churches dedicated to St. Petrox in Wales - Llandedrog (North Wales) and Verwig (Cardiganshire), as well as 17 in Devon and 6 in Cornwall, including Bodmin and Padstow. Brittany has 8 churches dedicated to him.

A Topographical Dictionary of Wales (S. Lewis, 1833).
"PETROX (ST.), a parish in the hundred of CASTLEMARTIN, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (S.W.) from Pembroke, containing 77 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Llan Pedrog, derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Pedrog, a British saint, who flourished about the commencement of the seventh century. It comprises but a very moderate tract of arable and pasture land, and is chiefly distinguished for the salubrity of the air, and the longevity of its inhabitants: the surface is pleasingly varied, and the soil fertile. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St.David's, rated in the king's books at £7. 3. 9., and in the patronage of Earl Cawdor. The church, dedicated to St. Pedrog, is a neat edifice, with a handsome square tower, and is situated on an eminence commanding a pleasing view over the adjacent country. Attached to the living is a comfortable glebe-house, pleasantly situated and in good repair, with a moderate portion of land. The poor children of this parish have the privilege of gratuitous instruction in the parochial school at Cheriton. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £58. 15."

The Church

The oldest parts of the present structure are the tower and part of the North wall, which probably date from the 13th. century and with corbelled out parapets. The limestone tower is of the typically tall narrow Pembrokeshire style with a pronounced batter – i.e. narrower at the top than at the bottom, like so many of the other churches you can see on the skyline - when you look at a map you can see that there is a line of Churches along the spine of the Castlemartin Peninsular each with a tall tower and all these towers are reputed to date from the 13/14c, and with corbelled out parapets. Were these towers built as lookouts for Pembroke Castle?

Richard Fenton, 1811 ***Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire,*** **states :-**

I ascend to St Petrocks a rectory in the gift of Lord Cawder on which is a very comfortable glebe house, where the Rev Charles Pritchett, on of his Lordship's chaplains resides. The church is small but very light, airy and neat. The only conspicuous monument, is a handsome mural marble tablet to the memory of a Lady Jane Mansell, first married to Sir Roger Lort, and then to Sir Edward Mansell of Muddlescombe, Bart. In the county of Carmarthen. (She is the lady of the Ghost story- After recounting the story Fenton goes on to say) What could have given rise to such strange tales of this salamander and decapitated lady, I could never learn. A tombstone commemorates one Clerk, a former rector of this parish and an elegant little brass tablet in the chancel, another of the name of Lloyd.

.

The Church was extensively restored, almost to the extent of rebuilt in 1854, the architect being **R. Kyrke Penson**, and the whole cost being borne by **John Frederick, first Earl Cawdor**. A vestry was added at the same time on the North side.

A note in the flyleaf of the Baptisms Register reads,

“The Church of St. Petrox was reopened March 11 1855 having undergone a thorough restoration, with new sittings; the Chancel rebuilt and a new Vestry Room added, at the sole expense of the Right Hon. John Frederick, first Earl of Cawdor, Stackpole Court.”

It is signed by the then Rector, F. G. Leach.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments The Parish Church deicated to St Pedrog

The plan of this church shows a chancel 18ft by 11 ft, nave 33 ft by 16ft north transept 10 ½ ft by 10 ft, west tower and south porch. The chancel is modern. The nave and north transept are both vaulted. On the north side of the nave is a blocked doorway; the south door has a pointed arch. The windows and font are modern. The tower is of three storeys, with corbel table and battlements. The belfrey chamber has a shalloe dome rising to the level of the battlements. Above the east end of the nave is a double bell cote, now empty. On the right of the chancel, and facing the nave is one of the few brasses in the county, commemorating William Lloyd , rector of the parish who died in 1674 – a rubbning is in the library of the Carmarthenshire Antiq. Society.
The Churchyard cross is modern, erected on an old base of four steps – Visited 26th May 1922

Monuments

The Lloyd Brass.

The William Lloyd brass on the South East wall in the Nave reads, (Translation)
Here in hope of the Resurrection are deposited the remains of William Lloyd MA, Rector of the Parochial Churches of St. Petrox and for some time most worthy Rector of Stackpole Elidor and Bosherston as well as excellent Prebendary Canon of the Cathedral Church of Menevia (St. Davids), and Surrogate Judge of its Consistory Court, (who married Dorothy, daughter of Ambrose Roop, knight of Little Dartmouth in the County of Devon, by whom he begot three sons and the same number of daughters, out of whom four, that is two sons and two daughters, are laid here near their father) who departed from life 12th. March 1674 at the age of 43.
"If you consider his lineage, noble,
His character, liberal,
His integrity, unstained,
His learning distinguished,
His religious practices, devout,
(Of a fine religious understanding, He embraced the externals and inner truths alike, just as he taught.)
His life, blameless,
In all, an example. Go on your way, by-passer, Considering, admiring and emulating the virtues for which the heavens envied lie earth."

Mansell Memorial is on the North wall of the Nave:-
There is a tablet with the following inscription:
In Memory of The Lady Jane Mansell of the ancient family of the Wyndhams.
She was first Married to Sir Roger Lort of Stackpole and afterwards to Sir Edward Mansell of Mudlescomb.
She lies hereby Interred nigh the relicts of her first Husband who made the following Epitaph.
(NB. She is the Lady of the Ghost legend - Sir Roger Lort born at Stackpole Court 1608 buried at St Petrox 1664 was the author of a book of Latin epigrams.)
(Translation).
Here where in life I used to fulfil my devotions.
Here in this place I wished to lay my bones in death.
Here my bones await the Salvation procured by the death of Christ until the mind which must return to God shall enjoy (that Salvation).
My wife wished to have a sepulchre beside my own.
As in life, so may she be also in death my companion, she who alive was never a spouse ill-disposed to her husband, nor wished to be faithless after death.

Pritchatt Monument.

On the North wall under the tower there is a marble monument of generous proportions and careful

phrasing to the memory of the Revd. Charles Picott Pritchet M.A. a former Rector of this Parish.

Pembrokeshire Parsons
This rectory appears to have been from the earliest period appendant to the manor of Stackpole. Under the name, Ecclesia de Sancto Patroce, this church was in 1291 assessed at £10 for tenths to the King, the sum payable being £1. - *Taxatio*.
Eeclesia Sancti Petroci. - Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione domini de Stackepoole Glider unde Willielmus Jenkyn est rector et habet ibidem unam mansionem et valet fructus ibidem communibus annis viijt inde sol in ordinaria visitacione quolibet tercio anno viijd et in denariis sol archidiacono Mellesensi pro procuracionibus et sinodalibus c uolibet almo vs ixd. Et in pensione priori de Pembr xs per annum. Et remanet clare £7 3s. 7d. Inde decima 13s. 4d. - *Valor Eccl*.
Under the heading "Livings Discharged": - St. Petrock alias .St. Petrox R. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 8d. Archidiae. quotibet anno, 5s. 9d., **John Campbell**, Esq., 1728, 1780- Clear yearly value, £32. King's Books, £7 3s 9d. – *Bacon's Liber Regis.*

Church Plate of Pembrokeshire J.T. Evans 1905 St. Petrox (S. Pebdrog)'.

— A Chalice with Paten cover, Flagon, and Credence Paten, all bearing the hall mark of the Britannia standard for 1715 with maker's mark Fr above pellet in a plain heraldic shield for James Fraitlon. The cup
is a plain bell-shaped vessel measuring 7 in. in height ; diam.of bowl, 4 in. ; depth, 4 in. ; diam. of foot, 3in. ; weight, 14 oz. 14 dwts. The stem carries a small antral knop consisting of fillet mouldings. Around the bowl is inscribed " Ecclesiae Divi Petrocis in Agro Pembcoch : 1715 : J. Campbell".
The Paten cover is 5 in. in diam., 1 in. high, and weighs 5 oz. 1 1 dwts, being inscribed like the flagon " Ecclesiae Divi Petrocis in Agro Pembroch : 1715 : J. Campbell ". The Flagon is identical in shape and ornamentation with that belonging to Stackpole Elidor; the knob on the lid has been broken off.
The Credence Paten is 1in in. in height ; diam. of top, 7in., Underneath is inscribed " Patena Sacra Ecclesiae Divi Petrocis in Agro Pembroch: 1715 ; J. Campbell".

1794 circa [St Petrox]
Cha[rle]s Pigott Pritchett, Rural Dean of Pembroke, to **William Stuart** Bishop of St Davids:
Enclosed I have the honour to send your lordship the state of the contributions for the sons of the clergy in my deanery to August 1794.
Sorry I am that this fund is a sinking one, notwithstanding my utmost exertion, not only by the falling off of many lay subscribers but even of brethren, whose duty and interest should have dictated different conduct to them.
..... I have 22 parishes in my district; six resident clergy only, I believe, are at present to be found in the whole.
Enclosed is the following list of subscribers..... (inc)
Revd. C. Prichard, St Petrox £1 1 0
Church in Wales MS AD/AET 1209 Pembrokeshire life 1572 1843

Parish Grouping: In 1985 the Parishes of St Petrox and Stackpole Elidor were further grouped with Bosheston and St Twynnells.

The Old Rectory.
The last Rector to live in the Rectory at St Petrox (now the Old Rectory Farm) was **Francis Leach**. His successor **J. E. Brown** lived in the new Rectory at Stackpole Elidor, built in 1877 by **Lord Cawder.**

Clergy

Gruffyth Rede	1404	*St Petrox rector*
John Lewis	1530	*St Petrox rector*
Jenkyn William	1530 Oct 19	*St Petrox rector*
Philp Morgan	1554 Sep 21	*St Petrox rector*
Jenkins William	1562	*St Petrox rector*
Carolde David	1562 Feb 25	*St Petrox rector*
Thomas Elys	1591	*St Petrox rector*
Griffith Henry	1613	*St Petrox rector*
Lloyd William	1662 Oct 1	*St Petrox rector*
Young Stephen	1675 Jul 9	*St Petrox rector*
Balgay Silas	1677 Jun5	*St Petrox rector*
Clarke Walter	1684 Aug 2	*St Petrox rector*
Rowe Henry	1728 Sep 6	*St Petrox rector*
Prichett Charles Pigott	1780 Jun 22	*St Petrox rector*
Summers James	1814 Jan4	*St Petrox rector*
Leach Francis George	1837	*St Petrox rector*
Brown James Edward	1876 Jul 21	*St Petrox rector*
Edmondes Charles Gresford	1892 Aug 25	*St Petrox rector*
Pollock Charles Richard	1893 Oct 30	*St Petrox rector*
Hamilton Francis Robert A	1895 Oct 19	*St Petrox rector*
Davies John	1907	*St Petrox rector*
Roderick Edward Thomas	1912 Dec 31	*St Petrox rector*
Mulward Thomas	1404 Nov 24	*St Petrox vicar*
Poyer Richard	1543	*Sainct Petrok Churchwarden*
Thomas John	1543	*Sainct Petrok Churchwarden*

Education – State of Education in Wales 1847

This parish is joined with that of Stackpole Elidor and the scholars can attend the Earl of Cawdor's School in the neighbouring parish.

Parish and property 1791

	Surname Forenames
St Petrox Coedmilyn	**Campbell John** (owner)
St Petrox Coedmilyn part of	**Smyth Geo** (tenant)
St Petrox Glebe and Tythe	**Prickitt Rev Char**.(owner)
St Petrox Sampson	**Campbell John** (owner)
St Petrox Sampson part of	**Smyth Geo**. (tenant)
St Petrox Stackpole Court	**Campbell John** (owner)

Hearth Tax 1670

1670 only 5 names are listed in the Hearth tax and of those 2 were paupers

Davis Apollo	1670 St Petrox	Pembrokeshire Hearths h1
Lloyd William (clerk)	1670 St Petrox	Pembrokeshire Hearths h2
Phillips David	1670 St Petrox	Pembrokeshire Hearths h1
Price William	1670 St Petrox	Pembrokeshire Hearths p
Thomas Phillip	1670 St Petrox	Pembrokeshire Hearths p

Sites of Interest RCAM

The Devils Quoit or Sampson's Farm Stone

On the field known as East Hole Stone appurtenant to Sampson Farm is an erect stone. It rises 6 ½ ft clear of the ground and is rudely pointed.

This is one of the three stones locally known as the Devil's Quoits.

Single Standing Stones

On the south east face of the Sampson's Farm stone, St Petrox, are two circular hollows 12 inches apart the upper one 3inches in diameter by three quarters of an inch deep, the lower on two and a half inches by half inch. the stone is an igneous rock, and the hollows, which stand out in contrast to the regular surface surrounding them, appear to have been artificially produced.

The Standing Stones of Pembrokeshire(J M Lewis)

Fenton (*Tours p418*) records the tradition that the stones meet annually "to dance the hay at a place called Sais's [the Saxon] Ford; and then the dance over resume their stations – visited 26th May 1922.

The second of the Devil Quoits id now in the yard of Stackpole Farm. It has a height of some 7ft above the soil – visited 26th May 1922

The third stone stands in the parish of Stackpole Elidyr.

Roche Point or Shelter.

The peninsular immediately south of Stackpole Farm is bounded on either side by the narrow estuaries known as the Fishponds. On it says **Fenton,** in the process of digging out a fox, were found "human bones and a brazen spear head; and in the morass separating it from the emcampment an old sword with a deer horn handle(Tour $17) This latter object is now in the Tenby Museum Visited 13th June 1922.

St Twynnels St Gwynnog

St Twynnel is another local saint. The sturdy church has been victorianised. Previously it had panels with ten commandments on behind the Altar.

Nearby is a large imposing Iron age camp.

1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales - Twinnel's St.-- Lewis

TWINNEL'S (ST.), a parish, in the hundred of Castlemartin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Pembroke; containing 234 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated in the southern part of the county, and comprises a considerable portion of inclosed and cultivated land, and a small tract of open downs affording good pasturage for sheep and young cattle. Limestone is found in it, and quarries have been opened, in the working of which some of the inhabitants are employed. The village is neatly built, on an eminence, and is of prepossessing appearance. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £3. 17. 11.; present net income, £150; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. David's. The tithes have been commuted for £184, of which £80 are payable to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford; a like sum to the vicar, who has also a glebe of 1½ acre, which, with a house, is valued at £10 per annum; and £24 to certain impropriators. The church, dedicated to St. Deiniol, is an ancient building, with a very lofty tower, and, from its elevated situation, is an interesting and conspicuous object from all parts of the surrounding country. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, and one or two Sunday

schools are held

The Church of St Twynnells

A long 13th century nave has a pointed tunnel-vault carried on the thick side walls. Remnants of the late 13th and 14th centuries are the small tower perched on the west wall, the south porch, the south transept with a squint and the arch of a former north transept.
There is a plain tablet to Katherine Owen of Orielton, died 1698.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments St Twynnells Church

The Parish Church dedicated to St Gwynnog
In the *Taxatio* of 1291, this church is described as *Ecclesia Sancti Wynnoce*
The building on plan consists of chancel 23ft by 14 ½ ft, nave 57ft by 16 ½ ft,, south transept 13ft by 11ft, west tower 21ft square externally, and south porch. The chancel arch is modern, an enlargement of the earlier opening. A squint passage leads from the chancel to the south transept; the latter opens to the nave by a pointed arch. The nave has a plain vault. The tower is of three storeys, with corbel table and battlements. The bell chamber is crowned by a dome rising only to the level of the battlements, like that at St Petrocs. In the south west angle is a vice of 75steps which rises clear of the battlements. The lighting is by plain slits, those of the belfrey having pointed arches. There is no west door. The porch is plain vaulted, has masonry seats and a stoup recess to the left on entering; the doorway has a pointed arch. The font basin is of cushion type 28 ins by 27 ins externally, 21 ins y 19 ins internally, with a height of 3ft from the level; on the edge are traces of a hinged and hasped cover. It stands upon a circular shaft and square base – visited 24th May 1922

Churchyard Cross

A modern cross, erected upon an earlier base of three steps.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

In 1259 a chapel-of-ease at Kylkermeran (Crickmarron Farm) is recorded. Nothing remains of it. The church of St. Winnoc [St. Twinnel] was formerly part of the possessions of the priory of St. Nicholas, Pembroke and was by the prior and monks of that house, with the consent of the abbot of Seyes the patron of the church, granted to Richard Carew, bishop of St. Davids, who in 1260 appropriated it to the canons resident of St. David's Cathedral subject to a pension of one mark, which the prior was wont to receive from the church, and reserving to the Bishop the right of

presenting the vicar thereto, and also subject to the canons resident providing a competent endowment for that minister - this grant was to take effect on the death of William de Gogh, who was then the rector of St Twinnels. - *Stat. Menevia*.
William Gogh was rector in 1259, and this is the only record of an individual rector of this church.

Described as Ecclesia Sancti Wynnoce, this church was in 1291 assessed at £12 for tenths to the King, the sum payable being £1 4s. - *Taxatio.*

Vicaria de Sancto Wynoco. - Vicaria ibidem ex col-lacione callonicorum ecclesie cathedralis Menevensis unde R. Den elericus est vicarius ibidem et habet man-sionem et imetus hujus vicarie valent per annum iiijil. Inde sol in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno iiijd.
St in visitacione archidiaconis quolibet anno pro pro-curacionibus et sinodalibus xxiijd. Et rernanet clare 77s. 9d. Inde decima 7S. gid. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "Livings Discharged": St. Twinells alias Winnsc alias Wemor alias Lymoc (St. Winocus). Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 4d. Archidiac. quolibet anno, 1s 11d. Habet mans. eum fruct. Chantor and a £10, 1s. 11d. Habet mans. cum fruct. Chantor and Chapter of St. David's Impr. and Patr. Clear yearly value, £24. King's Books, £3 17s. 11d. – *Bacon's Liber Regis.*

The earliest record of a lease of the tithes of this church was on 4 April, 1554, when a lease for 40 years at a rent of £8 was granted to **Henry Wyriott,** gent., and **George Wyriott**, gent., both of Orielton, Pems. In July, 1565, **George Wyriotte** and his son and heir, **John Wyriotte,** obtained another lease for 40 years to commence from the termination of the proceeding lease at the same rent. In 1641 **Mrs. Dorothy Owen,** the mother of **Sir Hugh Owen**, held the tithes on land at the rent of £8 16s., and in 1661 a lease of them was granted for 21 years to **Sir Hugh Owen,** Bart., of Orielton. In 1662 **Arthur Owen** of Orielton, [the brother of **Sir Hugh Owen**] obtained a lease for 21 years at the same rent but the tenant was to make the vicars stipend equal to the tenants share. -

Chapter Records.
From this date down till the year 1817 the tithes continued to be held by the Owen family under leases regularly renewed, the rent remaining at £10 during the whole period. In 1817 **Sir John Owen**, Bart., paid a fine of £80 for a new term of 21 years - *Collectanea Menevensia*.

On 24 March, 1851, the chapter afixed its seal to a certificate of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for a proposed exchange of the advowson of Henfynyw, for the advowson of the vicarage of Warren, Pems., with the view of uniting Warren with St. Twinnels - Chapter Acts
.
On 26 Dec., 1851, the vicarages of St. Twinnels and Warren were united under an Order in Council.

On 15 Mar., 1860, the vicar of St. Twinnels was authorized to borrow from Queen Annes Bounty to build a vicarage house. - *Chapter Acts.*

All presentations to the united vicarages of Warren with St. Twinnels are by the dean and chapter of St David's Cathedral.

Extract from a Letter from Cha[rle]s Pigott Pritchett, rural dean of Pembroke, to William Stuart Bishop of St Davids:
..... The state of the churches in my district is now become so decent and in tolerable order that it is unnecessary for me to trouble your lordship with particulars. I wish I had as good an account to give of many of the vicarage houses. That of Nangle stands in most deplorable condition, next to it Mannerbier, St Twinnels and the vicarage at Stackpole want thorough repairs.
Church in Wales MS AD/AET 1209. Pembrokeshire life 1572 - 1843.

Altar rails originated in the time of William Laud, archbishop of Canterbury. He was a stickler for order and dignity in public worship, and his influence on the Church of England was profound. It seems to have been customary in those days for dogs to accompany their owners to Church. To ensure that dogs should not foul the altar, Laud decreed that rails should be erected to protect the sanctuary of the church from their wanderings. Few modern altar rails would serve the purpose. Those at St Twynnells would certainly keep straying canines away. They still would not meet the Archbishops specifications, however. He decreed that the railings should be erected along three sides of the altar area.
This Church is a Grade II listed building

Clergy.

Gogh William	1259	St Twinnels rector
Reynisshe Richard	1398 Sep 10	St Twinnels vicar
Younge David	1433	St Twinnels vicar
Longe David	1433 Oct 10	St Twinnels vicar
Rogers John	1486 Apr 29	St Twinnels vicar
Don Res	1534	St Twinnels vicar
Phillips Morgan	1549	St Twinnels vicar
Phillipps Morgan	1554 Jun3	St Twinnels vicar
Price William	1611	St Twinnels vicar
Coulton James	1618?	St Twinnels vicar
Coulton Francis	1662 Aug 18	St Twinnels vicar
Jones William	1662 Jan 26	St Twinnels vicar
Rees David	1688 Jul 25	St Twinnels vicar
Reese David	1696 Jun 10	St Twinnels vicar
Edwards Thomas	1737 Apr 21	St Twinnels vicar
Roberts James	1743 Dec 6	St Twinnels vicar
Holcombe William	1764 May 16	St Twinnels vicar
Roberts Nicholas	1796 Oct 29	St Twinnels vicar
Williams John	1799 Oct 30	St Twinnels vicar
Wilcocks John	1814 Aug 5	St Twinnels vicar
Philipps Charles	1837 Sep 19	St Twinnels vicar
Nares Owen Alexander	1859 Jan 11	St Twinnels vicar
Reed William	1866 Mar 7	St Twinnels vicar
Green Alfred J M	1874 May22	St Twinnels vicar
Edmondes Charles Gresford	1882 Jul 11	St Twinnels vicar
Matthews William	1888 Dec 1	St Twinnels vicar
Jones Daniel	1903 Jul 29	St Twinnels vicar
Gabriel Gwilym Philip	1907 Nov18	St Twinnels vicar

Land Tax 1791.

Parish And Property	**Surname Forenames**
St Twynells Cabbage Corner	Campbell John (owner)
St Twynells Cabbage Corner	Wilkinson William (tenant)
St Twynells Carew	Campbell John (owner)
St Twynells Carew	Thomas John (tenant)
St Twynells Carew	Campbell John (owner)
St Twynells Carew	Williams George (tenant)
St Twynells Carew croft	Protheroe James (owner)
St Twynells Carew croft	Purser Charles (tenant)
St Twynells East Southrow	Freeman J (owner)

St Twynells Farm	Campbell John (owner)
St Twynells Farm (one part)	Evans George (tenant)
St Twynells Farm (three parts)	Watkins John (tenant)
St Twynells Gallets Hill	Nicholas Mrs Jane (owner)
St Twynells Gallets Hill	Davies Evan (tenant)
St Twynells Hayston	Campbell John (owner)
St Twynells Hayston	Young Jonathan (tenant)
St Twynells Lovestone	Campbell John (owner)
St Twynells Lovestone	Linton James (tenant)
St Twynells Middle South Row	CampbellJohn (owner)
St Twynells Middle South Row	Gough Roger (tenant)
St Twynells North Lavrry	CampbellJohn (owner)
St Twynells North Lavrry	Saunders Benjamin (tenant)
St Twynells South Lavrry	Campbell John (owner)
St Twynells South Lavrry	Lewis John (tenant)
St Twynells Thorn	Moody Mrs Elizabeth (owner
St Twynells Thorn	Moody William (tenant)
St Twynells Tranorgan	Campbell John (owner)
St Twynells Tranorgan	Thomas John (tenant)
St Twynells Treforce	Campbell John (owner)
St Twynells Treforce	Freeman J (owner)
St Twynells Treforce	Lawles William (tenant)
St Twynells Treforce	Protheroe James (owner)
St Twynells Treforce	Thomas John (tenant)
St Twynells Tythe	Hereford Lord Visct (Owner)
St Twynells Tythes	Bowling George (tenant)
St Twynells Tythes	Holcombe Rev William (owner)
St Twynells Tythes	Owen Lady Anne (owner)
St Twynells part of Carew	Campbell John (owner)
St Twynells part of Carew	Dawkins Walter (tenant)
St Twynells part of Wells	Campbell John (owner)
St Twynells part of Wells	Davies Stephen (tenant)

The Church Plate of Pembrokeshire – St Twynnells Evans 1905

A Chalice and Paten cover of the Restoraticm period without hall marks. The bowl of the cup is somewhat square-shaped and is decorated with an interlaced belt of over-lapping laurel leaves. weight, 8 oz. 19 dwts ; inscription " S. Twinels ; Joseph Loyde John Row ; Church wardens : 1662 ". The stem is divided by
a plain and rude knop. The Paten cover is 4 in. in diameter, 1in in height, and weighs 5oz. 10 dwts.
A modem Flagon and Paten, bearing the hall marks of 1856 with maker's mark iiG in script under a royal crown. The flagon is 9in. in height ; diam. of mouth, 3in., of base, 4in. ; weight, 39 oz. 10 dwts. The bowl is decorated with I H S within rays and inscription beneath the base " Given by John Frederick, Earl Cawdor to St Twinnel's Church 1856". The paten is similarly inscribed and decorated ; diam., 7 in.; weight, 80Z. 3 dwts. Both these pieces were supplied by Garrards, Panton St., London.

John Frederick was the first Earl Cawdor and great grandson of John Campbell, the donor of the Stadcpole Elidor, Bosherston, and St. Petrox plate in 1715.

His father was a D.C.L. of the University of Oxford, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and is best remembered in Pembrokeshire as the Commandant who compelled the surrender of the French upon the occasion of their hostile descent near Fishguard in 1797.

Nonconformist Chapels:
Bethel, in Thorne [Calvinistic Methodists, 1813] Built 1813, enlarged 1860, restored1947 Still open 2004 -- 1851 Evan Pervis, Minister, Tremorgan

1847 State of Education in Wales Parish of St Twinnells
A church Sunday School is held in the vicarage of this parish (which is served by the same clergyman as Monkton or St Nicholas), and in the room of the Agricultural School at Warren alternately. There is no day school in the Parish. It lies mid way between Stackpole Elidor and Warren. The children are within reach of these schools.
Thorn Chapel Sunday School.- I was informed at Pembroke that this school was held form 10 to 12 am, but after having Gilead Chapel, on arriving at Thorn I found the school just closed, it being held from 9am to 11, that those who wish may have the opportunity of going to church at 11.
Out of the 52 scholars under 15 years of age belonging to the school, 21 are the children of 6 farmers residing in this neighbourhood, 4 are and the rest labourers children. The school is organised in 7 classes viz 5 elementary and 2 who read the scriptures. December 20th 1846 Wm. Morris Assistant

Hearth Tax 1670St Twynell's Parish

Harries William	St Twynells	H 2
Hitching William	St Twynells	H 2
Beede Lewis	St Twynells	H 2
Lort John	St Twynells	H
Lewis Thomas	St Twynells	H 2
Rowe John	St Twynells	H 2
Thomas John	St Twynells	H 2
Rowe Thomas	St Twynells	H 2
Barret Lewis	St Twynells	H
Hitchins Thomas	St Twynells	H 2
Hitchins John	St Twynells	H 2
Moody Catherine	St Twynells	H
Poyer Lawrence	St Twynells	H
Thomas Roger	St Twynells	H 2
White Mary, widow of Laiery?	St Twynells	H 5
White Jane	St Twynells	H 2
Gillam Anne	St Twynells	H
Lloyd Joseph	St Twynells	H 2
Cozens Walter	St Twynells	P
Thomas John	St Twynells	P
Doogan Phillip	St Twynells	P
Coale John	St Twynells	P
Eynon William	St Twynells	P
Thomas Thomas	St Twynells	P
Owell Thomas	St Twynells	P
Hall Richard	St Twynells	P
Millard Thomas	St Twynells	P
Husband Evan	St Twynells	P
Llewhelin Nicholas	St Twynells	P
Duberlin Nicholas	St Twynells	P
Jones George	St Twynells	P
Poyer William	St Twynells	P

Sites of Interest
Stone Park; West Stone Park
Two fields now thrown into one on Valasthill Farm. The origin of the name is not apparent –visited 24th May 1922

Tenby

NOTE from Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments 1923
As a parish under its single distinctive name Tenby has no existence. The administrative parishes are termed St Mary in Liberty and St Mary out Liberty, with the word Tenby occasionally added for the advantage of non-Pembrochians; but it is hardly necessary to state that these are quite recent parochial divisions, though they may correspond to some of the earlier townships. Tenby seems to have commenced its existence as a Viking settlement under the early Norse form of Tembych. This may of course , have been preceded by an earlier Celtic settlement, but there is no archaeological evidence in the nature of camps or megalithic remains for such a view.

Introduction
Part of this is from research for a series of lectures I gave in Tenby – The information that Tenby St Mary's had once belonged to a Brothel did not go down well with one member of the audience but the rest especially the old Chapel ladies were very amused.
The name Tenby is an anglicised version of Dynbych (little Fort) and to distinguish it from Denbigh it was called Dynbyych y Pysgod, (Little fort of the Fishes).
Today it is the leading Pembrokeshire holiday resort whose population more than trebles in the summer months.
The town is very old - from coins found very old indeed, older than the Romans. One very interesting coin is the one found at Tenby in 1881. This was a silver drachma of Menander King of the Punjab in 167-145 BC. According to the National Museum of Wales it could not possibly have been found but it was. Does this indicate that trade from the town, to the Mediterranean and beyond was going on before the birth of Christ? The history books tell us that the Romans never came to

Pembrokeshire but after they were written a Roman Road was been found.
At and near Tenby a bronze fibula and scattered coins have been found, including Vespasian (found with animal bones and coarse sherds), Domitian, Marcus Aurelius, Faustin Junior, Probus, two of Maximianus, Carausius, Dioeletia, Constantinopolis, and Constans.
Acc/to Laws pp44

There was a Welsh settlement here before the Normans arrived, but the castle (of which little remains) was part of the fortified town. The town walls are massive, and the parts that remain are still in a good state of repair. In 1289 William de Valence Earl of Pembroke started work on the town walls and built the hospital of St John for the poor and sick. In the early Norman period it was captured by the Welsh several times. Under Lord Rhys and his brother Maredudd in 1153, Rhys's son Maelgwyn took it in 1187 and Llewelyn the last took it in 1260.
The first historical reference to the place occurs in connection with the destruction of the castle and the slaughter of the garrison in 1150 by the Welsh, because the stronghold sheltered some Flemings who had attacked a Welsh Prince, while he was hunting near Saundersfoot. Between 30 and 40 years later, the Welsh by force won the town and burned it to ashes.
Acc/to Leyland -
Tenby stands on a main Rokke, but not very hy, and is so gulfedabout by the Severn Se, that at the ful Se, almost the third part of the Toun is in closed with water –the toun is strongeli waullid and well gatted, everi gate having his Port cullis, ex solido ferro.

In his day there were probably nearly 20 towers and 5 gateways.
It supplied ships and men for the Hundred year war with France , and was very prominent in the wool trade, having two pandies where the woven material was processed. It also had two hospitals one for lepers, as well as St John's , for the sick and elderly. Opposite the town wall about 40yards short of the Five Arches, in the passage by the Old Oak Insurance Office, on its right side, there is a circular chimney. Possibly the oldest extent specimen of its kind as it is supposed to date from the 12c or the early part of the 13c. It is now part of a modern building erected on the site of an ancient structure which tradition says was the Lazar House or Hospital for Lepers.
Tenby the early 1300's it was a thriving borough with 241 burgages, 3 windmills, and a watermill. Colonised by Flemish and English settlers, local tradition credits the Flemish with establishing two wool pandies in the town.
Tenby was the principle herring port of South Wales and had a large trade in oysters which they used to fish for by Castle Point and off Monkstone Point, until over fishing killed the industry. In 1528, 20,000 oysters were shipped from the port, sometimes pearls were found as well.

Tenby had other sources of income as well!
In 1383 a great ship of Genoa laden with Gold plate and other precious merchandise was relieved of her cargo by men of Tenby. The King appointed 2 commissioners to look into it.

In Tudor and Stuart times the town was an important fishing and trading centre and there were many rich merchants. The Whites were one very important family. The Tudor Merchants House and Plantagenet House both date from the fifteenth century.
During the Civil war Tenby was held for the King until a three day siege and bombardment transferred it to the forces of the Parliament. A little later, mutineers held it for a few days against the Parliament. After that the local people used the walls as a quarry for building material. It was possible to walk around the parapet of the walls until 1830. Then the public footpath around the town walls was closed, abandoning the walls to the discretion of those whose property abutted them.
After the Civil War Tenby went into decline. The decay of Tenby continued until, in the early years of the 1700's, almost the whole town was in ruins. Its condition then is shown in Norris's picture in the local museum. A little later, seaside places began to grow in favour, with those who were in a

position to gratify a desire for change of air and scene, and as the merits of Tenby as a holiday resort began to berecognised, the town entered upon a new era of prosperity.
In the middle of the 1700's the town became a popular health resort and many new houses were built above the two town beaches to accommodate the Gentry. The main developer was Sir William Pakton, who built the sea water baths down by the harbour.

Descriptions of Tenby 1621 May,

CAMB. JOUR., 1862

"The Castle standes upon the North East, but altogether ruinated. The Hand of Cawdie (Caldy) lieth on the south west side, and so doth the little Hand called Margate (St. Margaret's). The bay is upon the north side of the town. St. Katherine's Hand standeth East. The whole town is built with lime and stone, verie stronglie, and is sett upon a sand rocke in most places above the sea, at least 20 yardes. One windmill standes on the south side. There is a fresh brooke or little river that runneth west by south. The length of the town is north west, and south east.

" One windmill standes by the north side. The Coale mines lie on the north side, and the Coale is fetched into France, and into all the parts of South Wales lying upon the sea coast. The poorer sorts for the most part live by fishing. Tenby lieth very commodious for traffique with Spayne, France, and Ireland. There is before you come to the town by 3 miles a little valley between two hills called the Greene Streete, where the water runs into the ground 2 miles, and after comes above the ground again. To conclude : if the Hand of Cawdie be fortified, and the ile of Marrgates, and the ile of St. Catherine, the hill on the north side, and the Greene field at the windmill on the south side, and the wall made on the west side, I think it be no way pregnable, so long as men and victuals endure.

1769 Description of England and Wales, Tenby. Newbery and Carnan

On entering the south east part of this county from Carmarthenshirea road extends south west by south to Tenby or Tenbigh, which is seated on the seashore and has a good harbour for ships, at the distance of two hundred and eight miles from London. It was formerly fortified with strong walls and a castle, but they are both now decayed. The ruins of the castle are still remaining, and within its view are the isles of Caldy and Lundy, which are seated to the south west. This structure was well fitted out for the defence of the town and the bay. It was built by the Normans, and was taken by Rhys ap Gruffydh, prince of Sout Wales, in the year 1152, after which it was frequently contended for by the princes of Wales.
The town is governed by a mayor and bailiff, and except Pembroke, is the most agreeable of all the towns on the sea coast of South Wales. Besides it having a good road for shipping ,it has a commodious quay, a large fishery of herrings, and carries on a considerable trade to Ireland, particularly in coals; for the inhabitants ship of yearly from hence seven of eight thousand chaldrons of coal and culm, and the coast of the bay abounds in iron stone. This town was anciently noted for a fishery on a bank called Will's Mark, in the Bristol channel but on the inhabitants growing rich, they forgot the old marks of their fishing bank, and thus lost the fishery; and though some attemps have been made to find it again, it has been without effect.
It has a market of Wednesdys and Saturdays, and five fairs, held on Whit Tuesday, the 4th of May, the 20th of July, the 20th of October and the 4th of December, for horned cattle, horses and sheep.
Tenby had a hospital or lazer house dedicated to St Mary Magdalen, and endowed at the suppression with £2 a year

1839 Tenby Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

TENBY (DYNBYCH-Y-PYSCOD), a parish, including the In-Liberty and the Out-Liberty, the former constituting the borough, and comprising the sea-port, market-town, and fashionable wateringplace, of Tenby; in the hundred of Narberth, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales; 10 miles (E.) from Pembroke, 20 (S. E.) from Haverfordwest, and 245 (W.) from London; containing 2803 inhabitants, of whom 2512 are within the limits of the borough. This place was at a very remote period occupied by the ancient Britons as a fishingtown, for which its situation on the coast rendered it extremely favourable; and from this circumstance it obtained its Welsh name, of the first part of which its modern appellation of Tenby is an obvious modification. According to George Owen, an eminent antiquary of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, whose manuscript history of Pembrokeshire is now in the library of the British Museum, the origin of the present town is attributable to the settlement of the Flemings in this part of the principality by Henry I., who placed them under the protection and control of Gerald de Windesor, governor of Pembroke Castle, whom he ordered to provide them with habitations, on condition of their garrisoning the castles the king then had in Wales, erected by the Normans for the security of the territories which they had usurped by conquest. In order to protect themselves from the repeated attacks of the native Welsh, and to maintain possession of the lands that had been assigned to them, they soon found it necessary to build the towns of Tenby, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest, which they fortified with strong and lofty walls; and from that time Tenby began to assume a high degree of importance as a strongly fortified military post, and progressively to enjoy, from its advantageous situation, considerable prosperity as a maritime and commercial town.

In the year 1150, Cadell, eldest son of Rhŷs ab Grufydd, Prince of South Wales, being on a hunting excursion in the neighbourhood, was suddenly attacked by a party of the inhabitants of Tenby, who lay in ambush for the purpose, and who, rushing from their concealment, soon put to flight the unarmed retinue by which he was attended: but Cadell resolutely defended himself against the assailants, of whom he killed several; and, though severely wounded in the conflict, ultimately effected his escape. Two years afterwards Meredydd and Rhŷs, brothers of Cadell, in order to avenge this outrage, assembled all their forces, and advancing to Tenby, scaled the walls of the town, surprised the castle, and put most of the garrison to the sword. During the minority of Isabel, Countess of Pembroke, the several castles in her earldom were entirely neglected, and that of Tenby, being unprovided with a sufficient garrison, was attacked by Maelgwyn and Hywel, who coming against it with an overwhelming force, destroyed the fortress, burned the town, and slew many of the inhabitants. It was a considerable time before Tenby recovered from the devastation it suffered upon this occasion: the castle was repaired, and its fortifications strengthened, by William Marshall, who, espousing Isabel, was created Earl of Pembroke; but the town remained for a much longer time in ruins. William had five sons, who all succeeded in turn to the palatinate: of these, Walter, the fourth son, gave orders for restoring the town and building a new church and an almshouse; but dying in 1246 before his intentions were carried into effect, Warren de Mountchensy, who married one of his sisters, and eventually succeeded in her right to the earldom, completed the plans of his predecessor, and made to the church a valuable present of plate and jewels.

During the wars of the houses of York and Lancaster, the fortifications were repaired and strengthened by Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, who, in the 36th of Henry VI. (1458), caused the platform along the summit of the walls to be widened, for the greater facility of posting soldiers on the battlements, and the moat by which they were surrounded to be much increased in depth and breadth. Henry, Earl of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII.), and his mother, sought shelter in the castle of this place, to which they were brought by David ab Thomas, one of the brothers of Sir Rhŷs, a zealous adherent of the house of Lancaster, from Pembroke Castle, where they had been besieged. Here they received due attention from the mayor of the town, and embarked for Brittany under the protection of Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, uncle of Henry, who accompanied them to the continent. In the reign of Elizabeth, a memorial was presented by the Bishop of St. David's, and the principal persons of the county, praying that fit persons might be sent to inspect the castle and

fortifications of Tenby, &c., preparatory to putting them into a state of defence against the threatened invasion of the Invincible Armada of Spain. The walls were consequently restored by order of the queen, whose initials, with the date 1588, are still visible.
At the commencement of the civil war in the reign of Charles I., the castle and the town were garrisoned for the king; and in 1644, Colonel Laugharne, with a strong body of parliamentary forces, laid siege to the place, which was resolutely defended by Colonel Gwyn, the governor, for three days, when, a breach being made in the walls, it was taken by storm, and the governor, the high sheriff, and three hundred men were made prisoners. In 1647, the castle and town were seized for the king by the same Colonel Laugharne, who, in conjunction with Colonel Poyer (governor of Tenby for the parliament) and Colonel Powell, had abandoned the parliamentarian cause, and embraced the royal interests. From the strength of the garrison, composed of three hundred men, with twenty-five pieces of ordnance, and from the abundant store of provisions and ammunition with which it was supplied, it proved a formidable obstacle to the entire subjugation of the country to the authority of the parliament. Cromwell, who soon after came into South Wales with an army of eight thousand men, sent a detachment of twelve hundred, under the command of Colonel Read, to besiege this place; while he himself proceeded to obtain possession of Pembroke, then held by the three royalist commanders in person. For five days it held out against all the efforts of the united forces of Colonels Read and Constable, by the latter of whom the former had been joined, until the suburbs were at length taken by storm, and a breach made in the walls; the garrison was then compelled to surrender at discretion, and among the prisoners were numerous gentlemen of the surrounding country.

The town is romantically situated on the eastern and southern sides of a rocky peninsula, stretching out into the Bristol Channel, and rising a hundred feet above the level of high water. It consists of one principal street, and several smaller streets diverging from it, which latter are in some instances inconveniently narrow. The houses are in general well built and of respectable appearance, and some of them command fine views over the sea. Considerable improvements have been made of late years, among which may be noticed the erection of a new markethouse by the corporation, in 1829, and the formation, at a cost of £900, of a line of road, by which the approach to the town is greatly facilitated, and a steep and dangerous descent from Narberth and the eastern parts of the adjacent country avoided, and which was opened to the public in 1831. In the session of 1837-8 an act was passed for the improvement of Tenby, and the regulation of its harbour. The main street is well paved, and lighted, and the town is amply supplied with water, brought to the different houses, at the expense of the corporation, for which the occupiers pay from 10*s*. to 30*s*. a year, according to the value of their houses. The surrounding scenery is beautiful: the majestic masses of rock, of various forms and hues, that line the coast; the numerous bays and distant promontories stretching into the sea; the receding coasts of Carmarthenshire, with the projecting headland of Gower, inclosing the great bay of Carmarthen, on the western boundary of which the town is situated; and the small islands of Caldey and Lundy, with the shores of Somerset and Devon, combine to impart a high degree of interest, variety, and beauty to the sea-view, which is also pleasingly enlivened by the frequent passing and repassing of vessels navigating the Bristol Channel. On one side of the town is a drive of ten miles to the ancient town of Pembroke, through a fine champaign country, studded with churches, old castles, villages, and gentlemen's seats surrounded with plantations and pleasure-grounds. On the other side, the country is agreeably diversified with swelling eminences clothed with verdure, and small valleys richly wooded. The beautiful situation of the town, the fine beach and firm and smooth sands, extending two miles in length to the south, and one mile to the north, the transparency of the sea-water, and the pleasant walks and rides in the vicinity, have rendered Tenby a fashionable place of resort for bathing, and, since the close of the last century, raised it from the decline into which it had for many years previously fallen, to a high rank among the most favourite watering-places. Many good lodging-houses have been built for visiters, and a number of respectable private houses are also appropriated during the season to the reception of families.

Baths, provided with every convenience, were erected by the late Sir William Paxton under the castle hill, and are supplied from a capacious reservoir filled from the sea at every tide. The establishment comprises two spacious pleasure-baths, one for gentlemen and one for ladies, four small cold-baths, and also warm sea-water and vapour baths, with apparatus for heating them to any degree of temperature required: the same building contains lodgingrooms for the accommodation of such invalids as may find it inconvenient to be at a distance from the baths, and a general room as a promenade, and for taking refreshments. The exterior of the edifice is neat, though without any pretension to architectural style; and an excellent carriage-road has been made to the house, which commands a fine view over the sea, on one side, and, on the other, of the shipping in the bay. A small theatre was erected about the year 1810; but dramatic performances not being much encouraged here, it has been converted into dwelling-houses. A literary and scientific society was established in September 1847, which has a well-supplied reading-room; and in the High-street, opposite the church, is a good subscription library and reading-room. There are two billiard-rooms, and balls are held every fortnight during the season under the direction of a master of the ceremonies: races take place in the middle of August. The sands afford delightful promenades, and abound with shells of various descriptions, not less than one-half of the British collection of six hundred varieties having been found on this coast, on which many valuable shells commonly esteemed foreign have also been found.

Soon after the settlement of the Flemings at this place, the small harbour was greatly improved for the convenience of the shipping employed at the port. The trade, from that time, progressively increased; and a very considerable part of the population was engaged in carrying on the woollen manufacture, which was introduced by these settlers, and continued to flourish here for many years. From what cause the commercial and manufacturing importance of the town first began to decline, has not been clearly ascertained, but its manufactures have been neglected for a great length of time. The trade at present chiefly consists in exporting to the western and southern coasts of England the coal, culm, and limestone raised in the Out-Liberty of the parish, and which are shipped from Saundersfoot, in the parish of St. Issel's, three miles to the north; and in the importation of shop-wares from Bristol, between which city and Tenby a regular communication is maintained by means of steampackets. Considerable benefit will be derived from the Tenby and South Wales railway, authorized by act of parliament in 1846, and which will have a short branch to Saundersfoot; the total length being seven miles and a half. The works of this line, however, have not yet been commenced, as their construction depends on the progress made in the great South Wales railway, which is not yet brought into this part of the country. According to the custom-house regulations, the harbour is a creek to the port of Milford. It is dry at low water, and is sheltered from the south and west winds by the lofty peninsula on which the town is situated: on the east it is protected by the castle hill; and on the north by a small but handsome pier of ancient erection, which, stretching north-westward from the castle hill, in an irregular curve, terminates in a kind of circular bastion, the whole forming a remarkably picturesque object. The mouth of the harbour is daily cleared by a body of water retained each tide by flood-gates. The adjacent bay of Carmarthen abounds with almost every species of fish; there are several fishing-smacks belonging to Tenby, and the bay is also frequented by vessels from the neighbouring and opposite coasts.

The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, and the fish-market, which is plentifully supplied with excellent fish, is opened daily. Poultry, to the value of £100 a week, and large quantities of fish, are sent to Bristol by steamer. Fairs are held on May 4th, Whit-Tuesday, July 1st, October 2nd, and December 4th: that called St. Margaret's may, by charter, continue for three days; but since the establishment of the fair at Narberth, in the reign of Charles II., in consequence of the more central situation of that place, the fairs of this town have been on the decline, and are now but very thinly attended. A new market-place, as noticed above, was constructed in the High-street, at the expense of the corporation, in 1829, on a site purchased for £450; it is commodiously arranged, and has a handsome façade, with the arms of the borough sculptured in relief, on a shield of white marble, in the tympanum of the pediment above the entrance. A new fish-market was opened at the end of Belle Vue, near the top of Quay Hill, in the year 1847.

The inhabitants were first incorporated by William de Valence, with the consent of his consort Johanna, by whose right he had succeeded to the palatinate. This nobleman's charter, which is still extant, ordains that the burgesses should choose annually from among themselves two portreeves, and that they should have free common over all his lands from mowing and reaping times until the feast of the Purification. It was acknowledged and enlarged by his son, Aymer de Valence, also Earl of Pembroke; and, in the 16th of Edward III., by Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke. The latter earl's charter was confirmed by Edward himself in the 49th year of his reign. Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Pembroke, extended the privileges of the burgesses, and made the mayor an independent justice; and all the charters granted by the earls, as well as those bestowed by the reigning sovereigns, were ratified by their successors from the time of Edward III. to that of Elizabeth. Henry IV., by charter conferred in the year 1402, first placed the government in a mayor and two bailiffs, to be elected annually; and in the 23rd of Henry VI., the crown granted to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, that they should be free from all murage, pontage, &c., at the port of Bristol. Elizabeth, in the 23rd of her reign, confirmed all preceding charters, and incorporated the inhabitants under the designation of the "Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the borough of Tenby," granting them power to elect a second justice of the peace from among the aldermen, who, with the mayor, should hold courts of quarter-session, with authority to punish for all felonies, trespasses, and misdemeanors, not affecting life or limb. Charles I., in his 6th year, added a third justice of the peace, and two serjeants-at-mace, one to be nominated by the mayor, and the other by the bailiffs, whom he made keepers of the common gaol and house of correction, and also charged with the execution of all writs. Under these various charters the control was vested in a mayor (who was also coroner), two bailiffs, two justices, and an indefinite number of common-councilmen and burgesses, assisted by a townclerk, two serjeants-at-mace, and other officers.

By the act 5th and 6th of William IV., c. 76, the corporation is now styled the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Tenby," and consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, together forming the council of the borough, of which the municipal and parliamentary boundaries, including about 600 acres, are the same. The council elect the mayor annually on Nov. 9th, out of the aldermen or councillors; and the aldermen sexennially out of the councillors, or persons qualified as such, one-half going out of office every three years, but being re-eligible: the councillors are chosen annually on Nov. 1st, by and from among the enrolled burgesses, one-third retiring every year. Aldermen and councillors must each have a property qualification of £500, or be rated at £15 annual value. The burgesses consist of the occupiers of houses and shops who have been rated for three years to the relief of the poor. Two auditors and two assessors are elected annually on March 1st, by and from among the burgesses; and the council appoint a town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers, on Nov. 9th. The income of the borough in the year 1810 was £287, in 1820 £572, and in 1830 £616; and according to the report of the Municipal Commissioners in the year 1834, it then amounted to £801, of which £622 were derived from lands and houses, £64 from tolls, £10 from water-rents, and £105 from harbour-dues. Some opinion may be formed of the importance of the property belonging to the corporation, from the circumstance, that during the period of twenty-two years commencing in 1810, about £7300 were expended in general improvements; namely, £1700 for the erection of a market; £1297 for supplying the town with water; £309 for paving and repairing the streets; and about £4000 for improving the place, removing obstructions, and for labour. Of the sum paid for obtaining a due supply of water, £100 were for a reservoir, and £700 for pipes.

This borough, with Wiston, was, in the 27th of Henry VIII., made contributory to Pembroke, in the return of a parliamentary member: by the act of 1832 to "Amend the Representation," Milford was added to the district of boroughs. The elective franchise, until the passing of that act, was vested in the burgesses at large, in number nearly 400, of whom about 130 were resident. It is now exercised by the old resident burgesses, and the £10 householders: the number of houses within the limits of the borough, of value sufficient to qualify their tenants, is 220. Tenby is one of the places at which the poll is appointed to be taken at county elections.

The corporation formerly held quarterly courts of session for the borough, on the Friday after the

county-sessions were held, for the trial of all offenders, of whom the punishment did not affect life or limb; a court of record for the recovery of debts to any amount above the sum of forty shillings, called the monthly court, which was held on the first Thursday in every month, and had power to issue process to hold to bail in actions for debt; and a court every fortnight, on Monday, for the recovery of debts under forty shillings. The jurisdiction of these courts extended over the entire In-Liberty of the parish, constituting the borough, in which neither the county magistrates nor the sheriff had any authority. By the Municipal act of the reign of William IV., the borough was deprived of its exclusive jurisdiction, and other privileges, such as exemption from county rates, the ballot for the militia, &c.; the county magistrates have now concurrent jurisdiction with the borough magistrates, and all cases of moment are referred to the general or quarter sessions at Haverfordwest, the county town. The town prison is used only as a place of temporary confinement, or prior to the committal of prisoners to the county gaol at Haverfordwest.

The living consists of a consolidated rectory and vicarage, in the gift of the Crown; the rectory rated in the king's books at £26. 10. 10., and the vicarage, which is discharged, at £13. 6. 8. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £236; and there is a glebe of fifteen acres, valued for the poor-rate at £52 per annum, with a house, valued at £42 per annum. Tenby church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a venerable and spacious structure, principally in the early style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire, 152 feet in height: being situated in the centre of the town, it forms a prominent feature in the view of it from the sea and the surrounding country. The present edifice was erected in the year 1250, by Warren de Mountchensy, Earl of Pembroke, after the destruction of the town by the sons of Rhŷs ab Grufydd. The body consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and a chancel; and the church is richer in sepulchral monuments than any other in South Wales, excepting the two cathedrals. Of these, the most remarkable are the monuments of John and Thomas White, brothers, and eminent merchants of the place, which are sumptuously embellished and elaborately sculptured; each has the effigy of the deceased, in the costume of the time, and in each also are four compartments, containing effigies of other members of the family, of whom was Griffith White, mayor of the borough when Henry Earl of Richmond embarked here for the continent, and to whom, after his accession to the throne, that monarch, in recompense for his services, granted a lease of all the crown lands in the vicinity of the town. An altar-tomb is still remaining, to which a brass representing a bishop was formerly affixed, supposed to have been the memorial of Tully, Bishop of St. David's. The western entrance to the church is beneath an arch surmounted with the inscription, in characters of the 13th or 14th century, "*Benedictus Dominus in Domis Suis*." The ceiling of the nave is of neatly carved wainscot, and that of the chancel is of wainscot much more richly ornamented; it is divided into square compartments with a knot of curiously carved work in the angle of each panel, the ribs resting on figures rudely carved holding escutcheons for arms. Some repairs were effected in the building in 1847, partly by a rate, partly by subscription, and partly by the aid of Mr. and Miss Tuder. According to Mr. Fenton, three chantry priests were appointed to officiate in the church, one at the altar of Jesus, another at that of St. Anne, and a third at the "Rood of Grace;" for which services, lands producing at that time £13. 3. per annum, together with thirteen shillings and fourpence for lamps, were settled on the church. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and Baptists; and a building on the pier, said to have been dedicated to St. Julian, and used as an oratory, in Roman Catholic times, by seamen, prior to their setting out on a voyage, has been occasionally used by the dissenters as a marine chapel. National schools for boys and girls were built in 1831, on the castle hill; an infants' school is held, and there are several Sunday schools. A dispensary was established in 1843 for the benefit of the poor, supported by subscriptions, under the management of the medical practitioners of the town.

A hospital in the town, dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalene*, was founded at a very early period, but by whom is unknown: about the year 1236, it was endowed by Gilbert Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, with lands for the relief of the lepers therein; and its revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £3. 5. Queen Elizabeth, in the 23rd year of her reign, vested the lands in the corporation, in trust for the benefit of the poor; and in the 43rd of the same reign, by an act of parliament for the better

regulation and support of the poor, these estates were transferred from the former trustees to the overseers and churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary, Tenby. The present income is only about £14 per annum; but on the expiration of the leases, which were granted many years since, the revenue will be much increased. Two marks, or £1. 6. 8., per annum, are paid to the poor in a monthly gift of bread, by the proprietor of the estate of St. Botolph's, in the parish of Steynton; being a bequest made about the year 1633 by *Richard Budd*, in consideration of his having been saved from shipwreck by taking refuge within Tenby pier. *William Risam*, in 1633, bequeathed £50, and £200, to be lent without interest to, and to provide coal for, the poor; and to be employed in putting out apprentices: these sums are now lost, having been improvidently lent; as was likewise a bequest of £10, left by *Thomas Barret*, in 1623. *Dr. John Jones* left in trust to his brother, the Rev. William Jones, certain property, to be applied to such charitable uses as he might think proper; and, in 1703, the latter gentleman appropriated £413, to be vested in the purchase of land, now producing £63 per annum, for apprenticing children, and towards the maintenance of such persons as cannot support their families by their own labour; to which purpose is also applied the interest of a bequest of £40, by *Anne Hitchings*, in 1813. Of the charities until lately administered by the corporation, the principal are a bequest of £250, by *Abra Bowen*, in 1679, another of £40, by *Mrs. Anne Lloyd*, and a third of £6, by *Mrs. Hunt*; with which certain lands were purchased, now yielding £27 per annum, the chief part of which is divided among three aged natives of the town, and the residue among the poor generally; together with the produce of £50, left by *Mary Lewis*, in 1783, in money and bread. The charities till lately under the control of the churchwardens, exclusively of Budd's gift, noticed above, consist of donations in bread, arising from some small bequests for the purpose. Among what were the overseers' charities, besides the hospital lands, are some fields in Knowle Park, purchased many years since with a bequest of £50, by *Thomas Wyatt*, in 1644, and now let at £15 per annum; and a rent of £2. 16. from Upper Cwm Park, bought with bequests of £10, by *Elizabeth Pint*, in 1656, and £45, by *Anthony Williams*, in 1696. Since the passing of the Municipal act, the public charities have been under the control of nine charity-trustees appointed by the lord chancellor. Some of the charities have been lost, and the principal of others laid out in the purchase of land; the whole of those still in existence are now comprised under three heads, Dr. Jones's, Almshouse, and Abra Bowen's, and their gross annual value is about £190. There is also property for the repair of the church, consisting chiefly of land, and producing from £60 to £70 per annum: and besides the harbour-dues, there are certain funds for the maintenance of the quay, pier, and harbour, consisting of nominal rents for houses, stores, and pieces of land, near the shore and other parts of the town.

Arch Camb 1851

The remains of the castle are very considerable, though mostly in a dilapidated condition. The fortress once comprised within its defences the whole of the little rocky peninsula which, projecting eastward from the eastern extremity of the town, forms the southern limit of the small bay of Tenby; but the only portions now sufficiently entire to convey any idea of its original strength are, a bastion and a square tower, in tolerable preservation, some portions of the walls, and the principal gateway entrance. The state apartments may still be traced among the ruins, and they exhibit the appearance of a splendid baronial residence, rather than the features of a military fortress. On the north of the grand entrance are the ruins of a once stately hall, a hundred feet in length, and twenty feet wide; and near the gateway are the remains of another apartment, eighty feet long, and thirty wide; attached to which are smaller rooms, that seem to have been offices and barracks for the garrison. A portion of the keep also remains, occupying the most elevated part of the castle hill, and presenting an appearance of great antiquity. The ancient walls by which the town was surrounded are still in some places entire: the path along their summit, from the northern extremity of the fortifications to the south gate, may be traced; and the pointed arches by which the platform for manning the battlements was supported, are also discernible. There yet remain two of the towers by which they were defended, the battlements of the towers being supported by corbels; and likewise the south gate, surmounted by a low semicircular bastion of great strength: and besides these, some other towers of smaller dimensions, chiefly circular, and a square turret near the eastern extremity, are in

tolerable preservation. Several of the towers are richly mantled with ivy, and the whole convey an imposing idea of the ancient importance of this fortress.
Numerous specimens of old domestic architecture, formerly existing, have been removed for the purpose of widening the streets, and otherwise improving the town; but sufficient yet remain to give some notion of the style prevailing in Tenby during its occupation by the Flemings. Several beautiful engravings, also, of remains of early military and domestic architecture, now entirely destroyed, are preserved in the "Etchings of Tenby" by C. Norris, Esq., published in 1812. Among the ecclesiastical establishments that existed at the place were, an hospital or free chapel, founded by William de Valence, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist, which, at the Dissolution, had an endowment of £9. 3. 2. for an officiating priest; and a convent instituted by John de Swinemor, in 1399, for Carmelite friars, and in honour of St. Mary. Of this latter, some beautiful doorways may still be traced. Near the coast to the east of the town are several gentlemen's seats, some of them of very ancient date; among which are, Kîlgetty, Hên Castle, Merrixton, Bonville's Court, and Amroath Castle. To seaward are some insulated rocks of romantic character, in which curious natural caverns have been excavated by the action of the winds and tides; some of these are accessible on foot at low water, and one, off the Castle point, called St. Catherine's island, has been completely perforated by the force of the waves, and presents a very interesting appearance. About two miles and a half from the pier at Tenby, is the extra-parochial island of Caldey, which is described under its own head: it contains 87 inhabitants; and the extra-parochial island called St. Margaret's has 22 inhabitants.*Robert Loughor, LL.D.*, distinguished by his literary attainments, and by the offices which he filled in the university of Oxford, was born at this town, where he died in 1585. *Robert Record, M.D.*, also a native of Tenby, is mentioned by George Owen, as having been renowned for his works on cosmography, arithmetic, and geometry; he died in the reign of Queen Mary.

1844 Tenby South Wales directory

Tenby is a market town, contributory borough and sea-port, in the parish of Saint Mary, county of Pembroke; 242 miles w. from London, 10s. from Narberth, and the like distance east from Pembroke; pleasantly situated on the west side of Carmarthen Bay, upon a point or neck of land running out into the sea---protected on the south, by the islands of Caldy and Saint Margaret, from the waves of the Atlantic and Saint Georges channel.
Tenby appears to have been a place of great strength, from the remains of its walls, towers, and castle, the latter a venerable remnant of antiquity. The present town consists for the most part of one long winding, well-paved street, of good breadth. The principal advantages enjoyed by Tenby over other sea bathing places, consist in the variety of its aspect and delightful views, the strength and clearness of the salt water the firmness and extent of its sands, purity of its air, and freedom from the smoke of works, and the noise and confusion of more frequented sea-ports. Almost every convenience and accommodation appropriate to a watering-place may be obtained in Tenby: there are reading and news-rooms, good libraries, baths of all kinds, comfortable lodging-houses, in pleasant situations, together with excellent inns suitable either to the economical tourist or fashionable visitor. Among the improvements effected within these few years, is lighting the town with gas.
The principal trade carried on here is in exporting oysters, in the shell and pickled in small jars, of which great quantities are shipped annually; the largest oysters in Great Britain or Ireland are obtained in Caldy-bed, between that island and Tenby. Mines of stone-coal and culm are worked within three and four miles hence; and iron - ore has also been found near the coal mines.
Tenby is governed by a mayor, four aldermen and twelve councillors, with the usual assistant officers. The borough is exempt from the jurisdiction of the sheriff of the county, having two sheriffs of its own, called bailiffs, who are elected annually by the burgesses.Sessions are held four times a year, before the magistrates of the borough; and courts for the recovery of debts, &c. to any amount above 40s. monthly, and every fortnight for sums under 40s.: the mayor for the time being is lord of the manor, and judge of both these courts, and holds a court-leet and view of frank pledge at Lady-day and Michaelmas.This borough shares, with Pembroke and other places (named in the description of the latter town), in the selective franchise.
The church, which stands in the centre of the town is supposed to be the largest parish church in

Wales; it has a square tower, surmounted by a lofty spire of white freestone, serving as an excellent and conspicuous sea-mark. The living is a rectory, in the gift of the Crown. There are places of worship for dissenters; a school conducted on the national plan, and one for infants. The corporation have two charities under their control, both for the decayed housekeepers; to one of these is attached a fund for apprenticing poor children.

The land around the town is mountainous, and not remarkably productive; but the views are very pleasing, and the north east aspect of the town has an extensive prospect over the whole of Carmarthen bay, seen beyond its own beautiful cliffs and promontories.

The markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday; and the fairs, on the 4th of May, at Whitsuntide, the 31st of July, and two days after; the 2nd of October, and the 4th of December.

The town of Tenby, and parish of St. Mary (within and without the town) contained, by the returns for 1831, 2,128 inhabitants; and by the census for 1841, 2,912.

1850'S Victorian Naturalists In Tenby (Extract)

Margaret Davies, C.B.E.. M.A .. Ph.D.

The mid-19th century saw a remarkable surge of interest in plants and animals. and, particularly. in the fascinatin g and colourful life of the seashores of expanding holiday resorts. Victorian energy and inventiveness. which expanded the railway network and produced the salt-water aquarium. led to the heyday of natural history'. Tenby, on its rocky p e n i n s u l a flanked by superb beaches and outlying island s. played its part in this heyday. attracting biologists of the calibre of T. H. Huxley and P. H. Gosse. Both were befriended by a resident marine zoologist. Dr. F. D. O yster.

In 1850 Tenby town still lay largely within its medieval walls. Cottages and fine town houses lined the Norton, originally a medieval ·suburb'. The Croft had its dignified terrace of lodging houses. and a few villas set in 'pleasure grounds' had been built on Greenhill and in Heywood Lan e. overlooking the Green Development s by Sir William Paxton. the Town Council and leading townsfolk had made the resort attractive to well-to-do visitors from London. the Bristol -Cheltenham area and South Wales. Tenby was also becoming well - known as a heal thy retreat for invalids and for the retired, especially military and naval officers. By 1854 the main London Ha verford west railway broughtt passengers to Narberth Road (Ciynderwen) sta tion. from which they travelled to Tenby in coaches supplied by the Cobourg or Lion hotels.

B y 1804 th e virtues of sea water were well advertised and t he naturalist at rock pools wa s liable to find "the female peasantry enjoying. without disguise. the delicious coolness and delight of bathing in the open sea ". Donovan also observed starfish, sea urchins and crabs feeding on the overfished oysters of the bed s between Caldey and Penally. Tenb y's fishermen, with their small open boats, had dredged and pickled oysters for fifty years. Now they were being displaced in fishing and dredging by Torbay men who had larger boats; they sent their catches twice weekly to Bristol and came into Tenby for weekends. Because the Tenby men had refused to pay their fish tithes and to worship at St Julian 's Chapel on the old curved pier, the chapel had been transformed by Esau J ones "a n intelligent apothecary of Haverfordwest" into Tenby's first bathing hou se.

I n 1847 two physicians, who lived in the handsome St Juli an Street houses which overlook the south beach and Caldey, were fostering interest in natural l history among both residents and visitors. Dr Randle Wilbraham Falconer founded Tenby Literary and Scientific Society in 1847: its well-stock ed reading room and meeting room were at the Paragon end of Cresswell Street.

Tenby Museum was not established until 1878.

Frederick Daniel Oyster (1810-1893), M.D., F.L.S., came to 2, Rock Houses, St Julian Street in 1847 from Madeira, where he had settled for health reasons and had acted as unpaid medical officer. He gave £200 to clear Tenby Hospital's debt when it was opened in 1871 and built a women's ward there in memory of his wife Fanny Guillemard, a descendant of Huguenot refugees". Oyster served on the Town Council from 1866 to 1872 and was mayor of Tenby in 1867-8. He promoted Tenby Savings Bank, gave St Mary's an organ and erected the drinking fountain in Tudor Square as a memorial to Lt. Col. Thomas Wedgwood of St Mary's Hill, Tenby, a Waterloo veteran and grandson of Josiah Wedgwood. Dr Oyster was a founder trustee of Tenby Museum.

1860-1863 Tenby area From The Cambrian Journal

Notes, made during a recent sojourn in the town. H. G. NICHOLLS.

TENBY, with its environs, is one of those interesting localities that has something to show or tell to each of its many friends. In my case it suggested the hints here thrown together. Meagre though they be, they suffice to show the extensive and engaging nature of the remains abounding in the neighbourhood.

It struck me, however, with surprise, that whilst the natural productions of the district have been ably described, so little has been done to follow out its historical antecedents and mediaeval relics. There are, it is true, several attractive volumes relating some of the more salient events of bygone times, but they are treated in a general way only, and leave the antiquary dissatified, and anxious for more specific information. That this is to be had for seeking, no one can doubt who is at all acquainted with the facilities that the present day presents for investigating the lore of the middle ages.

Several highly competent gentlemen reside near, whose local knowledge, combined with their antiquarian acumen, points them out as well able to investigate this subject : may they they be induced to undertake a thorough prosecution of it.

It will at once be observed that Tenby Church varies in the style and age of its different parts.

Severely simple in character, and constituting the nucleus of the whole, the Tower must be pronounced the oldest portion of the Church, yet one that has undergone least alteration, either in itself, or in relative position, still spanning the middle of the south aisle. Only when its spire was added, to a height equal to the length of the fabric, probably in the fifteenth century, something was done to strengthen the piers, though they were afterwards cut away, the better to open views of the altar from the west, which may have been then raised to its present elevation.
Whilst the tower somewhat resembles those of other neighbouring churches, its battlements and loop-hole windows are more military looking than ecclesiastical, and its masonry and archings so nearly correspond with the town walls and towers, as to indicate a common origin. These have been attributed to William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who died in 1296.

Examining in the next place the body of the Church, its many incongruities, though pleasingly united as a whole, constitute a perplexing problem for the antiquary's solution. Thus the south side of the nave seems older than the north. Both of the east arches are larger than the rest, and none of the piers are opposite one another. An altar appears to have stood against a screen beneath the chancel arch, its north aisle being curiously contracted at the east end by the adjoining street. This part looks later than the rest, its roof necessitating the blocking up of the clerestory windows of the chancel.

The rich double altar-tomb of the Whites is, certainly as old as 1453, and the body of the building, judging by the general agreement in the tracery of its windows, is of nearly the same age. Hence most of the structure belongs to the first half of the fifteenth century. Indeed, John and Thomas White, the wealthy merchants of the town, and strong churchmen, as the correct character of their monument bespeaks, may have been the generous edifyers of this spacious temple. The elegant west door is so like Canynge's work at St. Mary's, Redcliffe, as to suggest familiar intercourse between them.

Tully, Bishop of St. David's from 1460 to 1482, may have also helped in carrying out the design, in common with the Rector, Doctor John Smith, who seems to have re-roofed a considerable part of

the building.

And now let me ask your aid in placing before your readers some particulars respecting that remarkable feature of the domestic buildings erected by the former inhabitants of this locality, viz., the Flemish chimney shaft. Though for a century or two their removal has been going on, and less cumbrous appendages raised in their stead, yet they are sufficiently numerous to constitute a group of themselves. Even in Tenby several remain, whilst one or more may be found in the old houses sprinkled about in the hamlets and villages round.

They consist of a slightly tapering cylindrical shaft, the top being made conical, built up with fragments of stone, and a liberal amount of mortar, on a square base.

Whilst such is their invariable type, the buildings to which they are severally united belong to different eras. Sometimes they form part of an Edwardian ruin, as at Manorbeer, &c., or else of an Elizabethan one, as at Scotsborough, &c. Yet their appearance is one and the same. In size they are nearly equal, the only appreciable difference being that the older are of better workmanship.

None, however, of the structures with which they are incorporated exhibit marks of much earlier date than the fourteenth century. Hence, if a higher antiquity is sought for these chimneys, it must be obtained in some other way. A Flemish origin has been ingeniously claimed for them, and therefore one that reaches away to the twelfth century. Such presumption cannot however be supported. Nothing like them exists in Belgium, and they occur beyond the limits of the territory colonized by that people. A more natural solution of their source is to be found in the building stone of the neighbourhood, combined with the admirable lime it affords. This latter is so binding and durable, as to fit it for firmly uniting odd shaped bits of rock, and retaining them together for ages. Hence the surprising durability of these chimneys. The stone of the district breaks so short, and is so hard, that a hollow square shaft can scarcely be made with it, consequently brick or cement are now used instead, as the angular flue is universally preferred.

Indeed, wherever building-stone similar to that of this district is met with, the oldest masonry is found constructed on the circular plan, be they towers, spires, pinnacles, or turrets.

In addition to the old, so-called, Flemish Chimneys that mark this neighbourhood, I find another topic worthy the attention of your readers, in the number of stone vaultings covering the chnrches, halls, &c., erected in South Pembrokeshire, circa A.D. 1300, if not before.

That in the tower of the Church here, indicative of similar arching over the whole building, as originally constructed, is a familiar instance. Manorbeer Castle appears to have been almost covered in by this mode, and it seems to have been largely prevalent at Carew, Pembroke, &c.

Similar examples occur in the Churches of Penally, Gumfreston, St. Florence, &c., so much so that a stranger, on raising his eyes when entering them, is struck by their cavernous look, which he immediately sees to be genuine stone vaulting, by the thickness given to the sustaining walls.

It is remarkable that a kind of medium span, not exceeding twenty feet, as well as pitch, usually comprising an angle of 60 degrees, is observed in each case. Neither ribs, bosses, or brackets, are found in any of them, so that they manifest the simplest construction.

Frequently the vaulting, by being made roof-shaped on its upper surface, serves both as a covering as well as a ceiling a double purpose that the admirable lime of the country has enabled it unimpaired to fulfil for ages and ages.

One interesting conclusion that seems deducible from such mode of covering in buildings, and the consequent total absence of wood in their construction, is that it resulted from the difficulty of obtaining timber, except at great cost. I infer, therefore, that there was a want of suitable trees, this part of the shire being kept bare of them by the Atlantic storms to which the district lies exposed. It is certainly remarkable that no large timber trees are to be found here, though it is pleasing to see how well some of those that have been planted in sheltered situations are getting up. Hence we observe how, by means of vaulting their buildings, the old architects of this locality yielded to circumstances, and made circumstances yield to them.

Although the ancient mortar of this locality is extremely good, yet nearly all old mortar is better than much that is made now. I have sometimes thought this superiority may be accounted for by supposing that as, before coal became known, lime kilns were supplied with wood fuel, this had a beneficial effect upon the stone. Whilst admitting, however, that in early times most of the lime used in Great Britain must have been prepared with charcoal, the true cause of its greater excellence seems to have resulted from the admirable way in which mortar was made, not, as is often the case now, chiefly of very fine sand, but always predominating in lime, the sand being coarse, with a considerable quantity of the local rock broken small added afterwards. A good example of such admixture is to be seen in the mortar of Pembroke Castle. On examination it will be found to abound in chips of old red sandstone, such as would be made in dressing the masonry of the building. By such means the consumption of lime would be economised, and the quality of the mortar uninjured.

But several of the old structures near here are formed of unworked stones, in which instances it is curious to observe how their builders continued to make the most of the lime, without reducing its excellence. The problem is solved in the rude old towers dotted over the country between here and Pembroke. In the mortar of these buildings no red sandstone chips occur, but in their stead we perceive bits of coal ; thus supplying the interesting information that the coal works of this neighbourhood were then in operation, being probably resorted to, for domestic uses, five hundred and fifty years ago.

The second point I desire briefly to dwell upon is the nearly total absence of buttresses from the buildings of this locality, for neither in its sacred, castellated, or domestic edifices, do they appear. The age of their erection abounds with them elsewhere; yet we find that in these parts the mediaeval architects did without them, by giving increased thickness to their walling, and by sloping their work inwards as it rose.

I feel sure that they were induced to carry up their stone work thus, because of the difficulty of adapting the limestone of the district to angular requirements, and therefore the craftsmen preferred to have as little of that sort of work in their buildings as possible. Here, then, is an instance similar to the so-called Flemish chimneys, exhibiting, in common with them, the adaptation of structure to materials.

For further observations on these archaeological particulars, I feel I cannot do better than refer to the remarks of the author of the Glossary of Architecture, as given in the Gentleman s Magazine.

I would now invite attention to the architectural details of the West Doorway of Tenby Church, as well as to the one opposite it, opening upon the site of the old Chantry.

Both of them appear to me to be Moorish, difficult as it may seem to account for such singularity of origin. I think, however, that this can be done by admitting the similarity between these doorways and the porch of St. Mary's, Redcliffe, which is, if possible, more Moorish still. Now, it is highly probable that these owe their erection to those contemporary and eminent merchants of the middle

ages, viz., the Whites of Tenby, and the Canynges of Bristol. They were, doubtless, well known to each other, and would be apt to include the coast of Spain in their trading circle, if they did not actually visit it themselves. "Tenby," says the writer of the Winnington MS., dated 1621, " lieth very commodious for traffique with Spayne." The Arab name of Jasper, or Gaspar, borne by one of the Whites, seems to point to the above intercourse. Adomar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who died, seized of such vast estates, in 1324, appears to have derived his name from a like source, i.e.,Spanish Valencia, in common with an island on the Kerry coast of Ireland, not very distant from the town of Galway, which also contains several old Moorish buildings.

Passing on to another subject, let me notice the considerable depth below the level of the adjoining soil, that is occasionally found in the lanes about Tenby, &c. Upwards of ten feet may be detected in places, justifying the quaint old name of " Hollow Ways" Surely, such depression proves great antiquity, being the water-action, and wear of many ages and generations of men. There appears no other way of accounting for such formation. We may be certain they were not made so deep originally. No soil appears thrown up on their banks, and certainly no modern road- maker has taken them in hand. The lanes themselves are proved to be old, by the manner in which they determined the shape of the adjacent fields, or the position of some antiquated houses standing near.

Our high roads are often very ancient, and, no doubt, the old Tenby lanes are as aged as the oldest of them.

1883 English Towns and Districts; Freeman

‘At Tenby itself, the huge church has nothing local but the tower; but the process by which it has swelled to its present form is worth comparing with Grantham and Great Yarmouth. The most really interesting thging at Tenby is the town wall, which remains very nearly perfect throughout the whole of one side Of the castle only fragments are left; but the peninsular hill stands nobly , looking over the sea two ways, to the island known as Caldyon the one side and on the other side to Worm’s Head.

1895 Tenby-- Timmins Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire

One clear, calm evening in May of this drought year of grace 1893,we emerge dusty and sun-baked from the tropical recesses of the ' tunnel express,' alight at Tenby Station, and wend our way through the streets of that clean little town to seaside quarters overlooking a picturesque bay, where some fishing-craft lie quietly at anchor off the harbour mouth. Towards sundown a miniature fleet of trawlers sweeps gracefully landwards around the Castle Hill, looking for all the world like a flight of brilliant butterflies; their russet sails glowing in the warm light of the sun's declining rays with every hue from gold to ruddy purple, recalling memories of gorgeous scenes on far-away Venetian lagoons.
Hailing from many a haven between Milford and strong savoured Brixham, these handy little vessels ply their calling around our south-western shores; pushing their ventures, when opportunity serves, to the North Sea fishing-grounds, and even to the remoter shores of Scotland. The visitor curious in such matters soon learns to distinguish between the well-found Brixham trawler and the handy sloop from Milford, certain cabalistic letters painted upon the particoloured sails denoting the port where, according to custom, each boat is respectively registered.

Tenby town is in many respects happy in what a local historian quaintly terms its ' approximation.' Turning its back upon the quarter whence blow the strongest gales, and sheltered by the high ground of the Ridgeway, that part of the town most frequented by visitors faces south by east across the land-locked waters of Carmarthen Bay. Hence a pleasant view is obtained of the opposite coast of

Gower and the more distant highlands of North Devon ; while Caldey Island lies like a breakwater against the waves of the open Channel. As shrewd old Leland observes :
' Tinbigh Town standith on a main Rokke, but not very hy ; and the Severn Se so gultith in about hit that, at the ful Se, almost the third part of the Toun is inclosid with water.'

Tenby can boast a fair sprinkling of good hotels and lodging houses. The town is made further attractive as a place of residence by a well-appointed club, a circulating library, excellent public baths and a small museum of local interest. Last, but by no means least amongst its attractions. Nature has provided a broad expanse of firm, dry sands, much appreciated by children and bathers at holiday times.

With a fair train-service upon the railway, good carriages and boats for hire, and steamboats calling at intervals, Tenby affords a convenient centre whence to explore the remoter recesses of South Pembrokeshire, for few and far between are the resting-places for the wayfarer in that rather inaccessible region.

Djnbych-y-Pysgod — the Little Town of Fish — appears to have been a place of some importance from very early- times. By the middle of the twelfth century we find the town in the hands of the Flemish soldiery ; and subsequently disasters came thick and threefold upon the devoted inhabitants. During the reign of Henry II., Maelgwyn ap Rhys, a person who is euphemistically described as ' of civil behaviour and honesty in all his actions,' ascertaining that many of the townsfolk were absent at the foreign wars, made a sudden onslaught, set fire to the ill-fated town, and burnt it to the ground. Less than a century later the place was again taken and destroyed by-Llewelyn ap Grufydd ; and after a further respite of about 200 years, the notorious Owain Glyndwr appeared before the walls, laid siege to, and made himself master of the little Western seaport.

Notwithstanding these misfortunes, ' the King's town of Tenby ' henceforth grew and prospered unmolested. In 1402 Tenby was made a corporate town ; and by the middle of the fifteenth century it had already become a centre of considerable trade and enterprise, encompassed by strong stone walls and towers built by Earl William de Valentia, Lord of Pembroke. The town walls are said to have been rebuilt by one Thomas White, the scion of a famous burgher family who was Mayor of this ancient borough in 1457.

When Leland passed this way in the reign of bluff King Hal, he found the ' Toun strongeli waullid and well gatid, everi Gate having hys Port collis ex, solide fcvro.' ' But,' says Fenton, writing in the early part of the present century, ' it was left for Queen Elizabeth, who was a great benefactress of the town in general, and whose initials are still extant over parts of the town walls, to contribute that strength and perfection to them which the present remains are a striking proof of.'
Earl William (who appears to have been a generous patron of the town) granted the first charter of liberties, which was afterwards renewed and confirmed by successive reigning sovereigns. Several of these interesting documents are still in the possession of the Corporation, including an illuminated charter of Richard III.'s reign, and another granted by Edward VI., which is enriched with a quaint, archaic portrait of that youthful monarch.

Tenby also boasts a handsome pair of silver maces, presented to the town by Charles II. They are about 2 feet in length, and are emblazoned with the royal arms, the arms of Tenby, and other appropriate devices, with the inscription ' Rice Borrow Maior, 1660.' The upper portion of the head is formed as a moveable lid, so that the mace could be used upon festive occasions as a loving-cup.

Since those turbulent days of its earlier career, Tenby has played the modest role of a town without a history, and has happily combined the avocations of a fishery town with the seductions of a modern watering-place.

Tenby Parish Church of St Mary's

Turning out into the steadfast sunshine, we now thread our way amid the intricacies of the older byways to the ' faire Paroche chirche,' whose steeple, soaring high aloft, appears a landmark to mariners far out at sea. Dedicated to St. Mary, this church is one of the largest and handsomest in the county, and is unrivalled in the beauty and interest of its monuments.

Here lie buried several distinguished members of that famous family, the Whites of Tenby, which has given many worthy citizens to the town. Beneath the right-hand tomb rests Thomas White, merchant and sometime Alderman of Tenby : whose recumbent effigy, habited in the distinctive costume of his calling, adorns the monument. He it was who enabled Henry, Earl of Richmond, to escape after the battle of Tewkesbury, by concealing him in his house at Tenby until such time as he could ship him safely off in one of his own vessels to France. In gratitude for this yeoman service the Earl, upon his accession to the throne, presented his trusty friend with the lease of all the Crown lands around the town. The adjacent monument, which closely resembles its neighbour, records another member of the White family. Both these tombs are enriched with figures, in panels of bold relief, with a running inscription in medieval character carved upon the margin.

Our attention is next attracted by the gaily-tinted effigy of William Risam, who, clad in aldermanic robes, kneels beneath a canopy built into the chapel wall. The figure is coloured in such a life-like manner that, as the story goes, a Parliamentarian soldier fired at the supposed enemy ; in witness whereof a bullet-hole may be discerned above the head of the effigy.

Near at hand lies the last of that ancient family the Vaughans, of Dunraven in South Wales ; a man who, having run through his patrimony at breakneck pace, allowed the ancestral mansion to fall into ruin, and betook himself to a lonely turret upon the seaward cliffs. Here he is said to have spent his time in showing false lights along the coast, in order to lure passing vessels ashore and enrich himself by the plunder of their cargoes. One stormy night, during one of these sinister exploits, the body of his only son was washed ashore at his feet ; when, overcome by this ominous catastrophe, he quitted the neighbourhood, withdrew from all intercourse with his fellow-creatures, and ended his days in seclusion at Tenby.

Standing upon the chapel floor hard by, we espy a fine old fifteenth -century church bell bearing in black-letter characters the words SANCTA ►J" ANNA, with the initials K. T. This is the ancient sanctus-bell of this same chapel of St. Anne, which has descended to its present lowly position from the exterior of the tower, having been hung there, as is supposed, long years ago by Thomas ap Rhys, of Scotsborough, a descendant of the famous Rhys ap Thomas who played so important a part in the establishment of Henry VII. upon the throne. The memory of this worthy knight is kept evergreen by the gaudy and rather pretentious-looking monument seen on the farther wall. There he kneels, with folded hands, arrayed in ruffles and trunk hose ; his ' better half," who is represented as of gigantic proportions, reposing uncomfortably upon her side ; while in panels beneath appear the sons and daughters, arranged in symmetrical gradation.

A glance at the sketch will show the pretty contrast afforded by the diversified forms of the arches; while the lofty flight of steps ascending to the chancel, and the dark timbers of the roof supported by well-carved angels upon massive brackets, enhance the effect of the handsome interior.

Quitting the church by its massive south porch, we pause beneath the spreading elms that adorn the churchyard to admire a singular group of arches, set in a crumbling fragment of ruined wall, whose gray, time-worn stones are abloom with bright tufts of pink valerian. These appear to be the sole remains of a house of Carmelite nuns, established A.D. 1399 by one John de Swynemore ; and so graceful are these richly-moulded arches that we can but regret that more of the structure has not been spared to us. It is probable that these ruins are of coeval date with the adjacent western

doorway of the church, which has a peculiar ogee arch surmounted with the following inscription in Gothic characters:
BENEDICTUS DELS IN DONIS SUIS.

Rambling haphazard around the little town, such names as Frog Street, Crackwell Street and the like, tickle our fancy as a quaint relief to modern street nomenclature, which, usually devoid of originality, too often supplants local names racy of the soil. A sudden turn down a narrow lane, hanging, as it were, upon the steep hillside, reveals glimpses of old-world Tenby which beguile our wandering steps from the hard highway. At a secluded corner of these by-lanes a gray and weather-beaten old house stands, forsaken and neglected, amid the meaner dwellings that encompass it. The well-proportioned windows and pointed door- way which adorn the massive front lend a certain air of faded dignity, as though the old place had once ' seen better days ': while above the high-pitched roof peers one of those curious, rounded erections called hereabouts ' Flemish ' chimneys. In conjunction with the ancient gables at the rear of the adjacent saddler's shop, this interesting old structure forms one of the most picturesque relics yet remaining of the Tenby of ' auld lang syne.'

Following hence the groups of stalwart fisher-folk as, with large air of leisure, they stroll adown the hill, we soon find ourselves upon the ' Peere made for Shyppes ' which encloses the little harbour. Here stood in olden times the seamen's chapel of St. Julian, which was subsequently converted into a bath-house : thus ' cleanliness comes next to godliness '; and a pretty modern chapel now stands beside the quay.

Close at hand, in a sheltered cove, the lifeboat lies in wait beside a rudimentary iron ' peere,' which threatens to stretch its spindle shanks athwart the comely crescent of the bay beneath the fortress-crowned islet of St. Catherine.

The adjacent Castle Hill is crowned by a lofty watch-tower, some ruined outworks of the ancient city walls, and a handsome marble statue of the late Prince Consort, of heroic size : lower down stands a small but well-arranged museum, which contains a representative collection of local natural history, besides valuable cases of shells, coins, etc. Archaeologists will notice with interest the small alabaster group of St. George and the Dragon, rescued from a cottage in course of demolition at Tenby; and a fine specimen of a quern, used for grinding corn, found near Popton. The exterior is fashioned into the form of a human face, and as it is known that only the earlier examples were ornamented, this quern is considered to be of very high antiquity.

The seaward face of the hill is laid out in winding walks, with sheltered seats at intervals, where visitors and townsfolk congregate upon the sunny slopes to indulge in a spell of dolce far nicety, or to enjoy the wide panorama of land and sea that lies outspread around.

The return to the town may be varied by strolling along the broad, firm sands beneath curiously contorted rocky cliffs, aglow just now with masses of the white and red valerian. Clambering up a long flight of steps, we soon find ourselves abreast of the massive walls which in olden times protected the town upon its landward side, and terminated upon the precipitous edge of the clift in the quaint, ivy-clad tower that rises right here before us. These ancient walls are still (in spite of hard treatment in bygone times from vandalistic hands) in a fair state of preservation; and form, with their boldly-projecting towers and broken battlements, the most striking and picturesque feature of the town. They are perhaps seen to the best advantage from near the north-west corner. .

Sauntering under the shady trees on the site of the ancient moat, we pass beside the south-west front, to which, as by far the most complete, we now devote our attention. Here we notice how the sturdy round tower which guards the converging angle spreads boldly out at its base ; anon we observe another tower of similar form, through which the easy-going authorities of some past time

have actually permitted a huge opening to be hewn to admit the passage of a ropewalk !

A stone's -throw farther on rises the broad bulk of the great St. George's Bastion, marking the entrance to one of the principal town gates, and pierced with five archways, in two of which the grooves for the portcullis may still be discerned. Overhead a gangway ran around the inner face of the wall, which is provided with lancet-holes for the use of archers, and is crowned with the usual corbelled battlements. Altogether this fine old structure presents a most picturesque appearance ; its ancient archways being frequently enlivened by groups of market folk passing to and fro, while the rough gray stones of its venerable walls are wreathed with masses of flowering plants. A number of shabby dwellings which encumbered the approach have recently been swept away ; one dilapidated old building with curious circular chimneys (said to have been used as a lazar-house) alone being spared.

Beyond St. George's Bastion rises another ivy-mantled tower, near which we espy a stone panel let into the wall, bearing the superscription ' A" 15S8, E. R.' Being interpreted, this inscription records that Tenby walls were repaired in the thirtieth year of good Queen Bess's reign.

Farther on the wall is pierced with a wide open archway, and terminates abruptly upon the precipitous edge of the cliff in a square, battlemented turret bearing a strong family likeness to the church towers of this locality. The walls seem to have been pierced with a double row of lancet-holes for the use of archers, the upper tier being commanded by a gangway carried upon pointed arches, while the lower row is accessible from the ground.

The Castle and Town Walls

The earliest historical buildings of which definite indications exist at the present time in Tenby are the castle, built in the latter half of the 13th century (probably by William de Valence, who had obtained the earldom of Pembroke by marriage with the daughter of Warine de Munchesney, who himself had married one of the Marshal heiresses) and the walls that encircle the small borough. Of a previous mound castle not a trace is discoverable, though such a post unquestionably existed, there being record of the burning of the wooden defences several times during the 12th and early 13th centuries. The present church, in its earliest parts contemporary with de Valence’s castle, has doubtless preceded an earlier building. “This Church, which is revealed to us only by remains of its foundations, appears to be the edifice of which Gerald de Barru [fl 1190] was rector, and Maelgwn

ap Rhys destroyer. [c1186]" (Laws, Little England p146). An admirable account of the castle and attendant mural towers, illustrated by early plans and prints, has been written by Mr Laws, and printed in Arch Camb for July and October , 1896.

Much of the walls and almost all of the towers have been removed, but enough still remains to permit the area of the medieval borough to be traced without difficulty. It need hardly be said that both castle and town walls have suffered many transformations. A stone in the west wall records one of these in the year 1588, and as the town was a scene of activity in the Civil War of the next century, many of its early features have altogether vanished

Notes On The Fortifications Of Mediaeval Tenby.By Edward Laws, Esq., F.S.A.

The military architecture of Tenby, extant and recorded, falls pretty clearly into five periods : —

1. Such works as were in existence before Tenby was a walled town. These are on the Castle Hill, and were perhaps erected in the twelfth century.

2. Towers, gates, curtains, encircling the town, probably built by Earl William de Valence in the last quarter of the thirteenth century.

3. Additions to and enlargements of the thirteenth century work by Earl Jasper Tudor, 1457.

4. Elizabethan restorations, 1588.

5. A few unimportant alterations made between 1643 and 1648.

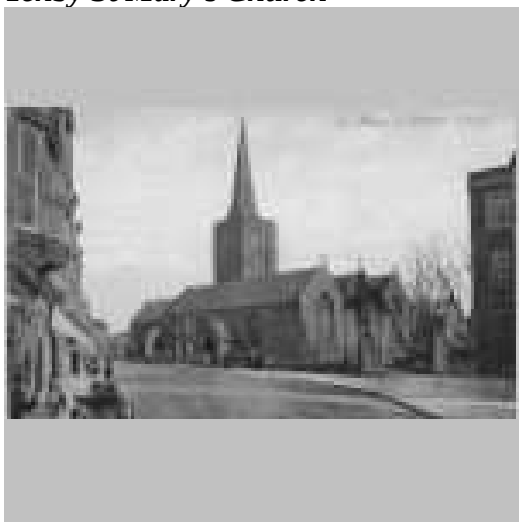
Notwithstanding the chronological adaptability of these buildings, it will perhaps be advisable to consider the gates, bastions, and curtains in the order they occur on a plan of the town, so that their original form may be discussed, and attention duly drawn to alterations and insertions. In reconstructing the fortifications of Tenby we can hope for no assistance from map-makers, for the earliest existing plan was drawn in 1811; and though the whole town is included, Corporation property only is dealt with in detail.

The Rev. J. Evans, in a book called Letters written during a Tour through South Wales in the Year 1803, on p. 245 quotes from some unknown author to the following effect: " It (i.e., Tenby) had formerly twenty four bastions, and a parapet- walk wholly round the town; a wall on one side only now remains, having seven bastions, the centre one being much larger than the rest."

In 1803 there certainly were more than seven bastions in existence, without counting those on the Castle Hill ; for there are at the present day nine, if we add the one at Brechmaenchine, and the other near the Sluice, to those enumerated by Mr. Evans' authority.
However, it seems he was quite right when he put the original number of bastions at twenty-four.

We have absolutely no description of the work done in the thirteenth century, though, as will be seen presently, there are still considerable remains. The very extensive alterations and reconstructions effected by the orders of Jasper Tudor in 1457 also have to be sought out. His patent states that the walls had been unskilfully built and insufficiently repaired, and orders that they shall be made 6 ft. broad in every part, so that people may be able to walk round them for the purpose of defence. The Mayor, freeholders, and burgesses agree to dense the moat, and make it 30 ft. broad in every part. From this it is evident a moat was part of the original scheme of defence.

Tenby St Mary's Church



The church of St. Mary , Tenby, formed part of the possessions of the abbey of St. Martin de Seez in Normandy , and was probably included in the gift of St. Nicholas, Pembroke, made about 1098 by Arnulph de Montgomery to that abbey. As was the priory of Monkton at Pembroke. *Church Book of St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby.*

This is the largest medieval parish church in Wales and a testimony to the prosperity of Tenby in the late medieval period. The south doorway and the lower parts of the tower are 13th century, and the SE vestry and north porch are Victorian. The rest is all of c1450-l510. A cruciform two storied west porch built in the 1490s was removed in 1831. The nave has very wide aisles with arcades of five bays. There must have been a south aisle by the 13th century but it was widened c1500 when the chancel arch was removed and coved wagon roofs provided over the nave, chancel, and north chapel. The north aisle was added in the early 15th century but widened and heightened later. The long chancel is flanked on the north side by the irregularly shaped St Nicholas chapel of c1475-80 with a three bay arcade and an east window of 1885. On the south side lies the tower, with a later spire rising to 45m, and St Thomas chapel with a two bay arcade and a piscina probably reset from the chancel.

In the north aisle is a 14th century female effigy, a wall monument to John Moore, d1639, and a 15th century effigy of a skeleton representing John Denby, Archdeacon of St Davids. In the north chapel are the effigies of a 15th century merchant, Rector Hugo ap Owen, c1450, Margaret ap Rhys, d1610, and Robert Tully, Bishop of St Davids. The brass of the latter was modern. In the south chapel are monuments to Thomas White and his son John both 15th century mayors, Ralph Mercer d l613, William Risam d1633. John Roch, d l670, Thomas Roch, d1693, and Isabella Verney, d 146S, plus a 15th century font and bell lettered Sancta Anna. The pulpit is dated 1634. In the churchyard is one wall of a two storey building thought to have been a chantry chapel with a dwelling room for the priest above it.

The tower was used for centuries, by sailors, as a landmark navigational aid.

The nave and chancel both have fine 15th century roofs, the chancel roof of 15 x 6 panels is on 16 painted timber angel supporters with shields, each side, on stone 5-sided corbels. The church houses a number of exceptional 15th-19th century monuments including one to Margaret wife of Thomas ap Rees of Scotsborough (d 1610) and a 17th century memorial with recumbent figure of a wife below the kneeling figure of husband at prie-dieu, in armour. There are several tomb chests, including one which has small figures of 7 children; an ashlar tomb chest to Bishop Robert Tully of

St Davids (d 1482) with marks of a lost brass effigy and canopy, and others of Thomas White (d 1482) and his son John (d c1507), both finely carved figures in contemporary dress, and an effigy of a cadaver of a priest. Fittings include a 15th century font and a further19th century late Gothic font, a 17th century pulpit and ornate 20th century oak stalls. ---- Cadw, Listed Buildings Database

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1880 On Certain Monumental Effigies In Tenby Church, South Wales.

THE Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Archreological Association for the year 1880 having been fixed to be held at Pembroke, it can hardly be doubted but that one of the excursions will be to Manorbeer and Tenby. It is in anticipation of such a visit that I venture to give a. few notes on the monumental effigies in Tenby Church, which, though not of a rare class, are yet of a description sufficiently interesting as to draw to them the attention of the antiquary.
1. In the north wall of the north aisle of the church, beneath a n ogee-shaped arch enriched with orockets and a finial, and flanked by crocketed buttressets (the hollow moulding of the canopy containing the four leaved flower at intervals, whilst the soffit of the arch is cinquefoiled), lies the recumbent effigy of a lady. The original and proper position of this effigy has been transposed, and the head of the effigy placed eastward, a fault which ought to be remedied. Her dress consists of a cap and veil with a wimple over her chin ; her gown is much abraised, and her sleeves are loose. From within these appear the close-fitting sleeves of the inner vest or garment. The hands are conjoined on the breast, as in prayer. The head is supported by statuettes of two angels, which, as we commonly find them in this position, are much mutilated ; the feet also are mutilated. The stone out of which this effigy is sculptured is of a schistous nature. This monument is of the fourteenth century.

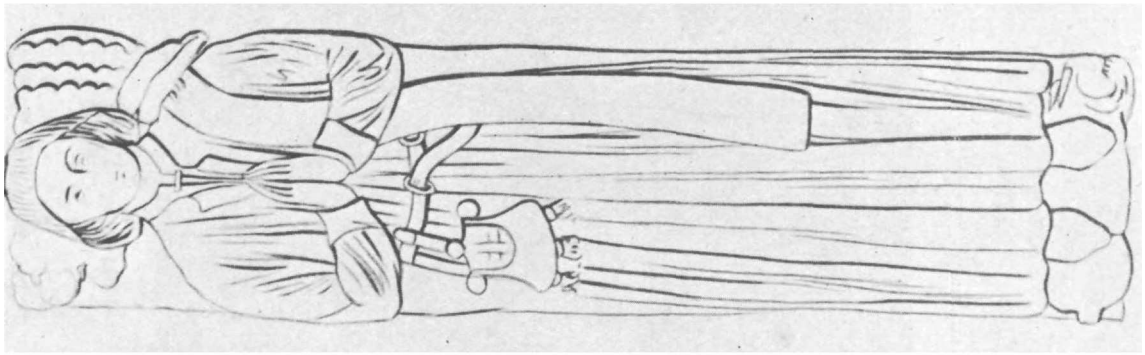
2. Under an arch in the north wall, west of the north door, is a high panelled tomb of the fifteenth century. On this lies the effigy of a corpse, represented as in an emaciated condition. This is partially concealed by a winding-sheet or shroud. The left hand is disposed at the side; the right hand is represented as holding the shroud. The drapery is well designed, and the sculpture is good. The custom of thus representing the body after death, in sculptured effigies, was introduced in the fifteenth century, and examples of this description are sufficiently numerous. The bodies are represented partly nude and partly covered by the shroud. In the stxteenth century the skeleton,"the lively figure of death", was not unfrequently sculptured on monu ments; whilst in the seventeenth century effigies representing bodies totally enveloped in shrouds, the face only being visible, are not unfrequently found in our churches.

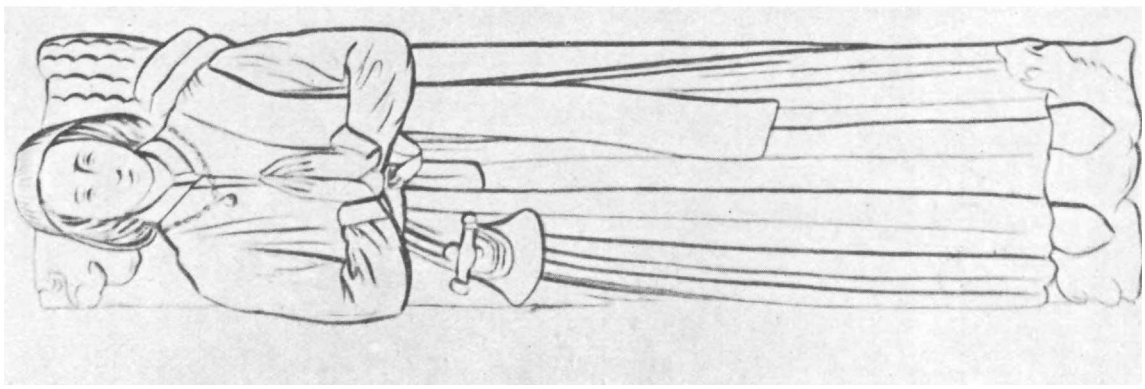
3. Between the chance] and a chantry chapel lying southward of it is a high tomb, the south side of whichis divided into four recessed compartments with obtuse,ogee-headed canopies. Three of these are filled with sculpture in relief. In the first is epresented the figure of a bishop *in pontificalibus,* the mitre on whose head is much mutilated. Two small female figures kneel before the bishop, one of which has the butter8.y head dress. In the second compartment two similar figures of females are represented as kneeling before a statuette of St. Cathenne. In the third compartment is the figure of a merchant kneeling before a faldstool. He is represented with his head bare, wearing a long side gown with gipciere or purse attached, cap and tippet.

In the fourth compartment is a mutilated inscription. On this tomb lies the recumbent effigy of a merchant. He is represented with his head bare, habited in a long gown, with a vent at the neck disclosing the inner vest. The sleeves of the gown are somewhat full, and cuffed or turned back at the wrists. The gown is belted round the waist, and on the right side is worn the gipciere a good example; the hands are conjoined on the breast, as in prayer. On the left

side of the head is a cap attached to a tippet, which latter is worn over the left shoulder, falling down in front. Round the neck is worn a collar of rosettes. The head reposes on a peacock, whilst the feet rest against some animal, much mutilated. This is an interesting monument of a late period in the fifteenth century, and may be ascribed to John White.

4. Eastward of the above is another high tomb, of which the south side is divided into four compartments. In the first are sculptured female figures in relief, kneeling before the statuette of some saint, the drapery in which the saint appears is well defined. In the second compartment is the representation of St. John the Baptist, holding the *Agnus .Dei.* He appears vested in a gown and mantle, with a nimbus round his head. In this compartment also are two female figures kneeling. The third compartment contains, sculptured in relief, a group of seven figures, more or less mutilated ; one is of a merchant kneeling in front. In the fourth compartment are sculptured three small figures of corpses, more or less enveloped in winding sheets. At the east end of the tomb a shield is sculptured.





On the top of this tomb lies the recumbent effigy of a merchant. He is represented bareheaded, with clubbed hair. He is clad in a long side gown, open in front at the neck, with the collar turned back and the sleeves cuffed at the wrists. On the right side the gipciere is worn; on the left, hanging over the shoulders, is the tippet, attached to which is the hat. The head reposes on a fish-like animal, and the hands are conjoined in prayer. This monument appears to be of or about the close of the fifteenth century, and may be ascribed to Thomas White.

5. On the left. side of the ascent to the altar is the matrix of a brass ; the incised effigy of a bishop, the indents of the mitre, and of the crook of the pastoral staff are clearly visible.

It is for some local archaeologist to determine the probable persons of whom the foregoing monuments are commemorative. Leland in his short description gives us no information. The slab on which was t.he incised effigy of a bishop is probably commemorative of Tully, Bishop

of St. David's A.D. 1460-1482, who is said to have been buried in this church. The two high tombs on the south side of the chancel are commemorative of the family of White, celebrated merchants of Tenby towards the close of the fifteenth century. The eastern most being the tomb of Thomas White, some time merchant and Mayor of Tenby, who died A.D. 1482. The westernmost that of John White, the date of whose death is not apparent, but was probably later than that of Thomas.
Matthew Holbeche Bloxham

St Mary's Church Records
1291. This church was assessed for tenths to the King at £16 13s 4d the sum payable being £1 13s 4d. - *Taxatio.*
Tembia Rectoria. - Ecclesia parrochialis ibidem ex collacione abbatis Sancti Albani unde Thomas Cade clericus est rector ibidem et tenet rectoriam suam infra vill am Te mbie. Et rector i a in emolimentis et oblacioni bus ibidem communibus annis valet xs. Inde sol quolibet tercio anno in visitacione ordinaAa iij. vjd. Ob . Item in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro procuracionibus et sinodalibus v8. ixd. Et remanet clare £26 10s. 8d. Inde decima 53s. 1d. - *Valor Eccl.*
Tembye Vicaria. —Vicaria itidem ex presentaciorLe rectoris ibidem unde Thomas Colyns est vicarius et valet vicaria sua per annum cum lxvjs viijd de augmentacione ibidem nuper collata xiijli vjS viiid. Inde pro ordinaria visitacione singulis annis iij8. Et remanet clare £13 3s. 8d. Inde decima 26s. 4d. - *Valor Eccl.*
Under the heading "Livings remaining in Charge":- Tyneby alias Tenby R. (St. Mary). Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 3s 4 d. Archidiac quolibet anno, 5s. 5d. Abb. St. Albani olim Patr; The Prince of Wales. King's Books, £26 10s. 10d. Note: Tyneby alias Tenby R. annexed to the Vicarage by Queen Anne. – *Bacon's Liber Regis.*
Under the heading "Livings Discharged": - Tyneby alias Tenby V. (St Mary) annexed to the Rectory Ordinario singulis annis, 3s. Abb. St. Albani Propr. The Prince of Wales Clear yearly value, £13 6s. 8d. King's Books, £13 3s. 8d. - *Bacon's Liber Regis.*
1711 18 September. Licence was granted by Queen Anne, on the petition of the inhabitants of Tenby, for the consolidation of the rectory and vicarage of St. Mary, Tenby, into one rectory to be called the Rectory of the Parish Church of St. Mary, Tenby. The patronage of which was reserved to the Crown. On the death of Roger Lloyd, the last sinecure rector, John Howell was instituted in 1712 to the consolidated rectory.
1871 11 January. A faculty was granted for the removal of the body of Lady Griffies Williams from St. Mary's Cemetery, Tenby, to the family vault in the churchyard of the parish of Mothvey, Carms.
1882 21 March. A faculty was issued for the removal of the body of William Pearson Lambert from Tenby Churchyard to Chester Cemetery.
1891 5 October. A faculty was granted for the erection of a chancel screen in the parish church.
1898 18 December. A faculty was issued for the erection of a Holy Table in the north east aisle of the parish church.

1906 Old Font in Tenby Church Arch Camb

The interesting restoration to the Parish Church at Tenby, in the County of Pembroke, was carried out in January. The ancient perpendicular font, which for more than fifty years has been exposed to all weathers in the adjoining churchyard, has been taken into the church, and placed in the Chapel of St. Anne's, near the organ. This font was discarded by a former Rector, and its place taken by a modern one, which was also removed by the late Rector, the Rev. G. Huntington, and given to the Parish Church of Clarbeston, near Narberth, when the Chater family gave the present one as a memorial.

But to return to our old friend. In the year 1882 an attempt was made to interest the parishioners to have this font replaced in the church. It stood under a tree, on the north-west side of the west door, and so was kept in view of the public gaze; and by some kind friends, as the height of sarcasm, was filled with growing flowers— chiefly "forget-me-nots."

The font is of soft oolite (lime)stone, and consists of two parts : an octagonal basin, 33 ins. in diameter, depth 14 ins., and stem 9 ins., with base of shaft about 5 ins. On removal, it was found necessary to have an other base, This base is of limestone, and formerly belonged to a disused drinking- fountain, and was given by the Corporation of Tenby for the purpose for which it is now used. It serves to show that, being of limestone, the basin and base are of different periods. On removing the font from the churchyard, there appeared on the surface of the stem, immediately under the bowl, an octagonal line following the edge of the stem; in it a very interesting mason's mark.

Unfortunuately, when the font was fastened together, this mark was hidden; hard cement was carefully avoided, so that when time font is again taken to pieces the mark will be as fresh as ever. It has been bonded together by a copper bar, so that there should be no fear of its splitting the stem. The cost of removal was defrayed by Mrs. Thomas Allen, and the work ably carried out by Mr. Morley, Borough Surveyor, under the superintendence kindly given by Mr. Edward Laws, F.S.A.

March, 1906. B. A.

RCAM. Other medieval ecclesiastical buildings

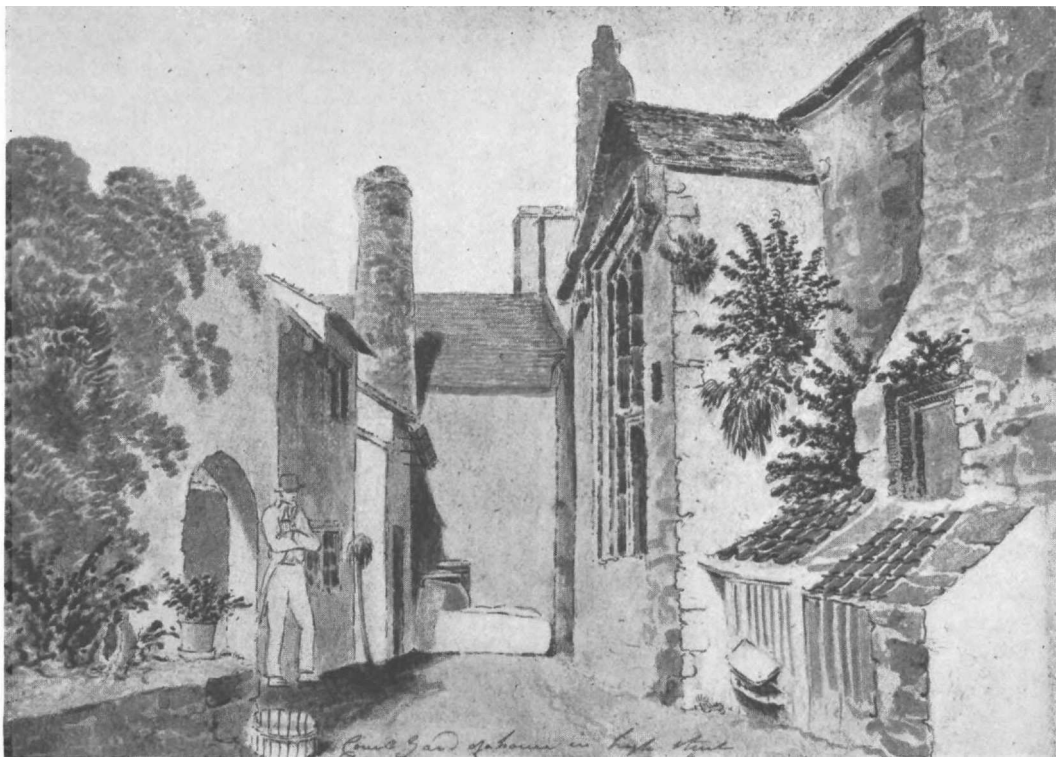
There was also within the parish a Hospital or free chapel of St John and there was also another Hospital or Spitell for lepers.

Besides these two

Chapel of St Julian

There was a Chapel of St Julian which stood on the quat at the foot of the castle. It seems probable that its sole means of support was the offerings of the traders and fishermen who visited it before setting out for a cruise and their safe return therefrom. According to Mr Laws, it was swept away many years ago. No records relating to it have been discovered.

The Carmelite Friary or Convent



Following Fenton and Norris, Mr Laws (Little England p256) refers to a friary of Carmelites founded by John de Swynemore on 1399, as standing on the western side of the parish church. Norris has several sketches of a house standing on this site which was called “the Convent” There was certainly some sort of building here in 1490 but there is no ground for associating it with Carmelite friars or nuns. Whatever its medieval purpose it appears to have become the residence of Dr Robert Loughor, chancellor of York, who married Elizabeth ,heiress of John Rastall (d 1585), chief Justice of South Wales. The only surviving feature of the house is a mullion of the large window which is built into the back premises of the modern house (Laws)

The Hospital of St John Baptist

Of this not a vestige remains. It possessed a well which was doubtless regarded as having curative properties, and was also the main source of the town’s water supply. Leland in his notice of the town says “ One thing is to be merveled at, there is no well yn the towne yt is said, whereby they be forced to fesh [fetch] theyre water at S Johns without the towne”.

The Mawdlens, or Hospital for Lepers

Writing in 1896, Mr Laws observed of this establishment, “Some small remnants yet exist. They consist of a square chimney and some walling” at the present day these have almost completely disappeared. The Chantry Certificate does not contain any details of this charitable foundation.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Holyrood and St Teilo

dates from 1893, consecrated by Herbert, Cardinal Vaughan of Westminster.

Fr Dominic O'Neill, In October 1888, he founded the Parish in what was then a stable yard

Fr Placid Wareing who, with great energy and devotion, built the Church The Lady Altar and Victorian glass remain. The Sanctuary has been redesigned. The present Altar replaced one of Italian marble, donated by the Connaught Rangers (stationed in Pembroke Dock) in 1893. The West Window, which commenmorates the Blessed Welsh Martyrs, and the Windows in the North Wall, are of very recent date.

Nonconformist Chapels:
St John's English Congregational Chapel, South Parade and Warren St. Tenby
Weslyan Methodist Cahpel, United Reformed Church.
St John's Congregational Chapel was designed by architects Paull and Robinson of Manchester and built in 1868. The upper stage of the clock tower and spire were added in 1908, the manse and three schoolrooms in 1872. The present chapel was built in the Gothic style with a long-wall entry plan and integral tower. St John's is now Grade 2 Listed as an ambitious and prominent late nineteenth century non-conformist chapel.

Baptists ,1845 at South Parade, 1885 at Deer Pk South Parade Built 1845, --shown on the 25" OS map of 1890 as the "RNR Drill Hall", and on the OS 25" map of 1907 as the "Fire Engine Station". It was still in use as a fire station in 1998.

Deer Park Baptist chapel, Still open 1998 Deer Park Baptist Chapel was built in 1830, modified in 1845 and rebuilt in 1884. The present chapel, dated 1884, was designed by architect George Morgan of Carmarthen and built in the Gothic style with a gable-entry plan, a schoolroom in the basement and flanking turrets. Deer Park is now Grade 2 Listed as a well preserved example of Morgans work.

Ebenezer Baptist chapel Upper Park Rd, Tenby Marsh Road was built in 1830 in the later Vernacular style of the gable-entry type. By 1845 the building was in use as the Sunday School and in 1854 the denomination changed to Primitive Methodist and in 1881 the building became a Salvation Army Citadel.

Tabernacle Chapel, in Lower Frog St/Tenby town was built in 1822, remodelled in 1837 and in 1869 sold to the Calvinistic Methodists. In 1886 the front was remodelled and raised, a schoolroom built in 1892 and in 1894 the interior renovated with new windows and a new roof. The present chapel building, dated 1886, is built in the Sub-Classical and Simple Gothic style with a gable-entry plan. During the late twentieth century Tabernacle closed and the building was converted for use as a childrens indoor activity centre. The CADW Grade 2 Listing is for the design of the chapel front and its prominence in the townscape.
Man's Hill, in Tenby town --Moravian, 1827 Built 1827, closed by 1851 Mans Hill chapel, Tenby Out-Liberty, Brethren in Christ Erected in 1827 Used as a dwelling George Morgan, Leader, Mans Hill 1851
Marsh Road Methodist Sunday School was built in 1880 and by 1997 stood disused with the proposal of domestic conversion.

Wesleyan Methodists, Chapel , in Warren St/Tenby town 1804. Built 1804, rebuilt 1880 closed by 1989 The 1880 chapel was built in the Lombardic/Italian style with a gable entry plan and flanking turrets. This Chapel was demolished in 1989 and residential flats now stand on the site.
Wesleyan Methodist chapel, High St, Tenby Built 1804 as the first Wesleyan chapel to be built in Tenby closed 1998

Stone Structures Domestic RCAM

The delightful natural situation of the town made it a favourite resort of the neighbouring gentry and wealthy merchant princes of the tudor period whose handsome residences remained until the beginning of the 19th century, though in a state of steady declension towards complete ruin and decay. Our illustrations afford an excellent impression of the pleasing examples of Tudor domestic architecture in Tenby at the opening of the modern era.

Finds RCAM

Roman Coins

"In 1878 a coin of Vespasian was dug up on the Esplanade in Juxtaposition with goat and small ox bones. Two years afterwards a silver Bactrian coin was discovered close by. It lay two feet under the surface, and was unearthed while the workmen were digging out the foundation for Mentmore House , immediately opposite the new archway made in the town wall near the south west corner. It is a drachma of Menander, king of Bactria, in the 2nd century B.C. The authorities in the coin department of the British Museum, who kindly identified the coin for me, insist that it cannot possibly have been found in Britain; but for all that it was, and what is more, seems to have been placed where it was discovered in the 1st century AD It is in the Tenby museum with the Vespasian. I mayself saw the latter dug up (Laws Little England p44). Other Roman coins found at Tenby, and un the museum there , include a Marcus Aurelius Probus Carausius (found on St Margaret's Island, Diocletian.

Bronze Fibila

A bronze fibula, having signs of gilding, and other personal objects (a bronze [?silver] seal ring bearing the letter I, of the 15th century, and a medal of Pope Pius VI are specially mentioned, found in Tenby, were exhibited to the Cambrian Archaeological Association, in 1851, by a Miss Tudor. Nothing could be learnt of the present whereabouts of these articles.

Parish of St Mary out Liberty ,Tenby Stone Structures -- Domestic

Scotsborought House

Of this 16th century house hardly one stone remains above another, and the ruins are hidden beneath a dense growth of ivy – RCAM Visited 21st April 1915.

Near Tenby Ruins of Scotsborough late medieval mansion once a Perrot family home,
the residence early in the 17c of Rhys ap Thomas whose monument is in Tenby Church.

Scotchburgh, or Scotsboro' House, near Tenby (1850)

Scotsborough House early 17c home of Thomas ap Rhys - monument in St Mary's Tenby Edward Lluyd stayed there and in a letter dated 28th Feb 1697 records that he " discovered may undescribed zoophyts by dredging here, and many new sorts of figured fossels, among which a figure of a flat fish represents one of the greatest rarities hitherto observed by the curious (this was in the St Florence Valley which was at that time tidal could the "flat fish" have been a Trilobite) The house was sold by the ap Rhys family early in the 18c. **Introducing West Wales Maxwell Frazer 1956**

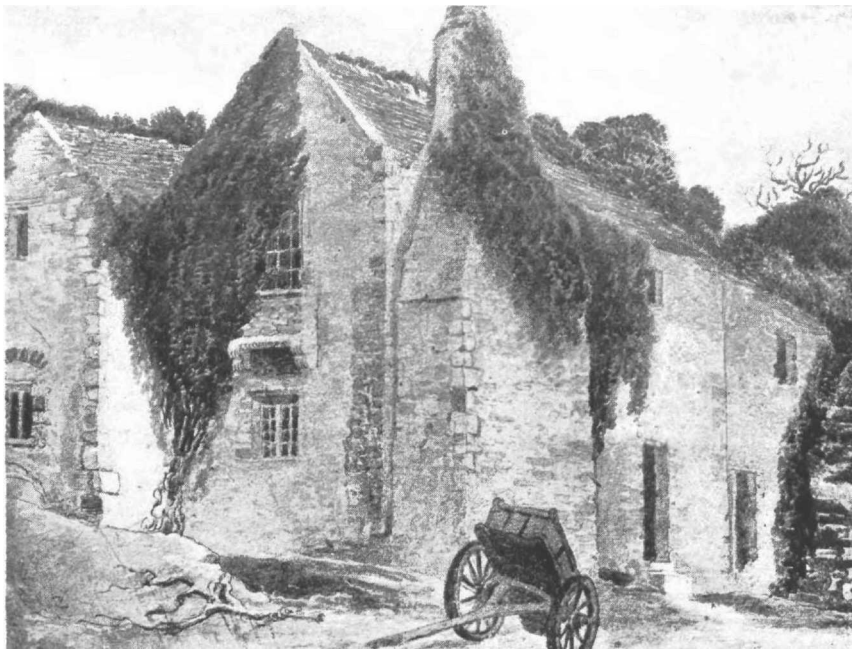
John ap Riee of Rickeston married Katherine Perrot [born in 1530] daughter and sole heiress of John Perrot of Scotsborough, a large mansion in Gumfreston parish, near Tenby, owner of a valuable estate in south Pembrokeshire.
The Perrots had held Scotborough since the latter half of the fourteenth century.

Thomas Perrot 1405of that place negotiated a truce with Owen Glyndwr, and eight years later served as Mayor of Tenby; his descendants intermarried with the families of Verney, Wogan of Wiston, Wyrriot of Orielton, and Lloyd of Tenby This union allied John up Rice to some of the best known houses in West Wales. As JP he took part in suppressing popish practices to which many Pembrokeshire People still adhered, and in 1592, together with George Owen and Alban Stepneth, caused St Meugan's Chapel on the border of Cemaes and Emlyn. to be denuded of "superstitious relies and monuments and prepared to prosecute all people still attempting to use the place for religious purposes. He died in 1598 and was buried in Brawdy Chureh His wife survived him by nearly 16 years

"Katherin Parat wife of John Apris esquier' died on 17 September 1614 was buried with her Perrot ancestors in Gumfreston chureh, where an inscribed slab records that following children

Thomas ap Rice of Rickeston and Scotsborough was High Sheriff of the county in 1610, and a JP. In 1598 he married Margaret daughter of William Mercer of Lancashire . She died i n childbirth on 1 May 1610in her 30th year "after she had lived 12 years in wedlock with me and borne 10 children of which 7survive**"** he then married Alice daughter of Lewis Thomas ap John of Cwngwili near Carmarthen but they had no issue. His will was dated 1650
His eldest son Perrot ap Rice died during his father's lifetime - last reference found dated March 1640 and Perrot's eldest son James ap Rice succeeded his grandfather to the Rickeston and Scotsborough estates.
James ap Rice was High Sheriff in 1655 and a JP. will dated June 1 1658 proved on 26th July 1660. His wife Anne ap Rice daughter of Sir Rice Rudd of Aberglasney sold some of his estate to William Davies of Carew, gent, as James and Anne had no children after Anne's death in 1673 the estate passed to James's brother John ap Rice.
John ap Rice had married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Newsham of Abersannan Carmarthenshire. - John was responsible for inviting the Rev Stephen Hughes who had been evicted from his parish at Meidrin in 1662 for Nonconformity to preach "near Brawdy Church'. 1660 incited for pulling down Causeway Mill bridge over the road from Gumfreston to Tenby August 1662 sued by the rector of Tenby for non payment of Tithe - had a messuage and 200 acres of land in the parish on which he grew corn. 1667-8 summoned to appear in the Grand Sessions for non-payment of rent for Park House and the White Close of Kingstowne in the out-liberties of Tenby belonging to James Lewis and his wife Anne of Abernantbychan, 1670 John ap Rice died - 2 June age 37 buried in St Mary's Church Tenby Elizabeth had difficulty in securing her dower 1670-1 claimed from William Rochford a third of lands at Moclgestorl being entitled thereto as widow of John ap Rice. The heir was James ap Rice eldest son of John and Elizabeth
James ap Rice born 1607 – 8 James ap Rice was Bailiff of Tenby 1681-2 Mayor of Tenby- - whilst

Mayor committeed a Quaker schoolmaster of Tenby to goal for refusing to take the oath of allegiance -- was also a JP 1681 August 6th mortgaged Scotsborough and Cornish Down to Griffith Dawes of Bangeston 1681 3 Oct James ap Rice granted Cornish Down and Causey Park except for the quarry and limekiln in the Clicketts to Tenby Corporation 1681 July 20 attacked in Tenby by Thomas Davids, gentleman, Thomas Meyrick corviser of Tenby, and Isaac David of Martletwy. 1682 secured from John Owen of Orielton a lease of the tithes of Rickeston - but failed to pay rent sued *by* Owen 1690 1684 sued for damages by Arthur Laugharne for slander. 1689 sued *by* Griffith Dawes for a sum of Money James ap Rice died suddenly 1692 and was survived by his widow Eleanor daughter of Captain William Powell of Ludchurh and related through her mother Marie Vaughan to the Earls of Carbery. James and Eleanor's son
James ap Rice inherited the estate but it was in a financial mess with property mortgaged twice to different people by his father.
John Rickson merchant of Pembroke paid of the mortgages on the understanding that all the estates were Conveyed to him absolutely. Scotsborough was later conveyed by Willian Rickson in 1764 to his brother-in-law
Revd Hugh Thomas who left it to his son
William Thomas -- His widow who later married Matthew Campbell cousin of the first Lord Cawder settled it on her nephew
Richard Parry 1810 3 Sept Richard Parry sold Scotsborough to
John Owen of Orielton 1817 Feb 13 John Owen of Orielton sold Scotsborough to
Jacob Richards of Tenby By the early part of the l9c Scotsborough was largely ruinous - West front was converted into Cottages for working people but about 1824 an epidemic of smallpox broke out in these tenements and the Occupiers fled. The building soon after became a total ruin.



Scotsborough RCAM 1923

The House Of Scotsborough,By Edward Laws, Esq.. F.S.A. 1906

The reappearance of a building lost to sight for eighty years is a somewhat unusual occurrence. Such, however, has been the fate of Scotsborough House, by Tenby town.

During the first quarter of the nineteenth century this old mansion was in a ruinous condition, but the west front had been patched up, and converted into cottages. A terrible epidemic of confluent small-pox broke out in these tenements in or about the year 1824,and such of the occupants as did not die fled in panic from the place.

Since that time, Scotsborough has not been inhabited, and for many years after the small-pox outbreak was looked on as an accursed place.

In Pembrokeshire, ivy makes rapid and enormous growth ; and in the course of years so prodigiously had vegetation spread that it quite concealed two sides of the building at Scotsborough, and so masked the remainder that window-spaces and chimneys were hidden from view.

Mr. Stokes (the owner) has had the ivy and brushwood cut back, so that now it is possible not only to make out windows and doors, but to trace bondings, and so differentiate the dates of buildings.

Scotsborough stands on the eastern shore of the eastern branch of an inlet called Ritec in the Liber Landavensis. At several periods this creek has been reclaimed from the sea by man, with but indifferent success.

When well-to-do folks abandoned Scotsborough, its grounds were still lapped by the sea. Now, the tide has been shut out, but the land reclaimed is little better than a snipe-bog. There are indications which pretty conclusively prove that the earliest dwelling, or dwellings, on this site were defended by earthworks.

These fortifications were probably erected to protect the inhabitants from pirates, who scourged the western seas until Elizabethan times.

Apparently, the oldest masonry standing is a large room. It was entered by a well-marked Early English door. This is concealed in by a comparatively modern porch, and the matrix of a second is to be seen on the southern side. In the north-east corner is the base of a small round tower, which covered the entrance door, and served as a stairway to an upper chamber, which had certainly one original deeply-splayed light. In the eastern wall of this upper chamber a long, low Tudor window has been inserted.

In the angle formed by the little tower and the eastern wall of chamber a wall has been built up, part of the fortification of a ward or ‘ bailey," shaped like an inverted t;, the house itself forming the top of the letter L. This wall is pierced with triangular loops, to serve arbalasts. Now, the cross-bow went out of fashion in the beginning of the fourteenth century, so these loops give a rough date. To the southward of chamber a is a room vaulted, and had an upper chamber. The lower chamber was connected by doors with an open courtyard. The chamber above have a turret in the corner, divided into two stories by a vault. The upper was, perhaps, a garderobe ; the lower a store, or lock-up. This portion of the house is not bonded to the Early English room. It was evidently built as a fortress, and the eastern wall is a fighting front, pierced with loops and covered by the T;-shaped ward.

In the south wall of the vaulted chamber is an opening (window or door), which gave ingress and egress to and from the T;-shaped ward in times of danger. This opening was covered by a loop in the turret, so closely placed that a pike or spear could be used to defend the opening.

The vaulted chamber is connected with and bonded into a crenellated wall, which forms the southern side of the little courtyard.

In this wall was once a large gate, which has entirely disappeared. On the western side of the great gate the building of the second period ends, and that of the third begins. This latter is purely domestic, and has no military features at all. It extends along the whole of the western front. The basement seems to have been divided into three chambers and a turret had huge chimneys. The former has fallen; the latter is of that circular sort common in South Pembrokeshire, and erroneously called Flemish. It is not bonded to the buildings.

This was the part of the house which was converted into cottages. There are no details left in these basement rooms, but upstairs are the remains of a fine chimney-piece which probably heated the great hall.

The windows of the third house resembled the chimney-piece in configuration. One may be seen on the north front, and there are indications showing that the western front had the same sort of light. These, however, were blocked up, and mean cottage windows substituted. The architects built a porch, i, in front of the Early English door. Over this was a room, and the stables,

The Owners of Scotsborough.

The affix " Scot " occurs in several Pembrokeshire place-names: Scotch Wells, Colby Scot, Scotland Wood, etc. ; but as Scotts never were a landowning family in the county, most likely the word is not personal, but means " tax," or '* payment," as in the phrases " Scot- free," " Scot-and-lot."

The earliest owners of Scotsborough on record are the Perrots. Lewis Dwnn gives two pedigrees of this family, A generation seems to be missing between John, who died in 1349, and Thomas Perrot, of Scotsborough, who negotiated the truce with Owain Glyndwr, in 1405.
Irrespectively of these pedigrees, the earliest notice concerning a Scotsborough Perrot seems to be the grave-slab commemorating Isabella Verney, wife of John Perrot, in Tenby Church. She died in 1413; but there is a document among the Corporation (Tenby) papers by which John Chepman conveys Saltern and other lands to Thomas Perrot, of Scotsborough, and Alicia his wife; and as it is dated 3 Henry V, i.e., 1415, and witnessed by Philip Smith, Mayor of Tenby in that year, Isabella must have died in the lifetime of her father-in-law, and his second wife Alicia. A Robert Perrot was bailiff of Tenby in 1454, and Mayor in 1458 ; and a Jenkyn Perrot was killed in the Battle of Banbury, 1469.

John Perrot, of Scotsborough, was Sheriff for Pembrokeshire in 1551. He is also styled as of Cornish Down. He was son of William by Anne, daughter of Thomas Wyrriott, and married Jane, daughter of John Lloyd, of Tenby, and had an only daughter, Catherine, who married John ab Rhys, of Rickeston. This account is taken from Allen's Sheriffs of Pembrokeshire and does not quite accord with the story told by Lewis Dwnn. to ascertained facts. Catherine died the 17th day of September, 1614, and was buried in Gumfreston Church. With her disappeared the Perrots of Scotsborough, after an occupation of something over two centuries.

John ap Rhys, who married the Perrot heiress, Catherine, was a great-grandson of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, through a bastard line. He probably was buried in Gumfreston Church, by the side of his wife, Catherine Perrot, though there is no inscription on the stone.

John ap Rhys, the new owner of Scotsborough, served as Sheriff for Pembrokeshire in 1582.
He was succeeded by his son Thomas, who married Margaretta Mercer in 1598 (see her tomb in Tenby Church). The Mercers had been friendly with the Ap Rhys family for some time. In 1596, Alban, eldest son of George Owen, Lord of Kemes, married Lettice (or Miriam), daughter of William Mercer, deceased : and Maximilian Mercer, of Ewelme, in the County of Oxford, was co-trustee with John ap Rhys of the marriage settlement Margaretta seems to have been sister to

Madam Alban Owen ; and Rudolph Mercer, who married Anne, daughter of Edmund Smith, Rector of Tenby (see tomb in Tenby Church), was son of Maximilian Mercer, Margarettas brother. Thomas ap Rhys was Sheriff in 1610, and the same year lost his wife in childbed, she having borne her husband ten children.

Thomas buried her under a very elaborate monument in Tenby Church, on which is much heraldry.

Thomas ap Rhys seems to have lived to a good old age. and it was perhaps his senility that saved Scotsborough from destruction during the Civil War. Almost every house in Pembrokeshire that was capable of defence was beleagured during that disastrous period ; but though Tenby town on one side, and Trefloyne on the other, bore full brunt of war, Scotsborough seems entirely to have escaped, and is not even mentioned in despatches. We find from " Mercurius Aulicus," September 26th, 1643, that Thomas Price, Esq., with other notabilities, signed an address, in which they declared that they would, to the utmost of their power, endeavour to reduce Pembroke Town and Castle to His Majesty's obedience, and to the utmost of their power preserve this county from incursions of shipping ; " but it does not follow that Thomas ap Rhys was a Royalist because he signed this document addressed to Lord Carbery, for nearly all of the twenty-four signatories at one time or other bore arms against the King. ,

Thomas was married in 1598, so he must have been getting on for seventy when he signed this letter, and that was at the commencement of the war.

Perrot ap Rhys succeeded his father Thomas, and married the sister of Sir Thomas Littleton, Lord eeper, etc.

They left two sons, John and James. It is not very clear which was the eldest. John took Scotsborough, James, Rickerston ; but as James served as Sheriff in 1655, and John not at all, it rather looks as if James were the elder brother.

John, at all events, succeeded to Scotsborough, and married Elizabeth Newsham, of Abersanan, county Carmarthen, and died June 2nd, 1672, aged thirty-seven. (See legend painted on Scotsborough monument in Tenby Church by his widow.) His brother James, of Rickerston, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Rice Rudd, of Aberglasney, Bart., was already dead, so James, the son of John and Elizabeth, reunited the properties. He seems to have taken Rickerston for himself, and left Scotsborough to his aunt.

From a document among the Tenby Corporation Papers, we find that she prosecuted one Henry Philp in 1682: in that he, Henry Philp, had violently broken into her property, called the Old Walls, and carried thence one pig and one sow, to the value of forty shillings. James ap Rhys, of Rickerston and Scotsborough, served as Sheriff in 1688. He married Elinor Powell, of Ludchurch.

October 3rd, 1681, James ap Rice, of Rickerston, granted to the Tenby Corporation lands known as the Cornish Park and Causey Park, but by endorsement reserves the quarry and limekiln in the Clicketts for himself.

September 5th, 1682, James ap Rhys and Eleanor his wife mortgaged Scotsborough to Griffith Dawes, of Bangeston.

In 1689, James ap Rhys and Griffith Dawes let Scotsborough for a term of ninety-nine years to Thomas Smyth, gent., Jane his wife, and Jane his daughter.

On October 8th, 1706, James ap Rhys, of Tenby, and Cecilia his wife, eldest son and heir of James

ap Rhys, late of Rickerston, sells the freehold of Scotsborough to John Rickson, of Pembroke, merchant. So passes away the Ap Rhys dynasty. According to Fenton (p. 40), Rickerston was also sold early in the eighteenth century, in consequence of the failure of issue. He adds : " When I visited it, about twenty years ago {i.e., 1790), I was told by some of the old inhabitants, who had heard it from their fathers, that in that court had often been seen three or four coachesand-six at the same time, and that the family were known to attend the parish church of Brawdy in such an equipage."

Be this as it may, probably the failure of cash rather than issue led to the sale of Scotsborough and Rickerston by James ap Rhys and his wife Cecilia — for it must be noted he calls himself the eldest son of his father James. Certainly, in 1770, an unknown Elizabeth ap Rhys restored the Mercer tomb in Tenby Church.

To return to Scotsborough. Thomas Smyth, gent.,in a deed dated July 12th, 1693, underlet Scotsborough to Henry Hilling, yeoman ; the aforesaid Henry Hilling, of Scotsborough, yeoman, disposed of his interest to Walter Middleton, Esq., of Tenby. The lease under which they held was for lives, not for a term. It extended to ninety-nine years, if either John Smyth, Jane his wife, or Jane his daughter, should live so long. When it expired we know not, but as there was no clause enforcing repairs, it proved to be the destruction of the mansion.

The freehold remained in the hands of the Rickson family until 1764, when a William Rickson conveyed Scotsborough to his brother-in-law. Rev. Hugh Thomas, D.D., Master of Christ College, Cambridge.

Dr. Thomas left the property to his son William, whose widow having (March 19th, 1800) married Mathew Campbell, Esq. (cousin of the first Baron Cawdor), settled Scotsborough, under certain trusts, on Richard Parry, junior.^ September 3rd, 1810, Richard Parry sold Scotsborough to John Owen, of Orielton, Esq. This gentleman, who was created a baronet in 1813, sold on February 13th, 1817, to Jacob Richards, Esq., of Tenby. Charles William Rees Stokes, and his wife Harriette Jane, daughter of the late Rev. John Phelps, one time Vicar of Carew, and grand-daughter of Jacob Richards, purchased Scotsborough from the representatives of William Henry Richards, deceased, who was grandson of the aforesaid Jacob.

Mr. C. W. R. Stokes is one of the Rees family, originally coming from Roch, who claim descent from David Rhys, of Rickerston : so that the old house of Scotsborough has again become the property of the old family.

Sites of Historical Interest

Lady Well

Two fields on Moysland Farm, on which is a strong spring now utilised for the water supply of Tenby. A few years ago some ruined walls were visible near the spring, and in the vicinity was found a white carnelian seal bearing a mitre and coat of arms of which nothing could be learned RCAM Visited 8th April 1915

Tenby Pier

The mediaeval pier built 1328 curved West and had the fisherman's chapel of St Julian dating possibly from the 15 century at the end.

The chapel became baths in 1781 and was demolished in 1842 when the pier was rebuilt to the present shape, the old pier being within the new larger structure which extends straight North west from the bottom of Pier hill Stone pier with parapet on seaward side and granite large coping stones on harbour side. Rough and irregular seaward side has various masonry breaks. Steps down at extreme left, next section built on rough and very large boulders, then a projecting rounded bastion, then further stretch of irregular masonry before pier-head projecting NE to seaward with 19century squared grey limestone masonry to battered walls and curved corners. Inner face is all of squared limestone with granite coping stones. One broad flight of steps down inset towards the left end. Raised square platform at seaward end with granite edging. Three cast iron bollards marked David & Co Foundry Saundersfoot and one former cannon. Seaward side parapet has rough stone coping, plaque records rebuilding after storm of 1896. Large boulders visible low down on the seaward side of the Pier could be ancient.

Prince Albert Memorial

The memorial to Prince Albert, Tenby, was erected in 1864-5 as the Welsh National Memorial to the consort of Queen Victoria, who died in 1861; a counterpart to statues in Edinburgh and Dublin. It is a Sicilian marble statue of the prince in uniform designed by John Evan Thomas (1810-73) on a tall pedestal and a square platform of grey limestone. The proposal to erect the Welsh national memorial in Tenby was made by the mayor, anxious that Tenby should take the lead in Wales.

The standing figure is some 2.7m tall, in uniform, with the mantle and collar of the Order of the Garter and holds a field-marshal's baton. The pedestal is robustly detailed with battered sides, chamfered angles and a heavy cornice. Coved lower moulding between large recumbent console scrolls extending out diagonally. On the pedestal are 4 tablets of white marble with arms of the Prince Consort, of the princes of Wales, the monogram of Victoria and Albert supported by a Welsh dragon, and to the front an inscription: 'Albert Dda, Priod Ein Gorhoffus Frenhines Victoria Albert the Good Consort of our Beloved Queen Victoria'. The high plinth has a front inscription recording the dates of foundation and unveiling, and the rear inscription reads: 'Born 26.8.1819 Died 14.12.1861.

The white marble has eroded significantly.

Reference: Cadw listed buildings database.

After the confiscation of alien priories and abbeys in 1441

After the confiscation of the property of alien abbeys, in England and Wales the priory of Pembroke, which held the advowson of St. Mary, Tenby, was granted in 1414 by the crown to Humphrey de Lancaster, Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Pembroke, who on 7 June, 1441, gave the same to the abbey of St. Albans. - Whethamstede, Vol.1. p. 46.
The Abbot of St Alban's passed the church on to his sisters in the Convent of St Mary de la Pre. This convent had been founded by King John "for the health of his own, his ancestors and his heirs souls and built for God, lepers and diseased women" in a meadow near St Albans.
1484 May. This year John Morton, Cardinal Arch bishop of Canterbury , obtained a bull from Pope Alexander VI, authorising him to visit and inspect the religious houses of the realm, as great irregularities were reported. The result of this visitation was a letter addressed to the Abbot of St. Alban's informing him that the state of affairs in the nunnery of de la Pre was most unsatisfactory. "The Abbess, Elena Germyn, was a married woman who had separated from her husband, and had lived in adultery with another man; at present she was the mistress of Father Thomas Sudbury, and the convent was run as a brothel." (Acc/to Laws it seems more than probable that Elena Germvn. or rather her husbands came from Tenbv, for this was a well-known name in the town during the first half of the sixteenth century).

As we all know the authorities of the Church work very slowly either that or the Convent had some very powerful or satisfied friends for it was not until 1528 that there was an order from the Pope; "in as much as we learn the discipline is greatly relaxed in the monastery of the nuns of the meadow.... it must be wholly suppressed and the properties, farms and all rights must be returned to the Monastery of St Albans".
1471. Jasper and Henry Tudor defeated at Tewkesbury and fled to Tenby. Thomas White, Mayor of Tenby assisted by the then rector hid them in the White's mansion cellars (under Boots the Chemist) then helped them flee to France . Henry returned later to become the first Tudor King. There was supposed to be a passage from the Church to the House of a merchant family called White
Today it seems very strange to realise that his mother Margaret, gave birth to Henry 8 months after she was widowed, when her husband had been executed and she was only 15 at the time of the birth.
1539. Dissolution of monasteries and St Mary's church passed to the Crown.
On the surrender on 5 Dec., 1539, of the abbey of St. Albans to the Crown the advowson of St. Mary, Tenby, came into the hands of the King, who presumably granted it, or probably only the right of the next presentation, to William Gwynne, a priest and parson of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey (London), and he by his will, dated 26 Oct., 1540, bequeathed the advowson of Tynby to his

nephew William Rogers.
1656 10 July. The Commonwealth approved of the union of the parishes of Tenby and Gumfreston. - State Papers.
1668. Guns and ammunition stored in the Church.
1711 18 September. Licence was granted by Queen Anne, on the petition of the inhabitants of Tenby, for the consolidation of the rectory and vicarage of St. Mary, Tenby, into one rectory to be called the Rectory of the Parish Church of St. Mary, Tenby. The patronage of which was reserved to the Crown. On the death of Roger Lloyd, the last sinecure rector, John Howell was instituted in 1712 to the consolidated rectory.
1770-1 or 1772-3. [Thomas Williams was mayor in 1770-1 and 1772-3]. The Mayor, Justice, Common Council, Burgesses and inhabitants of the borough and Parish of St Mary, Tenby, to Charles [Moss], Bishop of St Davids.
Petition
Humbly sheweth unto your lordship that we have lived in a very unhappy state in regard to our religious worship since our present rector has come here, whose vociferous method of preaching is truely disagreeable to us. And though we have made frequent applications to him to preach by notes as his worthy predecessor always did, and all other clergymen of the Church of England still do, yet he obstinately persists in following his methodistical custom of preaching extempore, and that so harsh and unintelligible to all capacities as he has prevented many well disposed Christians from frequenting the church. This obstinate behaviour of our rector being truley grievous to your petitioners, they, by their churchwarden presented him in your lordship's court at Haverfordwest at your lordship's last visitation, and also at two subsequent courts. In order to prevent your petitioners from having justice done then, our rector has for these two years last past, elected one Thomas Howells (a man of a despicable character) to be his churchwarden who acts agreeable to the rectors desire and has in his presentment contradicted your petitioners churchwarden's presentment. As your petitioners have hitherto had no redress, we humbly apprehend we have no other method of being relieved but by applying to your lordship by petition.
Your petitioners humble hope that your lordship will take their unhappy case into consideration; unhappy, we may truely say, as we cannot go to our own church with any comfort to hear his thundering incoherent doctrine, and grant us such relief as to your lordship shall see fit.
(There were about 70 signatories.)
There is a memorial in St Mary's Church to Robert Recorde, he died in a debtor's goal. Robert Recorde the mathematician was born in Tenby. He introduced algebra into England and was the first to use the signs +, and =. His book "The whetstone of witte or the second Part of Arithmetike", 1557 on algebra, is mentioned by Sir W. Scott in his book The fortunes of Nigel.
Another is to Peggy Davies the old bathing woman.
1809. Peggy Davies, bathing woman died in the sea aged 82.
One with a connection to Pembroke is that to Dr Reid (Reid Douglas Arthur MD. JP.) who served in the Crimea with the 90th Regiment and at his death was the last medical officer to have served in that conflict. He died in London March 22nd 1924 at the age of 90. Previously his wife died in Tenby in 1912 age 74. They had 3 sons. Previously he had a practice in Pembroke and gave medical attention to the accident on Westgate Hill Pembroke in which two people lost their lives.
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The old house - Tudor Merchants house.

Last survivor of the many fine Tudor mansions that formerly adorned Tenby. Dates chiefly from the 15c or early 16c and originally formed part of a much larger building including the houses on either side, approached by what are now blocked doorways. Built of stone with round Flemish chimney contains some original fireplaces and windows. On the one remaining original partition on the ground floor under 23 coats of whitewash was discovered some painted decoration on the plaster in red, black and white.

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St Catherine's Island.

St Catherine's Island is a half-tide coastal islet. St Catherine's Fort is set upon St Catherine's Island which borders south beach in Tenby. The Fort dates from 1868-71, and the remains of St Catherine's Chapel were reportedly demolished during its construction. It was one a chain of Palmerstonian forts built to protect the Admiralty's ship-building yards at Pembroke Dock, this imposing structure cost £50,000 to build and was manned by 100 men and officers.

This ancient chapel site is located within the south-eastern section of St Catherine's Island and is thought to have been dedicated to St Catherine It is mentioned in documents of 1525 and 1585and its remains in 1812 were said to have overhung the further end of the isle. The chapel was demolished in 1868-1871when three third century AD Roman coins were discovered during the construction of the fort. Besides the 19century fort an 20th century gun platform was constructed with a concrete base to mount a 4in quick fire gun surrounded by a low concrete wall complete with magazine.

Education: The State of Education in Wales(The Blue Book) 1847

I WAS in this town d uring the Christmas holidays, and found no schools in operation. It appea.rs to be well supplied with schools, and to have considerable resources for maintaining them.
Evidence of Dr. Falconer, M.D.
There are three society's for mutual assistance in tho town. The funds of the three amount to between £1200.and £1300. The members are 326; nearly all from the town and immediate neighbourhood. These clubs, besides the more direct benefits of them, are useful in teaching habits of business to the members. In one of them, when they take their degrees (the lvorites), tho members are bound to sign their names; this is generally well done; out of 50 or 60 only two put marks!. Many of them as officers in the clubs have to read documents; in this they are rather deficient. The younger children are sent to school, but the feeling of the parents is chiefly to get them out of the way. The elder are kept at home as soon as they can earn anything.
The Dissenters make no objection to sending their children during the week, but as soon as they grow up they attend chapel. The Infant-school receives more support than the National from visitors and voluntary teachers. There is abundant school accommodation in the town. Several attempts have been made to establish mechanics' institutes in the town, and for lending libraries. These attempts have generally failed: there is, however, still a book club of 200 volumes on subjects connected with the professions of various mechanics; the books are well used and read.
The lower classes are very fairly off. Their character is generally good, except the sailor population, who are some of them a very bad set. There are 20 or 30 boats, with three men to a boat. Few of their children go to school. There is no foundation for the reports of wrecking in this neighborhood. The people are very honest. This may in some degree be connected with the system of "bundling," which must be discontinued if the visitors were dishonest.
Bastardy is less frequent here than elsewhere in Wales.
There is a great disposition to subscribe for charitable purposes in Tenby. •
RANDLE WILBRAHAM FALCONER, M.D.

National School.-I visited the building in which this school is held on the 29th of December. It is part of the old castle, and occupies the extremity and summit of a rocky promontory. It is approached by a path winding upwards from the town through the ruined walls. The school is held in two rooms, the upper for the girls, and the lower, which is flagged, for the boys. The rooms are commodious and the windows command fine sea-views. The spot is exposed, but must be very healthy. The path approaching it runs along the edge of the cliff towards its upper end, where it is fenced with a very low wall, and would be considered highly dangerous for English children. In the boys' school there are a black board, cards on the walls, maps of the World, of England, three of Palestine, of the wanderings of the Israelites in the Wilderness, and a table of chronology. The writing was good. There were no prints of any kind.
Attendance on Sunday is not enforced; few however of the parents keep their children away on that day, though themselves Dissenters. No child can attend the Sunday who does not attend the day school. The master considers that this works ill for the Sunday-school, and that more would attend it if it were not restricted by this condition.
Infant School I visited the building in which this school is held on the 29th of December. I did not find the school in operation. The master had just given up his situation and was going to conduct an infant-school under the Rev. Wm. Curl in, St Saviours., Southwark. The school is something more than an infant-school. The premises are very good and convenient. There are reading and spelling cards on the walls, a clock, maps of the World, Europe, Asia, and Palestine, as well as a large sheet covered with pictures of animals drawn in their relative sizes. There is a small playground attached, containing a stepping·board, a circular swing, and see-saws with backed seats on them,
Captain Cook's School.- The schoolroom is a ground-floor room in a stone-built and slated home.
The furniture consisted of the Captain's desk, two large desks, two tables, a clock, and five benches

Most of his pupils are tradesmen's, mechanics', and (a few of them) labourers' children.
Few only were present, and these (it was said) not the best scholars.
The 14th chapter of Romans was read. No answers could be had from the chapter The Captain is not in the habit of questioning his scholars when reading the Scripture!, He professes to understand the classics, several branches of the mathematics, and French (having been a prisoner in France nine years, from 1805 till the general peace In 1814). To questions proposed by me the scholars said that Pembrokeshire is bounded on the E. by Carmarthenshire', on the S. by the Bristol Channel-called so because it is the channel that takes us to Bristol-on the W. by the Irish sea-because Ireland is the other side.
Captain Cook informed me that only 20 seafarmg men are engaged in the coast trade, who get from 40s. to 4.5s. a-month with provisions. The fishermen's earnings are very uncertain. About 100 are employed in this trade in the summer season: 20 men are employed in trolling, which, here, means dragging a large net with a 30-feet beam to spread it at the bottom; and 20 more in small boats, fishing and piloting. Did not know their earnings. Dec.30th, 1846. WM. Morris, Assistant.

Mr. Eddy School.-T he master speaks very correctly, having been, and still occasionally being a preacher with the Independents, He complained that his school had fallen off lately Some of the copy-books were fairly written.
December 30th,1846. WM. Morris, Assistant

Miss FitzSimmonds's School.-The mistress appeared a very amiable and intelligent person, who had received a superior education and profited by it.
December 30th, 1846. WM. Morris, Assistant.

Mrs. Griffiths's School.-The mistress appeared to be a clever woman. She had taught navigation to many captains of vessels. She expressed herself well.
Several of the copy-books were nicely written.
December 30th 1846. WM. Morris, Assistant.

Sunday School.-Ebenezer School.-On the 27th of December, 1846, visited this Sunday- school, which belongs to the Baptists. The one superintendent present (the other being in Bristol) informed me that the Sunday-school and everything connected with that chapel bad been greatly injured by the drunken habits of the late minister. There is no stated minister here at present. The congregation is supplied with ministers from Pembroke, Narberth, and Haverfordwest. The inclement weather, he said, had also had an injurious effect on the school-all the scholars had not been present since the late snow. I found only 2 classes present reading in the New Testament, collectively, and 2 elementary classes, taught simultaneously. One Testament class read the 13th chapter of St. Matthew tolerably well, and to questions proposed by the superintendent said that the seed in "the parable meant the Word of God-the sower, those who preach the Gospel-stony ground, wicked people-did not know what sort of people the thorns nor the wayside meant-good ground meant good people-those who receive the Word of God into their hearts. The other class read the 16th chapter or St. Luke, about the unjust steward-did not know who was meant by him- no ready answer could be had in either class. All the scholars present, and those who belong to the school, are under 15 years of age,
To questions proposed by the superintendent at the close of the school the scholars said that --Adam was the first man--God made him- Eve the first woman- Adam was made of the dust of the earth-Eve formed of one of Adam's ribs-Jesus Christ is the second Adam-he is the Son of God-died on the cross for sinners-is able to save to the uttermost those that come to God through him. A little girl recited an anniversary hymn and the 'Happy Negro,' after which the teachers and scholars sang a few verses, the superintendent prayed, and the school was dismissed.

Wesleyan. School. On the 27th of December, 1846, I visited this school. When I entered the superintendent was engaged in prayer. Having concluded, the scholars resumed their seats, and teaching commenced. There were three classes reading the Scriptures collectively; the elementary classes were taught, principally, by the individual mode.
All the scholars, both those present and those absent were under 15 years of age. There was no fire in the chapel, although the weather was bitterly cold. One female class read the 12th chapter of 2 Samuel. The teacher declined asking questions,

The girls in this class read with great ease.

Another class (boys) read the second chapter of St. Luke's Gospel,
. At this time the Reverend Mr. Woolmer came in; the books were collected. a girl, apparently about 13, repeated the 12th chapter of Ecclesiastes very correctly to the minister, after which he addressed the school on the Incarnation of Christ. He then gave out a hymn (which was sung) prayed, and the school was dismissed

WM. Morris, Assistant

Records and Events in the History of Tenby
1108. Henry I sent immigrant Flemings to settle Tenby under Norman Protection.
1153. Maredudd and Rhys the sons of Gruffydd ap Rhys crossed the sands from Amroth, captured and slew the garrison of Tenby Castle.
1172. Giraldus Cambrensis first rector of St Mary's parish church.
1187. Maelgwn ap Rhys laid waste the town.
1204-1214. (*From an inspeximus 5 Edward III, Cal Pat Rolls 1330 1334 p67 Dugdale , Mon., Vol IV p321)*
Grant by William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, for the souls of himself, Isabella, his wife, and all his ancestors and heirs, to the church of St John the Evangelist and St Nicholas the Confessor, of Pembroch, and the monks there of the tithes of his vills of Penbroke, Tynbeh, and Castle Martin, in free alms. Witnesses: Geoffrey, bishop of St David's, Robert son of Richard, Geoffrey son of Robert, Ralph Bluet, Nicholas Avenel.
1205-10. *Gir. Camb. De Rebus (RS) Vol3 pp353 4.*
When the church of Thunebech was vacant, Geoffrey, Bishop of St David's immediately solicited it from Philip, the prior of Pembroch, several times, urging earnestly and by all means, that he should confer that church on a certain clerk of his, that thereby he could use those fish as he wished. When the prior replied to him that he was bound under a firm guarantee to confer his first vacant parish in Master Gerald, the bishop promised, under certain security, that he would make himself responsible for the whole parish and charge of expenses if Gerald should reclaim that church; moreover, he undertook, under a firm bond, that he would give the half part of all the tithes of fish of that church, which there abounded, to the prior as long as he lived and to the monks dwelling there with him, to their own use.
1219. William Marshal died. He left to the monks of Pembroke, the title of Pembroke mill, Causey Mill Tenby and King's Mill at Castlemartin. He was buried in the Temple Church London.
1231 June 10. Westminster. *Patent Rolls 15 Henry III, m.2 (Cal p 437).*
Mandate to Henry "Crasso", constable of Pembroke and Richard "de Rupe", constable of Tenby, ordering them to deliver up their respective castles with their appurtenances to John Marshall and Aumaric of St Amand, to whom the king has granted their custody.
1260. The town sacked by Llewelyn the Last.
1280's town reconstructed by William de Valance who issued a new Charter.
1307. Countess Joan, wife of William de Valance died.
1307 September 20. Inq. Post Mortem, C Edward II File 4(1) (Cal p 21a)
Lands etc of Joan de Valencia, Countess of Pembroke.
m.1 Writ 20 Sept 1307.
m.2 The Marches of Wales, Castle Godrich. Inq Thursday after St Denis 1 Edward II.

m.3 The Marches of Wales. Inq. Friday after St Luke, 1 Edward II.
Teneb[er]ey (sic) Jurors: John Jacob, William Godwyn, Adam Wader, Walter Horwod, Stephen clericus John de Esse, Wigard le Taylur, Walter Peneres, Walter Hun, John Turner, John Felagh, David Reymund.
Extent; 20a. foreign land paying 20s yearly in equal sums at Michaelmas and Easter; 241 burgages, paying £12 12d. do.; 1a meadow, worth 2s yearly, payable at Michaelmas; 2 mills, one water mill and one wind mill, worth 66s 8d yearly, payable in equal sums, etc., as above; 6 "burgesses by the wind" (adventicii burgenses), paying 6s yearly, in equal sums, etc. prise of beer in the town, worth yearly 20s; tolls worth yearly 20s; perquisites of the Courts, worth yearly 20s. Aymer, her son, aged 36 and more, is her next heir.
1324. Town and Castle of Tenby in the said county, etc. The castle is worth nothing beyond reprisals; in the said town of Tynebey, there are 220 burgages paying a yearly rent of £11 as above; 50a of arable land are rented at 8d per acre, payable as above; 1a meadow, worth 12d yearly; 11a pasture, worth 3d per acre yearly;
The customs of the port with the tolls of the town are worth 60s yearly; the prises of mead and beer 20s yearly; 2 water mills and 3 wind mills, worth £10 yearly; the pleas and perquisites of the courts worth 20s yearly.
Sum £28 12s 1d
1328. Grant made to the town by Edward III of certain dues for seven years to help the inhabitants to enclose their town and build a quay.
1344 August 12. *C Inq Misc File 152(8) (Cal p 478 No 1907).*
Writ to the Mayor and Bailiffs of Bristol. Risyng, 12 August
Inquisition, Bristol 28 August 1344.
William le Whyte of Tynbegh, mariner, lately in a certain ship in the Irish Sea, was driven by a storm to Dunbretayn in Scotland on Thursday next after the Purification last past, and was imprisoned by the king's enemies there for a fortnight and more; he did not willingly land there, and he has no goods.
1348 September 2.Westminster *I. P. M. Edward III, files 91 and 92 Lawrence de Hastynges.*
Tenby.In the said county is the said town of Tenby with castle; the said castle is worth nothing beyond reprisals (magnas exigit reprisas); rent of assise of the town, £12 12s at Easter and Michaelmas; 50a arable, 50s; 1a meadow, 18d; 12a. pasture, 7s; "burgesses by the wind" and chensers (adventicii et casarii), 26s 8d; customs of the port together with the toll of the town, 60s yearly; prise of mead and beer, 40s yearly; three wind mills and one water mill, worth £13 6s 8d. yearly; and the pleas and perquisites of the Hundred there are worth yearly 13s 4d; and the pleas and perquisites of the Foreign courts there 50s.
1348 Nov 7. Sandwich.*Patent Roll, 22 Edward III pt 3 m 26 (Cal. ,pp199 200).*
Edward III granted to his servant (famulo), William Redhefd, for his life, the constableship of the castle of Tenebegh , with the office of "cachepoll" of that town, with the wages of 1d a day at Pembroke, out of the earl's exchequer there.
1366. *Patent Roll, 40 Edward III, pt 1, m. 6 & 3.*
Extent of the manor of Tinbegh. Rent of burgages, £10 12s 6d Pleas, prises and protections, £14 7s 6d; the demesne and the meadow, 6s 8d; mills 33s 4d; Courts of Tinbegh, 2s; pleas of the Court of the Castle, together with the pleas of the tenants of Coytrach, 60s. Sum total, £30 2s.
1370 January 22 Westminster. *Close Roll 43 Edward III, m 1 (Cal p 223).*
To Edward, Prince of Aquitane and Wales, his stewards and representatives, and to the mayor and bailiffs of Tynby in Wales. Order, as they love the king and his honour and desire the salvation of the realm, to cause all ships of 100 tons burden and upwards with sufficient gear which are in the port of that town to be arrested without delay, furnished with seamen, men at arms, armed men and archers, and brought to the port of Plymouth, so that they be there at latest within four days after the Purification next, ready each ship with double equipment of seamen to sail on the king's service in the company of Guy de Bryene as he shall give them notice on the king's behalf; as the king has charged the said Guy to sail with certain ships of the realm to resist the malice of the king's enemies

of France, who are now at sea, and with God's help to destroy them.
1376 28 May. Westminster. Inq A.O.D. File 389, 125.
Writ, Westminster, 28 May, 50 Edward III (1376), following petition by the burgesses of Tenby requesting a grant of the privilege that they should be quit from toll throughout England, Ireland and Wales, as the burgesses of Pembroke, Haverfordwest, Carmarthen are, in respect of which they now suffer seriously.
Inquisition, before Thomas de Castro, steward and sheriff of Pembroke, Tuesday next after Feast of Apostles Peter and Paul, 50 Edward III.
Jurors: Mathie Wougan, William Malesium, Richard Wyriot, Peter Perot, John Scarloge, Thomas Perot, William Benger, Phillip Estenere, John Lucas, Laurence Bromhulle, Philip Percivall, and William Whyte.
Who say that it would not be to the damage and prejudice of the king to grant that the burgesses of the town of Tenby be quit of toll, murage, plancage, and passage, and all other customs as the burgesses of Pembroke etc: as above.
1377. Richard II seized the alien priory of Pembroke which time an extent of its possessions was taken.
Extenta Prioratus de Pembrochia 1 Ric II.
Pensiones pertin. ad dictum Prioratum. Ecclesia de Tymbregh redd. per annum ad eodem term xiijs iiid.
1386 Tenby.Inquisitions Miscellaneous Chancery File 237. (Old ref IPM, 10 Richard II,no 131).
Inquisition taken at the town of Tenby in Wales, which is a member and parcel of the county (comitatus) of Pembroke in the said county, Saturday: Morrow of St Matthew, Apostle and Evangelist, 10 Richard II, before William Gwyn, William Barwell, King's escheator (sic), in the county of Hereford and the March of Wales.
Jurors: William Pecock, Thomas Lonv, John Wysman, Richard Palmere, Thomas White, John Campylon, Thomas Newe, Robert Helyere, David Theo, John Pollard, Philip Lange, and Walter Nicholl, men of the said town of Tenby and neighbourhood. Who say that since the king by his letters patent dated 9 March 1 Richard II, granted to William Beauchamp, kt. the custody of the castle and county of Pembroke, among other premises, by reason of the minority of John, son and heir of John Hastings, late Earl of Pembroke, much damage has been done to the castle and town of Tenby, namely, the wall of the castle, during the said William's custody, through want of repair has partly fallen, damage 20s, the chamber called Loedys chamber in the said castle, through want of roofing, has damaged to the extent of 8 marks; the iron bars of the window of the chancery (fenestre cancelle) in the castle were removed and destroyed, loss 12d; the lead covering the chamber over the castle gate is decayed and rotted to the extent of 33s 4d; a certain Pentys over the Castle Gate, and the house of the horse mill (molendini equinii) through defective roofing during the said period has decayed to the extent of 10s 8d; the gates of the castle, and one Tripget made for the defence of the castle, through want of repair, decayed to the extent of £4 13s 4d; two messuages held by John Michiel, through want of roofing decayed to the extent of 100s; messuage held at will by Richard Smyth in Boldeswallis in the town of Tenby decayed etc. 40s; a windmill over Magdalene's house through want of repair decayed etc. 7s 3d; do. a messuage in the town of Tenby where David Baugh used to live, through defective roofing etc. 5s. A messuage called Boldeshous, through want of repair 20s; a messuage lately held by William Coffyn in Ffrogmorestrete in the said town, through defective roofing 3s 4d; all which destructions and damage took place during the custody of the said William Beauchamp, by himself and his ministers to the manifest contempt and prejudice of our lord the king.
1389 Feb 17. CPR.i, p. 164.
On February, 1389, one Thomas Fort was pardoned for revealing the secrets of the castles of Tenby, Pembroke, etc.
1390. Patent Roll, 13 Richard II. 2, pt. 22 (Cal., p. 272). 2 Jan.
Grant for life, to Thomas Hamme, one of the butlers of the cellar within the king's household, of the office of constable of the castle of Tynbybll' co. Pembroke, Wales, provided that office is not one of

the offices excepted by ordinance of the Great Council.
1394 8 Sept. Cardiff. Patent Roll 18 Richard 11, pt. I, n. 22 (Cal, p. 483).
Protection, with clause volumus for half a year for William Barlow of Teneby, going to Ireland in the king's company on his service there.
By bill of p s.
1396 8 Dec. Patent Roll, 20 Richard II, pt 1, IX. 8 (C4 l., p. 40).
Grant of the castle, county and lordship of Pembroke, the castle and town of Tenby, and the commotes of Oysterlowe, Saint Clere, and Trahayn, to Isabel, Queen of England, etc., of Kilgarran.
1397 14 February. Dispute over who was the appointed Rector of Tenby - Thomas Picton, rector of the parish church of Tynbegh and warden or rector of the free chapel of Oggeston, of our diocese or William Skyll.
1399 29 Nov. PATENT R0LL 1 Henry IV pt. 4, m 21 (Cal p 140).
Grant to William Beauchamp of the custody of the castle and county of Pembroke , the castles and the lordships of Tenby and Kilgarran and the commote of Osterlowe with etc.
1401 7 Feb. Patent RollS 2 Henry IV, pt 2, m. 37 (Cal p. 426).
Grant for life to John Paunsefote, 'chivaler' (maimed on the king's service in Scotland), of £40 yearly from the farms of the castles and lordships of Pembroke Tynby, and Kilgarran and the commote of Osterlowe.
1402 Mar 21.Patent Roll, 3 Suture I V, w. 6 (Cat OE 54).
Inspeximus and confirmation to John Steven, esquire, of letters patent of the king's kinsman William de Bello Campo lord of Pembroke and Bergeveney, dated at (Carmarthen 12 October, 2 Henry IV, appointing the said John, by the name of John Stephen, constable of the castle and town of Tenebye for his own life, receiving the accustomed wages and fees; and grant, with the assent of the council of the said of fine to him for life, receiving the accustomed wages, viz., 2d. daily, with the due fees and other profits and commodi ties.
1402 24 Oct.Patent Roll 4 Henry IV pt 1 m 21 (Cal p 167).
Grant to Thomas de Percy of 500 marks out of the issues of the castle and county of Pembroke , the castles and lordships of Tyneby and Kilgarran, and the commote of Osterlowe, etc.
1402. First mayor by charter from Henry IV.
1403. Henry IV ordered the keepers of the passage in Tenby and Pembroke to permit nobody through without the King’s licence.
1403. Protection for the King’s people, ships and goods of Tenby going to England Aquitane and Ireland to trade.
1403 30 Oct. PATENT R0LL 5 Henry IV, pt. I, m. 27 (Cal p 315).
Grant to Francis de Court of the castles and lordship of Pembroke, Tyneby and Kilgaren and the commute of Osterlonve, etc.
1403 November 17th.
Also on 17th November, in the year above said, the same reverend father committed to master John Kermerdyn his official, to make inquisition touching the vacancy of the parish church of Tynnerby to which Master John Cole is presented by the religious men the prior and monks of the holy priory of St Nicholas, Pembroke, and if this inquisition find in full in favour of the presenters and the presentee, to admit the same presentee to the said church and to institute him canonically and cause him to be inducted as rector of the same. And he had letters in the usual form.
1403 December 10th.
Also on the 10 December, in the year and place aforesaid, the bishop admitted John Brokholl clerk, to the parish church of Tynneby, of his diocese, vacant by the death of Master Thomas Picton, last rector of the same, to which he is presented to the bishop by the most excellent etc., Henry etc., King of England, as pertaining to his gift by reason of the temporalities of the alien priory of Pembroke being in his hand on account of the war between himself and his adversary of France, and instituted him etc. And he took the oath etc; and it was written to Sir. Waleys, vicar of the said church etc; and he had letters etc.
1404 10 May.Patent Roll, 6 Henry IV, pt1 (Cal p 486).

Licence for John Banoun, burgess of Tenby, and David Iron, dwelling in the same town, to convey certain provisions from England to Kidwelly and Llanstephan for the victualling and garnishing of these farms.
1405. Attacked with aid of French reinforcements by Owain Glyndwr.
1408 3 Sept. Patent Roll, 9 Henry IV pt 2 m 4 (Cal p 468).
Pardon to John Adam of Tynby for all felonies, etc., committed by him except treason, murder, rape and common larceny.
1414 20 July. Patent Roll (Cal p 170).
Grant of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, of the castles and lordships of Pembroke, Tenbeigh and the commotes of Ostrelawe, Treyne, and Seynclere in Wales , etc.
1418. 1st July. Southampton Patent Roll, 5 Henry V, m.8 (Cal.,p.129).
Whereas the king's brother Humphrey, duke of Gloucester holds of the king, among other premises, the castle, town and Lordship of Pembroke, the manor called “la Priorie" of Pembroke, the castle and town of Tynby, the manor and hundred of Castlemartyn, the castle and lordship of Llanstephan, the manors of Ostrelowe and Trene, the third part of the Manor of Seynclere, the castle, town and lordship of Kylgarran; the King grants licence for him to enfeoff certain persons of the same to hold to themselves and their heirs until they have levied the sum in which he is at present indebted.
1436 18 April. Patent Roll, 4 Henry VI, pt. 2, m21 (Cal., p.583).
Mandate to all bailiffs and others to permit Godfrey Culmer, born in Almain, dwelling in Tynby in Wales , who has taken an oath of fealty to inhabit the realty peaceably and enjoy his goods.
1442. St Mary's parish church of Tenby was presented with the priory of Monkton by the Earl of Pembroke to his friend the Abbot of St Albans who passed the church on to his sisters in the Convent of St Mary de la Pre. Founded by King John for the health of his own, his ancestors and his heirs souls and built for God, lepers and diseased women in a meadow near St Albans.
1448 2 June. Patent Roll, 26 Henry VI pt 2 m 14 (Cal., p.174).
Grant to William de la Pole, marquis of Suffolk and earl of Pembroke whom the king this day has created Earl of Suffolk and Alice his wife in taile male heirs of the castles and lordships of Pembrok, Tenby and Kylgaren and the commotes of Estrelawe, Treylle and Seynclere in Wales and the castle and lordship of Lanstephan in Wales and the chancellor shall have power to amend any defects in these presents; in lieu of grants to the same of the premises by letters patent dated 28 November, 20 Henry VI, 27 February, 21 Henry VI, and 3 March, 25 Henry VI, surrendered.
1450 2 June. Patent Roll, 28 Henry VI, pt. 2,m 14 (Cal, p.337).
Grant for life to the king's knight, Richard Vernon, of the offices of sheriff of the county of Pembroke , constable of Pembroke and Tenby castles master-forester of Caydrath and steward of the lordship of Lanstaffan Ustenley and Seyncler with the usual wages, fees and profits.
1451. 25 June. Patent Roll, 29 Henry VI pt. 2, m 10. (Cal. 463).
Grant for life to John Vernon, esquire, son of Richard Vernon, knight of the offices of sheriff of the county of Pembroke, constable of Pembroke and Tynby Castles, master forester of Cadrath and steward of the lordships of Lanstaffan, Ustenley Seyn-clyer and Traney, to hold himself or by deputies, with the usual wages, fees and profits, in lieu of a like grant thereof to Richard by letters patent, surrendered.
1454. ROT. PARL., if, pp. 260-l.
Confirmation to Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, of diver’s castles and manors, etc., including the County, Castle, and Lordship of Pembroke with its members and appurtenances, to wit:
The hundred and lordship of Castle Martin.
The lordship of St. Fflorence.
The Lordship and Forest of Coydrath .
The Castle, Lordship and Town of Tenby .
The lordship and bailiwick of West Pembroke and East Pembroke .
The Bailwicks of Dongleddy, Rous, and Kemmeys.
Half the Ferry of Burton .
1457. Jasper Tudor assisted the inhabitants to carry out extensive repairs to the town walls.

1462. 3 Feb. Patent Roll, I Edward IV, pt. 4, m 16 (Cal., p.114).
Grant to William Herbert, king's knight, lately raised to the state of baron, and the heirs of his body, for his good services against Henry VI. Henry duke of Exeter, Jasper earl of Pembroke, James earl of Wilts , and other rebels of the castle, town and lordship of Pembroke, the hundred and lordship of Castlemartyn, the lordship of St. Florence; the lordship and forest of Coydrath, the castle, lordship and town of Teneby.
1480. Acc/to the Wallingford Registry of St Albans Monastery Hertfordshire, it appears that the Abbot of St Albans was at that date patron of the following Rectories and Vicarages in Pembrokeshire……
Rectoria de Tyneby……..
The Mayor and Burgesses of Tenby were granted leave to nominate two chaplains in the parish church of Cronweare with the donation of the hermitage of St David's, near Pembroke. [There is no St David's near Pembroke but St Deniol's ,Daniels seem to have been meant]
1483 16 May. Patent Roll, 1 Edward V, m3 (Cal p.349-50).
Grant for life to the king's kingsman Henry, duke of Buckingham, of the offices of constable of the castle and town of Tonebigh , co. Pembroke.
1483. The presentation of the Church of Tenby, at the instance of the Lord Richard, Duke of Gloucester, was promised to Magister Roger Hanley at the next vacancy.
1484 11 Jan. Patent Roll, 1 Richard III, pt. 3, m15 (Cal. p.414).
Grant for life to the king's servant, Richard Williams esquire, one of the ushers of the king's chamber of the offices of constable and steward of the kings castle, town and lordship of Pembroke, with their members in South Wales, constable of the castle of Tynby .
1484. Grant to the Mayor and Burgesses of Tenby, and their successors, of the nomination of two fit and proper persons as chaplains of the church and parish of Cronwere whenever the living is vacant. If the emoluments do not amount to eight marks per annum, the mayor and burgesses to make it up. Also to the hermitage of St. Daniel's, the lands, oblations and emoluments, the proceeds of which are to be applied for the relief of the poor. To be used for no other purpose than as hermitages.
1484 12 Feb. Patent Roll, 1 Richard III. pt. 3, m19 (Cal., p.410).
Grant for life to the king's servant, John White the elder of the town of Tenibie and his assigns of all the lands, meadows and pastures by and within the town called 'lez Demaynes', 'Fugatif Londes', 'Watellvyashyll ', and 'Rigons Close', with two wind mills called 'lez Wynde Mylles', and a water mill called 'le water wynch mylle', with all appurtenances to hold to the value of £10 yearly, rendering to the king a red rose at the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, provided that he sufficiently repair the premises.
1484. May 31. Presentation of Dominus Richard Langshawe, chaplain to the Abbot of St. Albans, who was presented to the Rectory of Tenbie, vacated by the resignation of Magister John Hunden, late Bishop of Llandaff. (Presumably Roger Hanley had obtained another living, or was dead).
1486. June 20. On the 20 June in the same year, at the manor of Lantfey, Sir John ap Res was admitted to the vicarage of the church of the Blessed Mary Tenby vacant by the death of Sir Philip Smyth and in the presentation of Sir Richard Langshaw, rector of the same church, patron of the said vicarage.
1488. 12 February. Henry etc., to H. bishop of St. David's greeting.
We command you that you do not for any liberty omit to enter and cause to be levied for us of goods, benefices, and ecclesiastical possessions, of the underwritten churches in your diocese the sums written by parcels below, namely of the church of Tenby, 50s.
1493 14 July. On 14 July in the same year and place Sir David Vachan, chaplain, was admitted by Lord Hugh bishop etc. to the wardenship of the hospital or house of St. John the Baptist within the liberty of Tenby and was canonically instituted as warden or guardian of the said hospital with all its right and pertinences, long time Vacant!, on the presentation of the illustrious prince Jasper brother and uncle of kings duke of Bedford and earl of Pembroke, true patron of the said hospital. And it was written to the archdeacon of St David's for his induction.

1505 18 September. Patent Roll 21 Henry VII, pt 1 m4.
Grant to William Bowen, clerk, of the mastership or wardenship of the hospital of St John the Baptist in Tenby, void by the death of John White clerk.
1510 18 June. LETTERS, Henry VIII papers, Vol. 1, p. 164. (Pat 2, Henry VIII, p.2 m12).
For William Morgan of Carmarthen .
To be constable of the castle of Tynby , Pembroke, during pleasure, so lately held by William Lloid; for his service done to the late king against the rebels of Cornwall upon Blak Heth, where he was sore hurt and maimed.
1512 6 July. LETTERS, Henry VIII Papers, Vol1 p 3 74(Pat. 4, Henry VIII, p.2, m5).
For Thomas Johnes.
To be court clerk, during pleasure, of co. Pembroke, and of the town of Tenbye .
1514. 16 September. LETTERS, Henry VII Papers, Vo1 1 p 883. (Pat. 6, Henry VIII, p.2, m.10).
For Morres ap Parry, yeoman for the King's mouth in his cellar.
To be constable of the castle of Tenby, with the custody of the woods called "Coyde Raf", Pembroke.
1516 21 April. LETTERS, Henry VIII Papers, Vol 2 pt 1 p 513 (Pat. 7, Henry VIII, p.1, m.13).
For Maurice Aparry, yeoman for the King's mouth.
Grant of Radnore Forest, and to be constable of Tenby Castle , Pembroke, with the custody of Coyde Rafe, and 2d. a day: also an annuity of 10 marks, out of the lordship of Staunton Lacy, Salop, which Maurice Ludlowe held by grant of the late Duke of York.
1518 16 October. LETTERS, Henry VIII Papers, Vol. 2, pt. 2, p.1384 (Pat. 10 Henry VIII, p.2, m.11).
For Maurice Apparry, yeoman for the King's mouth in the cellar.
To be constable of Tenby castle, and to have the custody of the woods called Coyde Raf, Pembroke, S. Wales, with fees from 16 Sept., 6 Henry VIII, on surrender of patent 16 Sept., 6 Henry VIII.
1524. LETTERS, Henry VIII Papers, Vol. 4. p428.
Accounts
Fees and wages in the circuit of Thos. Roberts and John Peryent, auditors, granted by Henry VII and Henry VIII.
Pembrokeshire. - Sir Wm. Parre seneschal, £26 13s 4d.
Maurice Butler, customer (40s.) and constable (l00s.) of the castle at Tenby £7.
Sir Thos ap Phillips and John Thos. Philip, £5.
Maurice ap Harry, constable of Tynby castle and keeper of the wood of Coidrath, £41 11s.
Jas. Elliot, porter 60s. 8d.
Ric. Lloid, King's Attorney, £4;
Roberts and Peryent, £6 13s 4d.
£60. 5s. and granted by the present King.
1526. **LETTERS and PAPERS Henry VIII, Vol. 4, p. 872.**
No.1941. Officers in Wales - (Paper Rol1, B. Mus. R.MS 14 B. xxvii.)
Sir William Parre, seneschal, chancellor and receiver of Pembroke £26 13s 4d.
Maurice Butler, customer of Tenby and Westhaverford and constable of Pembroke castle £9.
John Thomas ap Philip, sheriff of Pembroke - £5.
Maurice ap Henry, constable of Tenby castle, and Henry Cadern, clerk of the court of Westhaverford - £42 13s 4d.
John Stephens, porter and constable of Westhaverford - £9 14s.
1528. Del. Hampton Court, 1[5] March, 19 Hen. VIII. S.B.
Griffin Rede, usher of the chamber To be customer and butler and "silaginer"
1532 21 January. 23 Henry VIII, possession was taken of all castles, lordships, lands, rents, and of any other possession whatsoever in the aforesaid county, lately belonging to Rees ap Griffith, in the presence of many there.
Old Carewe. - in the castle there 21 January, 1532, Possession taken of all lands, etc.
Haverfordwest - in the tenement where Owen Whythe now lives, 24 January, 1532, etc.

Tenby - the tenement occupied by David Tanner, 29 January, 1532, etc.
Narberth - in the castle there, 19 January.
1534-5. In the rural deanery of Pembroke there were 41 parishes all told. Within this deanery were some of the best benefices in the county, Carew (£43) Tenby (£26) and Narberth (£25). In all there were 12 parishes worth more £10 pounds a year. Of these only two had a resident parson in 1534, and they were two of the least valuable Begelly (£12) and Bosheston (£11).
1536. Union-with-England.
1536. Dissolution of the Monasteries.
1566. A document drawn up in 1566 gives the names of all ports creeks and landing places in Pembrokeshire based on the certificates returned to the Piracy Commissions appointed in 1565 and 1577 for the suppression of piracy. The list is given as Tenby, Caldy, Stackpole, Newgale, Rhoscrowther, Popton, Pwllcrochan, Pembroke, Creswell, Carew, Lawrenny, Landshipping, Dale, Sandyhaven, Gellyswick, Hubbaston, Great Pill, Little Pill, Newtown , Neyland, Burton , Llangwm, St Brides Bay, Nolton, Solva, Porthclais, Porth Mawr, Trefin, Fishguard, Newport and St Dogmaels.
1581. Charter of Incorporation from Elizabeth I gave power to Tenby mayor to decide on tolls for the harbour. Also allowed the town to hold a fair on the feast day of St Margaret with a court of pie powder held on the day of the fair by the mayor to settle any cheating or double dealing.
1588. Elizabeth I refortified the town walls against invasion from the Spanish Armada.
1627. The mayor held an inquiry into the whereabouts of Wills Mark.
1638. The death of William Risam, past mayor. On his monument in St Mary's is recorded --"Two hundred pounds and Fifty more, he gave this town to help the poor, the use of one on cloth and coals bestow, for twelve decrepid, means and low; let fifty pounds to five be yearly lent, the others use on burges son be spent".
1643. Civil War. The town's leading men stood for Parliament but became Royalist when the King's men threatened to blockade.
1644. Parliamentary forces took the town after a three day siege.
1648. Col. Rice Powell, Parliamentary governor of Tenby, disenchanted with his superiors, held the town for the King, until 1230 men under Cromwell, bombarded the town and threatened to storm it. Tenby surrendered.
1648. Mayor's account shows 4s for a gallon of wine for Cromwell.
1648. October 9. Carmarthen. [Colonel] Rowland Dawkins to Captain Beale: In regard to the poverty of Tinby you are to march to Haverfordwest and to Quarter your soldiers there until further order.Haverfordwest Corporation MS 262.
1649. On his way to Ireland Cromwell gave Tenby £100 for the poor.
1650-51. The Plague: Mayor gave 113s at the rate of 1s a burial to the poor for shrouds.
1650. House to house collection in Haverfordwest for the relief of the sick and distressed in Tenby.
1657
Quakers Tenby -
In the latter half of the year 1657, George Fox, the Quaker, visited Tenby.
He was well received, a Justice of the Peace desired Fox to stay at his house, and the Mayor and Mayoress attended his meeting. One John ap John, a fervent Quaker, left the meeting-honse and strolled into the parish church, where he was arrested by order of
the Governor. When Fox heard of this he sought out the Governor, and inquired why his friend was cast into prison. — "Governor:
" For standing with his hat on in the Parish Church. "
A long dialogue ensued, which ended most satisfactorily for the Quakers.
John ap John was released, and the Governor asked Fox to dinner. They went back afterwards to the house of the magistrate, and he with the Mayor and their respective wives, and several other persons, accompanied the friends to the water side, about half a mile from the town, when prayers were said.
Edward Laws Arch Camb 1898
1671. Petition from Tenby to Charles II for suppression of a market in Narberth.

1676. His Majesty (Charles II) retaining a gracious memory of the constant loyalty of that town and how much they suffered in the late times for their fidelity to his royal father and likewise considering the convenience and usefulness of the harbour there for trade and the reception and security of ships in time of danger and that divers able seamen are there bred for his majesties service upon all occasions ordered that no patent be given for a market at Narbeth.
1688. Letters patent granted Narberth a weekly market and three annual fairs.
1697. The bomb vessel BLAST made port November 5th, separated from the rest of the fleet on her way back from Newfoundland by stormy weather, spent 2 months waiting for a new mast to be fitted.*From Princes, pigs and people of Tenby by Wendy Osborne.*
1711. James Callow was Tenby's first postmaster for £6 per year.
1721. Thomas Athoe was mayor and was later hanged for murdering his nephew. Journeying home to Manorbier one night from a troublesome day at the market in Tenby he murdered his nephew. There had been family rivalry for a while and the dark and narrow bridge over the Ritec was too good an opportunity for settling the quarrel. His trial and execution brought a certain notoriety to the town as he was found innocent by a court in Pembroke and it took the Court of the Kings Bench in Westminster and a New Act of Parliament ordaining that all murders or robberies committed in, on or about the borders of Wales should be tried in any county in England, to finally bring him to justice.
1761.
The first Wesleyan sermon was preached at the Market Cross by Thomas Taylor one of Wesley's lay readers. His advent seems to have been peculiarly repugnant to the Mayor, who is said to have instigated a disturbance, which served as a pretext for the reading of the Riot Act and the arrest of the evangelist, who was strictly charged by the Justices to preach no more in the town. But the injunction was immediately disregarded. John Wesley was in Tenby in 1763 and again in 1784. Of the first occasion he wrote: --We reached Tenby about 11 o clock; the rain then ceased, and I preached at the cross to a congregation gathered from many miles around. The record of the second visit is:--We reached Tenby soon after one. In the evening I preached in the street to a large congregation of rich and poor, all quiet and attentive.
1765. Tenby and Haverfordwest between them shipped 807 tons of coal to London .
1767. Five Arches originally St George's Gate Sir J. Banks wrote in his diary:
"The gate seems well constructed for defence as there is one gate in the tower and another into the town; so that when the tower gate is forced, that of the town is still to be attacked, and by no more men than can stand in the tower, where they must be subject to the offensive weapons of the besieged".
It only escaped destruction in 1873 through the efforts made by a public spirited resident who appealed to the Court of Chancery and obtained an injunction against the local vandals.
1767. Sir Joseph Banks also records that he saw within the walls most complete ruins of the old town, two large streets, the houses still standing though unroofed.
1780. Tenby Poor wore three inch red letters on their shoulders. *From Princes, pigs and people of Tenby by Wendy Osborne.*
1780. The Last service in St Julian's Fishermans Chapel on the old pier where fishermen used to assemble before setting out for the fishing grounds, to hear prayers offered up for a good haul and a safe return. Offerings of 4d from each man and 1d for each ship, and tithes of fish and oysters were paid to the Rector of St Mary's for his services. When the fishermen became less devout it was proposed that services should be abandoned, the rector, it is said was agreeable to this but still required the payment of the tithes. He agreed finally to a sum in compensation. It is believed that this was the last place inWales where such services were held.
1780's. John Paul Jones reputed to have come ashore dressed all in black with a riding whip in his hand, used to water his ship Ranger at Caldy island. *From Princes, pigs and people of Tenby by Wendy Osborne.*
1781. Dr John Jones of Haverfordwest leased St Julian's chapel and turned it into a bath house.
1781. The North gateway, badly damaged by the civil war and now in the way of traffic was pulled

down. (Site now occupied by the Gatehouse and Lion Hotel.)
1784. “Tis observed by the mayor and council that great numbers of pigs are suffered to go about the streets of this borough, which is become an insufferable nuisance to the inhabitants thereof. Tis therefore thought necessary to appoint two constables to impound all pigs that shall be found going about the streets and environs of this borough in the common pound”. *From Princes, pigs and people of Tenby by Wendy Osborne*.
1790. The mayors accounts show 15s a week paid to ringers for teaching the town ringers to ring the new church bells to prevent their being broken.
1802. Lord Nelson and the Hamiltons visited Tenby for a performance of the Mock Doctor at the Blue Ball Inn in Frog St . They had been visiting Hamilton lands around Milford Haven and dined at Amroth Castle.
A fellow guest noticed that Lady Hamilton was attired in a white cotton Indian dress, red morocco waistband fastened with a diamond buckle, red morocco slippers and diamond buckles,. Nelson devoted himself to her the greater part of the evening.
The three then spent some time and £8 13s in Tenby where Mr Gore, a strolling player also in the town, wrote of - an exhibition which though greatly ridiculous was not wholly so for it was likewise pitiable and this was in the persons of two individuals who have lately occupied much public attention; I mean the Duke of Bronte, Lord Nelson and Emma, Lady Hamilton. The whole town was at their heels as they walked together. The lady is grown immensely fat and equally coarse, while her companion in arms had taken the other extreme; thin shrunken and to my impression, in bad health. They were evidently vain of each other... Poor Sir William! Wretched but not abashed, he followed at a short distance.
1807. Sir William Paxton bought the towns cross with its pedestal for two guineas and removed it from the centre of the roadway where the present Tudor Square meets St Julian St, to the garden of the Rectory in the Norton now a private housing estate - Merlins Gardens.
Kiln Park Lime kilns designed by John Nash [also designed Brighton Pavilion and Regent St .]
1810. Quay gate removed. It had stood on the southern side of the harbour by the sluice wall and led into a steep narrow road winding between two walls and through a passage. A new road was built from the harbour, on arches.
1812. Charles Norris published his etchings of Tenby’s antiquities.
1831. The National School was begun on Castle Hill - now the museum.
1839. The infant School was begun.
1840. Start of Tenby police force.
1840. Trinity Board set up their life saver on Woolhouse Rocks.
1844. The wreck of the brig Richard.
1852 first lifeboat house in Tenby
Built by the the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners Benevolent Society. It is located at the top of the harbour sands, tucked between the harbour wall and the house 'Upper Deck'. It was taken over by the RNLI in 1854, and continued in use until 1862 when a new larger station was built at the top of Castle Sands In 1888 the RNLI handed it over to the Admiralty for coastguard use. The lifeboat house was a simple shed structure, its two side walls formed by the Habour wall to the west and the western elevation of Upper Deck to the east. The front elevationis of well coursed stone, with a large arched entrance with brick headers and a stone keystone. In front of the building is a well laid stone slipway, with a stone step up to the original floor level of the lifeboat house. The floor has been relaid (and heightened) with concrete in recent years, and a new mezzanine floor laid onto the western half of the original tie-beams. The roof structure is a lean-to one, higher against the harbour wall and sloping down to the east.
It housed a 10 oar rowing boat, some 28ft in length, and its distance from the sea, particularly at low tide, necessitated the use of horses and people to pull the lifeboat on wheeled carriages down to the water. Called Florence , a great awkward looking craft painted light blue, curved and rising to a peak each end. The crew wore jackets of parallel strips of cork bound together.
1858. The Tenby Grammar School was founded.

1863. Pembroke Tenby railway line was opened.
1869. St Catherine's Fort was completed. The island had a chapel on it in ancient times and 1864 a fort was started upon it as part of the defences of Milford Haven and the Dockyard of Pembroke Dock.

1871. Tenby Cottage Hospital was built, had water beds and an ambulance litter.
1876. The crèche and day nursery was opened. To enable mothers to follow their outdoor calling with the knowledge that their children will be duly taken care of, and also allow of the elder children attending school, in lieu of nursing the younger.
Rules of the crèche:
1 No children admitted above 5 years of age, children above three required to bring their school pence with them.
2 Two pence to be charged for each child, each day, including food.
3 The hours of admission are from eight in the morning to eight in the evening. Children are expected to be in time for nursery breakfast at 8.30 and must be punctually removed when the nursery closes.
4 No child with an infectious disorder admitted under any circumstances.
5 Children must be brought quite clean.
From Princes, pigs and people of Tenby by Wendy Osborne.
1877. Tenby and County Club Croft Terrace opened.
1878. A new St Julian's Chapel was built from voluntary contributions with a memorial window to three Tenby fishermen, John Lillycrop, his son John and John Child, drowned off Caldey on Ash Wednesday.
1878. Tenby Fire brigade was presented with a Fire Engine by the Sun Fire Office and a fire escape by the society for the Protection of Life from Fire.
1897. Royal Victoria Pier and Landing stage was opened.
1915. The town walls were classed as ancient monuments by His Majesty's Office of Works.

1938. The Old Merchants House in Bridge Street taken over by the National Trust to be preserved as an ancient building. Tudor Merchants last survivor of the many fine Tudor mansions that formerly adorned Tenby. Dates chiefly from the 15c or early 16c and originally formed part of a much larger building including the houses on either side, approached by what are now blocked doorways. Built of stone with round Flemish chimney, contains some original fireplaces and windows. On the one remaining original partition on the ground floor under 23 coats of whitewash was discovered some painted decoration on the plaster in red, black and white.
1974. March 19th the last council meeting of Tenby Borough Council under the provisions of a Local Government Act (1972); which ended the corporate existence of the town. Councillor Mrs Iris Davies was the 584th and last mayor of the borough.

1857 Manners And Customs Of The People Of Tenby

IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Cambrian Journal 1857

THE history of a little town is not without interest, nor are the labours and researches of those who prepare it to be deemed useless or unimportant; for the mind loves to dwell with hallowed pleasure on the records of the dead, and to treasure up the remembrance of the past.
The history of Tenby has not been neglected. Fenton in his Pembrokeshire, and Norris in his Etchings, have done tolerable justice to its historical antiquities ; so that, without having recourse to rare manuscripts, difficult of access, little worthy of notice can be added. But though the interest excited by these historical revelations of antiquity may be greater and more permanent, a review of some of the habits and customs, the superstitions and foibles, of the former occupants of our town, cannot fail to prove an interesting study. Nor will the subject be entirely devoid of utility, if we but place the customs and habits of those who went " the way to dusty death," even so recently as at the beginning of the same century, side by side with those of the present inhabitants, and then observe in what we have improved, and in what fallen short. Perhaps we shall not, on the whole, be inclined to regret that we were not born in " the good old times."

The old year the year of our British and Anglo-Saxon forefathers began with Christmas, which was in past times, as it is still, the season above all others of popular customs and observances. With that merry season, therefore, we may conveniently begin our calendar of the customs of Tenby.

On **Christmas-eve** large crowds assembled, parading through the different streets of the town in procession, carrying lighted torches, which flared about in a manner that threatened at times a general conflagration of the whole town, a fire-engine being then, as now, unknown in Tenby. Cow-horns blown by many in the crowds, perfectly ad libitum, usurped the place of better music, and " racked the listening ears." Verses were shouted by stentorian lungs, containing the valuable information that "Christmas comes but once a year," while the joyous pealing of the Christmas chimes had a most cheerful and exhilarating effect. The insides of the windows of private houses were decorated with a variety of quaint devices, formed of the leaves of evergreens, principally box, myrtle, or holly, the red berries of the latter making a pleasing contrast ; and few places of business were to be seen without these Christmas symbols.
[As a boy we used to say:-
Christmas is coming
The geese is getting fat
Please put a penny in a poor mans hat
If you haven’t a penny a happennny will do
If to haven’t a happenny
God Bless You

At 4 A.M. on **Christmas-day** it was customary for the young men of the town to escort the rector, with lighted torches, from his residence to church ; extinguishing their torches in the porch, they went in to the early service, and at its conclusion the torches were relighted, and the procession returned to the Rectory, the chimes ringing till the time of the usual morning service. Then it was that the good folks met their friends and neighbours with a hearty grip of the hand arid, a beaming face, and each wished the other a "merry Christmas;" and, like the " fine old English gentleman," " while feast ing all the great," they " ne'er forgot the small," for the aged poor, going from door to door on their eleemosynary (giving of alms) errand, were rarely sent empty away.
Sometimes before, and sometimes after, Christmas-day, the fishermen dressed up one of their number, whom they called the " Lord Mayor of Penniless Cove," with a covering of evergreens, and a mask over his face ; they would then carry him about, seated on a chair, with flags flying, and a

couple of violins playing before him. Before every house the " Lord Mayor " would address the occupants, wishing them a " Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year." If his good wishes were responded to with money, his followers gave three cheers, the masquer would himself return thanks, and the crowd again give " three times three," hip, hip, hurrah !

If, however, the eve of Christmas was a season of mirth arid good fellowship, the day after (**St. Stephen's-day**) was stained with the recurrence, from year to year, of the barbarous and uncouth practice of "holly beating," which consisted in a furious onslaught being made by men and boys, armed with large bushes of the prickly holly, on the naked and unprotected arms of female domestics, and others of a like class; and as the short-sleeved jackets of the Welsh servants pointed them out as convenient subjects for the flagellation, their bleeding arms soon bore testimony to the unrelenting barbarity of their unmanly tormentors. It is not very clear what object the people of Tenby could have had in view by such a performance certainly it was no appropriate offering to the memory of the gentle Stephen; however, we will leave the usage and its commemoration to the past, and congratulate ourselves that the terrors of the law have extinguished this ill-mannered custom of the good old times. Leaving the former occupants of the town to the enjoyment of their roast beef and plum -pudding, we will pass on to
New Year's day.
[My memories of the early 1950's to 1990's -- always just after midnight the house had to be "first footed" by a dark haired man
Who would say
A Happy New Year
A Happy New Year
A pocket full of money
and a cellar full of beer
and a big fat pig to last you all the year
He would come in the front door and open the back to let the back luck of the previous year fly out
He carried a silver coin and a piece of coal and was given a glass of home made wine]

In the first place, then, there was a general desire to see the old year out and the new year in, which was done according to the several tastes of different parties. Some danced the old year out, some sung it out, some drank it out, for the love of " Auld Lang Syne," some few prayed it out, but very many walked it out, which was done to the intense annoyance of invalids, and of good musicians. For the promenaders, judging that music should herald in the new year, sung away in total defiance of all rules of melody and harmony, perfectly regardless of their distracted auditors, such verses as the following :

" Get up on New Year's morning,
The cocks are all a-crowing ;
And if you think you're awake too soon,
Why get up and look at the stars and moon ;
But get up on New Year's morning."

These lines also are sung in some rural parishes near
Tenby :

" The roads are very dirty,
My shoes are very thin,
I wish you a happy New Year,
And please to let me in."

It is easy to see that the object nearest the singers hearts was, that all who were asleep should "

awake from their slumbers." But there was another reason for the early relinquishment of the downy pillow, as urged by the discordant but importunate singers. To rise early on New Year's morning was generally considered " lucky," on the principle that, as the year was begun, so it would be continued day by day till the next New Year's morn ; for this reason, also, the good and thrifty housewife managed that a fresh loaf should be brought into the house on that morning, while a perfect and rigid quarantine existed with regard to female visitors, till the threshold had been crossed by one of the masculine gender ; and numberless were the instances always at hand illustrative of the evil to be avoided, and luck gained, by the continuance of so ridiculous and, as far as the fair sex were concerned, so unflattering a custom. Even now many people object to the entrance of a female before the incoming of one of the other sex.

From an early hour of the morning a continued assault was made on the knockers by boys and girls with their " New Year's water." Their equipment consisted of a tin, or earthenware cup, filled with spring water, drawn fresh from the well that morning, and a bunch or sprig of box, myrtle, or other evergreen immersed, with which they would sprinkle the hands and faces of those they met, receiving in return a trifling gratuity. When one of these youngsters was admitted into a house, every room from kitchen to attic was sprinkled by him, as well as the inmates themselves. The fee for this performance ranged, according to the liberality of the donor, from copper to silver coins. Among the numerous snatches of songs sung during the ceremony, we subjoin the following, which we quote from the Archceologia Cambrensis, 1849, p. 141, the verse having been taken down by the Rev. J. B. Smith, late curate of Tenby, from the lips of the children themselves :

" Here we bring new water from the well so clear,
For to worship God with, this happy new year
Sing levy dew, sing levy dew, the water and the wine,
With seven bright gold wires, and bugles that do shine ;
Sing reign of lair maid, with gold upon her toe,
Open you the west door, and turn the old year go
Sing reign of fair maid, with gold upon her chin,
Open you the east door, and let the new year in."

But of all the holiday seasons kept by the inhabitants of Tenby, the most interesting was the " **Maying time** ;" for in the thorough innocence and beautiful simplicity of its amusements, which were joined in by all ages and sexes, there was everything to admire, and nothing to regret. On May-eve the inhabitants would turn out in troops, bearing in their hands boughs of thorn in full blossom, which were bedecked with other flowers, and then stuck outside the windows of the houses. May-poles were reared up in different parts of the town, decorated with flowers, coloured papers, and bunches of variegated ribbon.
On May-day the young men and maidens would, joining hand in hand, dance round the May-poles, and "thread the needle," as it was termed. A group of from fifty to 100 persons would wend their way from one pole to another, till they had thus traversed the town. Meeting on their way other groups, who were coming from an opposite direction, both parties would form a "lady's chain," and so pass on their respective ways. The Maypoles belonged to the children of the several localities in which they were erected, and it was the custom for the possessors of a pole to endeavour to pull down those set up in other places. A watch was therefore left round each, and frequently the parents would mount guard to repel the daring invaders. If, however, a surprise was effected, and the assault proved successful, both parties joined in the joke, and everything proceeded amicably. A superstitious notion prevailed that it was fatal for any person to pick up a piece of hawthorn in flower, if found broken off on the road.

Whit-Monday succeeded, when a women's benefit club walked in procession to church, with band

and banners before them, and bunches of flowers in their hands. After the service they dined, and wound up the evening by dancing "Sir Roger de Coverley," "John Saunders," and executing various other Terpsichorean feats. Large parties were in the habit of visiting Caldy Island, there to pass away their time with rabbit and puffin shooting, and pic-nics on the beach. As the entertainments were not governed by the laws of temperance, the boatmen were not always in a fit condition to take charge of those who had committed themselves to their care. Hairbreadth escapes from a watery grave were very frequently experienced.

A passing notice of the roystering hay-making customs must not be omitted. If any one was so unfortunate as to enter a field at hay-making time, he or she was immediately pounced upon by the hay-makers of the opposite sex, tossed about on the hay-cocks, and bound with hay bands, till a species of "black mail" had been levied. However inclined to resist, the victim, laid on his back in the broiling sun, was soon obliged to sue for quarter.
The ceremony when performed on females, was termed " giving them a green gown," and when on one of the other sex, " stretching their backs." Neither age or condition was respected, and a hay-field was therefore carefully avoided.

We must not neglect to make mention of **St. Crispin's day**, the 25th of October. An effigy was made up, and hung on some elevated and prominent place (the steeple for instance) on the previous night. On the morning of the saint's day it was cut down, and carried about the town, a will being read in doggerel verse, purporting to be the last testament of the saint, in pursuance of which the several articles of dress were distributed to the different shoemakers ; at length nothing remained of the image but the padding, which was kicked about by the crowdAs a sort of revenge for the treatment given to St. Crispin, his followers hung up the effigy of a carpenter on **St. Clement's-day**, 9 the 23rd of November.

We now approach the season of the year when the darker superstitions of our forefathers come into play. Witchcraft, spell-working, and other superstitions were extremely popular in years gone by, and many strange tales are narrated how such-and-such persons were bewitched how such-and-such witches were caught, by making them sit on a chair, and then sticking them through the chair with a two-pronged fork how others saw the spirits of their intended consorts. Nor are there tales wanting of some who had made compacts with the evil one, and how the latter, at the expiration of the contract, came and took away the victim, leaving behind a sulphureous smell. Stories are also told of coffins having been opened, and nothing but stones found in them, Satan having carried off the body, the existence of resurrectionists never once entering into the calculation of the narrators. As it would exceed our limits to give place to all the well attested ghost stories, we will be content to draw the reader's attention to a few of the charms, or spells, employed by love-sick maidens for the purpose of seeing into futurity, and more especially to be favoured with a glimpse of their husbands. For the proper working of these spells, or charms, there were various things indispensable, the absence of any of which was fatal to their successful termination.
The favourite time of the year for these performances was " **All Hallows'-eve**," when it was customary for females to go alone to cross-roads at midnight, and, having raised a little of the ground, to sow some hemp seed, chanting the while,

" Hemp seed I sow,
Hemp seed I'll mow ;
Whoe'er my true love is to be,
Come rake this hemp seed after me."

It has been affirmed that the shape of the person sought came and raked the hemp seed, while some sowers have been frightened by actually feeling the rake touch their legs.

Another means employed to bring about the same result was to place a table in the kitchen, or hall, to set thereon meat and drink, together with a lighted candle, then putting a wet article of female wearing apparel on a chair before the fire, the expecting fair one would hide in a closet, or cupboard, and patiently wait to see whether any person would come and turn the article. If the person appeared, the same year was to see her a bride ; some, we have been informed, have been much terrified by seeing the apparition of a coffin.

A third recipe was as follows : bore nine holes in the blade bone of a shoulder of mutton; put it under the pillow to dream on ; also place your shoes at the foot of the bed, in the shape of a T, saying these words :

" I put my shoes in the shape of a T,
Hoping my true love for to see,
Not in apparel or array,
But in his clothes he wears every day."

This was pronounced to be remarkably efficacious.
[It is a curious circumstance that we are informed by Giraldus Cambrensis (Itin. i. 11) that the practice of divination by the blade of a shoulder of mutton was introduced into Pembrokeshire by the Flemings, who were brought there under the Anglo-Normans ; and he gives us some curious instances of the purposes to which it was applied. T. W]

We must not omit to notice the way to get a person cured who had been bewitched, the more so as, since the commencement of this year (1857), several cases of supposed witchcraft have been brought before the public in the newspapers, and the recipe for the cure in 1857 is almost a transcript of that of 1757. The finger nails of the bewitched are to be pared close, the parings thrown into the fire, while a near relation of the afflicted stands at an open window. The witch is then seen approaching, writhing in great agony, and when she sees the look-out she will say, " How is so-and-so £ " The answer is, " Very bad to-day." The witch then rejoins, " Poor thing, God bless her then," and immediately the afflicted person regains her strength.

The belief in " corpse lights," or " corpse candles," and " spectral funerals," was formerly prevalent, and is still partially so. The appearance of the former is supposed to betoken the death of some member of the family round whose dwelling-place the light is seen first to hover, and then take the road to the church-yard. It is also seen, some time beforehand, flickering over the place where a fatal accident is about to happen. The appearance of the spectral light is most capricious, comes at no certain time, and is not seen by everybody. The latter (the spectral funeral) bears the shadowy likeness of the persons who will form the funeral procession, and the accompaniments of the rites of sepulture are also visible.
Stories are told of persons returning home at midnight who have become entangled in the phantom procession, and have failed to release themselves, until they had become aware, either by seeing the name on the coffinplate, or learning from one of the assemblage, whose death was thus foreshown.

But before closing our remarks on the superstitious observances celebrated by the old inhabitants of Tenby, let us say a passing word on the funerals. These were seldom select. All who desired to testify respect or regret for the departed, as well as the surviving relatives, were expected to attend, due publicity having been given.
At the appointed hour multitudes met at the house where the corpse lay, and where sometimes a short religious service was performed. They then slowly accompanied, promiscuously, the mortal remains to their resting-place, chanting, on the way, verses of psalms or hymns, expressive of sentiments apt to the occasion, to well known and mournful music, a small knot of singers, who acted as a leading choir, generally heading the procession. The custom of sending out to the waiting

crowds " mulled beer" in tankards, which were passed from hand to hand, and mouth to mouth, each taking a passing toll, contrasted rudely with the general solemnity of the arrangements.

Before concluding this brief notice of the customs and holiday usages of the former inhabitants of Tenby, we must own our inferiority to them in one essential, namely, the religious feelings and habits of the fishermen. Although we may, in the nineteenth century, pride ourselves on superior knowledge, and other advantages possessed by us, though we may congratulate ourselves on being less barbarous and superstitious, yet, in some cases, we also may learn a lesson from our predecessors, and, while avoiding their errors, still follow them with advantage in whatever is good. The following may be quoted without much injury to the moral or religious character of those concerned:

" Situated on the end of the old pier head once stood St. Julian's Chapel. In this edifice service was regularly performed : previous to their setting out, prayers were offered up before the assembled fishermen, for safety to themselves, and success to their undertakings : one half- penny was paid the officiating minister, as an acknowledgment for each man, and one penny for each boat ; and, as there could be no mistaking the zeal of those frequenting the service, we may not disbelieve the traditions of those old times, that the draughts of fish taken were all but miraculous. The fishermen did not consider their duty performed till they had offered up thanksgivings in the unostentatious chapel for their safe return and preservation from an element in whose every wave death lay in ambush

The chapel was converted into a bath, then into a blacksmith's storehouse, and finally torn down with the old pier head ; a new pier head has been erected, but we fear the fishermen of the present day do not see the necessity for another St. Julian's Chapel.

L. P. BARNASCHONE.

Some Names associated with Tenby and area

Barrett Devereux of Tenby son of **James Barrett** and grandson of **Harri Barrett** of Pendine1601 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Barrett Devereux of Tenby *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* 1616

Allen **Charles** 1872 Tenby County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire -

Dunn **Nicholas John** 1872 Elm Grove Tenby County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire –

Dunn **Thomas Higgon** 1872 Tenby Clerk County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire -

Dyster **Frederick Daniel** 1872 Tenby County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire -

ap Athoe **David** 1430 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

ap Athoe **John** 1498 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

ap Athos **Griffith** 1473 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Ap Eynon **Wm** 1500 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

ap Grufudd **Cadell** 1150 attacked by Flemish from Tenby

ap **Henry** **Maurice** 1526 constable of Tenby castle *Letters and Papers Henry VIII Vol 4 p 872*

ap Jenkin **Howell** 1497 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

ap Jenkn **John** 1488 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

ap John **Howell** 1471 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

ap Parry **Maurice** 1518 16 October Yeoman for the Kings mouth in the cellar, constable of Tenby castle *Letters Henry VIII Papers Vol 2 pt 2 p 1384 (Pat 10 Henry VIII p 2 m 1 l*

ap Parry **Morres** 1514 16 September constable of the castle of Tenby *Letters HenryVII Papers Vo 1 p 883 (Pat 6 Henry VIII p 2 m 10)*

ap Reess **Reess** 1548 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

ap Rhys **Thomas** 17c Scotsborough House early 17c monument in St Mary's Tenby

Ap Rhys **John** 1598 of Rickeston Brawdy and Scotsborough married **Perrot Katherine** born in 1530 daughter and sole heiress of **Perrot John** of Scotsborough, a large mansion in Gumfreston parish, near Tenby, owner of a valuable estate in South Pembrokeshire The **Perrot**s had held Scotborough since the latter half of the fourteenth century In 1405 **Perrot Thomas** of that

place negotiated a truce with **Glyndwr, Owen** and eight years later served as Mayor of Tenby his descendants intermarried with the families of Verney, **Wogan** of Wiston, Wyrriot of Orielton, and **Lloyd** of Tenby This union allied **John ap Rice** to some of the best known houses in West Wales As JP he took part in suppressing popish practices to which many Pembrokeshire People still adhered, and in 1592, together with **Owen George** and **Stepneth Alban**, caused St Meugan's Chapel on the border of Cemaes and Emlyn to be denuded of superstitious relics and monuments and prepared to prosecute all people still attempting to use the place for religious purposes **John** died in 1598 and was buried in Brawdy Church His wife survived him by nearly 16 years and was buried with her **Perrot** ancestors in Gumfreston church, where an inscribed slab records that -**Parat Katherin** wife of **Apris John** esquier died on 17 September 1614 They had the following children

ap Rice Thomas 1598 of Rickeston and Scotsborough was High Sheriff of the county in 1610, and a JP In 1598 he married **Mercer Margaret** daughter of **Mercer William** of Lancashire She died in childbirth on 1 May 1610 in her 30th year after she had lived 12 years in wedlock with him and borne 10 children of which 7 survived, he then married **Alice** daughter of **Thomas ap John Lewis** of Cwngwili near Carmarthen but they had no issue His will was dated 1650

ap Rice Perrot 1640 eldest son died during his father's lifetime - last reference found dated March 1640 and his eldest son **James** ap **Rice** succeeded his grandfather to the Rickeston and Scotsborough estates

ap Rice James 1650 was High Sheriff in 1655 and a JP, will dated June 1 1658 proved on 26th July 1660 His wife **ap Rice Anne** daughter of **Sir Rudd Rice** of Aberglasney **James** and **Anne** had no children and after **Anne**'s death in 1673 the estate passed to **James** 's brother

ap Rice John 1660 married **Newsham Elizabeth** daughter of **Newsham Thomas** of Abersannan, Carmarthenshire**John** was responsible for inviting the **Hughes Rev Stephen** who had been evicted from his parish at Meidrin in 1662 for Nonconformity to preach near Brawdy Church 1660 he was indicted for pulling down Causeway Mill bridge over the road from Gumfreston to Tenby and in August 1662 sued by the rector of Tenby for non payment of Tithe as he had a messuage and 200 acres of land in the parish on which he grew corn In 1667-8 he was summoned to appear in the Grand Sessions for non-payment of rent for Park House and the White Close of Kingstowne in the "out-liberties of Tenby" belonging to **Lewis James** and his wife **Lewis Anne** of Abernantbychan **John ap Rice** died on 2 **June** 1670 age 37 He was buried in St Mary's Church Tenby **Elizabeth** had difficulty in securing her dower 1670-1 claimed from **Rochford William** a third of the lands she was entitled to as widow of **John ap Rice** The heir was

ap Rice James 1670 eldest son of **John** and **Elizabeth James ap Rice** was Bailiff of Tenby1678 and in 1681-2 Mayor of Tenby Whilst Mayor he committed a Quaker schoolmaster of Tenby to goal for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, was also a JP August 6th 1681 he mortgaged Scotsborough and Cornish Down to **Dawes Griffith** of Bangeston and on 3 Oct 1681 **James ap Rice** granted Cornish Down and Causey Park except for the quarry and limekiln in the Clicketts to Tenby Corporation He was then involved in several law suits and quarrels1681 July 20 attacked in Tenby by **Davids,Thomas** gentleman, **Meyrick Thomas** corviser of Tenby, and **David Isaac** of Martletwy - 1682 secured from **Owen John** of Orielton a lease of the tithes of Rickeston - but failed to pay rent sued by **Owen** 1690------1684 sued for damages by **Laugharne Arthur** for slander----1689 sued by **Dawes Griffith** for a sum of money **ap Rice James** died suddenly in 1692 and was survived by his widow **Powell Eleanor** daughter of **Powell Captain William** of Ludchurch and related through her mother **Vaughan Marie** to the Earls of Carbery

ap Rice James 1692 **James** and **Eleanor**'s son inherited the estate but it was in a financial

mess with Property mortgaged twice to different people by his father **Rickson John Merchant** of Pembroke paid off the mortgages on the understanding that all the estates were conveyed to him absolutely**Rickson WillIan** Scotsborough was later conveyed by**William Rickson** in 1764 to his brother-in-law **Thomas Revd Hugh** who left it to his son **ThomasWilliam** His widow who later married **Campbell Matthew** cousin of the first **Lord Cawder** settled it on her nephew

Parry Richard 1810 3 Sept **Richard Parry** sold Scotsborough to **Owen John** of Orielton 1817 Feb 13 **John** *Owen of Orielton* sold Scotsborough to **Richards, Jacob** of Tenby By this time Scotsborough was largely ruinous The West front was Converted into Cottages for working people but about 1824 an epidemic of smallpox broke out in these tenements and the occupiers fled The building soon after became a total ruin Rickeston has totally vanished, the site is now part of Brawdy airfield

ap Rhys Thomas 1610 of Scotsborough son of Sheriff (Rickeston)for 1593 monument in Tenby Church 1610 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Ap Yervord Howell 1488 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Adam John 1407 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Adam John 1408, September 3 Pardon to **John Adam** of Tynby for all felonies, etc, committed by him except treason, murder, rape and common larceny *Patent Roll 9 Henry IV, pt 2 m 4 (Cal p 468)*

Adam William 1408 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Adams John 1653 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Adams John 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Allen Charles 1872 of Tenby

Allen Charles 1884 Nov 5 Tenby Obituary *Arch Camb 1885 page 75*

Allen C S 1871 of Tenby photographer JP

Allen Bird October 25th, 1841 son of the Rev **D Bird Allen** a memorial erected by public subscription in the south aisle of the chancel of Tenby Church, died in command of HMS Soudan, October 25th, 1841,at Fernando Po, on his return, with Captains **W Allen** and **Trotter**, from a disastrous ascent of the river Niger *Arch Camb 1885*

Allen Charles 1827 of Tenby fifth of the six sons of the Rev **D Bird Alle**n, Rector of Burton entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1827, and retired from it early in 1857, He settled afterwards at Tenby, in the Norton, where he died, November 5th, 1884 By his first wife, **Mary,** who was his second cousin, and the youngest sister of **Thomas Allen,** he left six sons, five of whom hold Government appointments in China,India, or Burma, while the fourth is Vicar of Shirbum, Oxfordshire *Arch Camb 1885*

Allen John 1526 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Allen Mary*1900* c/o C F Egerton Allen, Esq, Hill Cottage, Tenby *Arch Camb*

Apreea Jenkin 1493 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Aprees Even 1467 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Apreess Jenkin 1481 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Apss Thomas 1468 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Arley Roger 1578 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Arnold Benjamin North 1878 Mar 15 Gumfreston Rector *WWHR* Vol1 p 306,

Ary Thomas 1577 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Askott Flbrrior 1586 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Aspole Willm 1507 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Athoe Francis 1660 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Athoe Thomas 1721 **Thomas Athoe** was mayor of Tenby and was later hanged for murdering his nephew"Journeying home to Manorbier one night from a troublesome day at the market in Tenby he murdered his nephew" There had been family rivalry for a while and the dark and narrow bridge over the Ritec was too good an opportunity for settling the quarrel His trial and execution brought a certain notoriety to the town as he was found innocent by a court in Pembroke and it took the Court of the Kings Bench in Westminster and a New Act of Parliament ordaining "that all murders or robberies committed in, on or about the borders of Wales should be triable in any county in England" to finally bring him to justice

Athre John 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Baily Dom Theodore Benedictine monk stain glass window Caldy priory church

Baitall John 1558 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Baker Walter 1327 to 1329 Tenby *Ministers Account 1208 m 6,*

Baney Richd 1615 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Banks J Sir 1767 his diary described St Georges Gate Five Arches Tenby

Banoun John 1404 10 May Licence for **John Banoun**, burgess of Tenby, and **Iron David**, dwelling in the same town, to convey certain provisions from England to Kidwelly and Llanstephan for the victualling and garnishing of these farms *Patent Roll 6 Henry IV, pt1 (Cal p 486)*

Banowe John 1407 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barber William 1409 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett Devereux 1616 of Tenby son of **Barrett James** and grandson of **Barrett Harri** of Pendine1601 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire ---High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire 1616

Barrett Dev 1591 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett Deyx 1599 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett Deyx 1604 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett Elizabeth 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Barrett Jamee 1562 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett James 1544 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett James 1554 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett James 1564 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett James 1574 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett James Ar 1576 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett Jenkin 1531 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett John 1516 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett John 1610 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett Peter 1670 Tenby Villa H3 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Barrett Rees 1549 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett Rees 1572 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett Richd 1603 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett Richd 1613 , Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett Richd, 1580 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett Saunders 1604 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett Thomas 1655 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett Thomas 1531 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett Thomas 1638 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett Thorn 1614 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett Thorns 1651 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett William 1546 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett William 1583 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrett Willm 1549 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrow Rice 1670 Tenby Villa H3 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Barrow Richiard 1670 Tenby Northtown H4 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Barrow Walter 1627 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrowe Abraham 1631 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrowe John 1640 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrowe Rees 1648 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrowe Rees 1660 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrowe Rees 1636 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrowe Richd 1656 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrowe Richd 1646 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrowe Walter 1611 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barrowo Abrah 1642 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barry Jno 1599 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Barry Roger Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Batman William 1489 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Bedford Mary 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bedlowe Thomas 1576 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Bedlowe Walter , 1564 Bailiff of the borough of *Tenby Arch Camb*

Benson Robt 1584 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Benyth Philip 1491 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Beoord Richd 1536 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Bevtti George 1656 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Beynon Willm 1518 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Beynon Willm 1526 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Beynon Willm 1527 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Bibb Stephen 1478 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Bidder Dav 1590 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Bidder David 1532 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Bidder Jenk 1515 1517 1521 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Bird Willm 1510 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Bishhop Willm 1626 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Bishop Lewis 1634 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Bishop Thomas 1455 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Bledry David 1522 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Bonner Roger 1411 , 1412, 1419 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Bost John 1327-1331 Tenby reeve *Ministers Account 1208 m 6, Ministers Account 1208 m 9d, 52*

Bost Thomas 1326 -1327 Tenby reeve *Ministers Account 1208 m 7,*

Bowen Marks 1574 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Bowen Morgan 1670 Tenby Northtown H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen Willm 1648 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Bradshaw John 1610 St Dogmaels Sold Caldy Island to **Walter Philpin** of Tenby "*Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days*

Bradshawe John 10 Mar 1537 of Ludlow Salop rectory Eglwyswrw leased *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Bradshawe John C1600 Caldy Inherited from his Father sold it to Mr **Walter Philips** of Tenby *Cambrian Register 1796 History of Pembrokeshire -George Owen c1591*

Bradshawe John Caldy Inherited from his father—had a son John *Cambrian Register 1796 History of Pembrokeshire -George Owen c1591*

Bradshaw Roger C1543 Caldy Purchased Island – had belonged to St Dogwells abbey-- He had a son John *Cambrian Register 1796 History of Pembrokeshire -George Owen c1591*

Bramble ? 1846 coach driver Pembroke Dock to St Clears hanged himself in a stable at Tenby

Breer John 1443 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Breer John 1462 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Breer John 1475 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Breer John 1485 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Brentlea David 1413 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Bresr John 1469 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Brown Walter 1586 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Browne Griffith 1566 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Browne Griffith 1558 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Browne Henry 1670 Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Browne Robt 1646 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Browne Robt 1623 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Browning William 1433 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Bryn Robt 1596 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Brynn Griff 1594 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Brytton Howell 1542 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Bushop Lewis 1628 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Butler John 1601 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Butler Maurice 1524 castle at Tenby and Westhaverford Castlemartin —hundred Court *Letters Henry VII Papers Vol 4p 4281526 30 October Court Roll Portfolio 227 No 441526 Letters and Papers Henry VIII Vol 4 p 8721527 25th January*

Bynds John 1464 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Cadly David , 1420 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Callow James 1711 Tenby's first postmaster

Callow Mary 1670 Tenby Northtown H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Canton John , 1555 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Carpenter John 1327-1329 Tenby *Ministers Account 1208 m 6, 53*

Chaplin George 1554 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Chater George 1868 surgeon Tenby

Child Leonard 1569 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Child Walter 1658 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Christley Joseph 1670 Tenby Villa H4 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Clerk Thomas 1511 , Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Clifft Edward 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Clon David 1513 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Clon Richard 1551 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Clon Richd 1547 Tanner Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*
Clon Richd 1538 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Clon William 1506 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Clonal David 1528 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Clonal William 1509 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Clou Richard 1523 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Cole Jno , 1594 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Cole John 1327 -1329 Tenby reeve *Ministers Account 1208 m 5,*

Cole John 1403, November 17 Also on 17th November, in the year abovesaid, the same reverend father commited to master **Kermerdyn, John** his official to make inquisition touching the vacancy of the parish church of Tynnerby to which Master **John Cole** is presented by the religious men the prior and monks of the holy priory of St Nicholas Pembroke, and, if this inquisition find in full in favour of the presenters and the presentee, to admit the same presentee to the said church and to institute him canonically and cause him to be inducted as rector of the same And he had Letters in the usual form

Cole John 1326 -1327 senior Tenby reeve *Ministers Account 1208 m 7,*

Cole William 1543 Tenby ChurchWarden *PRO223* 423,

Colle John 1525 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Colle John 1543 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Colle William 1539 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Collin John 1432 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Collin John 1460 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Collin John 1460 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Collin John 1474 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Collin John 1563 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Collins John 1538 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Collins John 1670 Tenby Northtown H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Colynton Richard 1329-1330 Tenby treasurer *Ministers Account 1208 m4*,

Constantyn William 1562 Aug 18 Gumfreston rector *Pembrokeshire parsonsWWHR* Vol1 p306

Cozens James 1829 Dec 28 Gumfreston rector *Pembrokeshire* par*sons WWHR Vol1 p 306*

Cradog John 1386 Jul 8 Gumfreston rector *Pembrokeshire parsonsWWHR* Vol1 P 306,

Crew Nicholas 1551 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Cromwell Oliver 1648 May Welston Carew Mayor of Tenby gave him a gallon of wine 1648 He gave Tenby £100 for the poor 1649

Cryppyn John 1386 Gumfreston Rector *Pembrokeshire parsons*

Currie Lawrence 25 June 1827 Alias **Lawrence Curran**, Tenby, Labourer Offence Theft of money and four purses, Indicted with his wife, Tenby, Prosecutor **Ormond, William** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Currie Margaret 25 June 1827 Alias **Margaret Curran,** Tenby, Married Offence Theft of money and four purses, Indicted with her Husband,, Tenby, Prosecutor **Ormond, William** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

David Baugh 1386 Inquisitions Miscellaneous *Chancery File* 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 Tenby

David Evan 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Hugh 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Hugh 1670 Tenby Villa H3 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Rees 1670 Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Walter 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Walter 1670 Tenby Villa H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davies Iris 1974 March 19th Mrs Councillor 584th and last mayor of the borough of Tenby

Davies James Alias **James Davy** Tenby Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing money Begelly 19 November 1778 Prosecutor **Thomas Elizabeth** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Jasper 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davies Lewis 1641 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Davies Thomas 1660 Gumfreston rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Davies Thomas 1660 Gumfreston Rector father was **Davies Rev James** *WWHR Vol1 P 306*

Davy Jenkin 1503 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Davy John 1410 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Davy John 1435 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Davy Jno 1522 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Davy Lewis 1464 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Davy Lewis 1492 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Davy Mathew 1539 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Davy Thomas 1484 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Davy Wm 1407 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Day Ann 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Day Philip 1534 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Day William 11 January 1818 East Williamston Labourer Offence Theft of sheep Gumfreston Prosecutor **Shears Lewis** Gumfreston farmer Verdict Guilty Punishment Death *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Dayiee John 1649 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

de Bello Campo William 1402 March 21 Inspeximus and confirmation to **StevenJohn** esquire of Letters patent of the King's kinsman **William de Bello Campo** lord of Pembroke and Bergeveney d at Carmarthen 12 October 2 Henry IV appointing the said **John** by the name of **Stephen John** constable of the castle and town of Tenebye for his own life receiving the accustomed wages and fees and grant with the assent of the council of the said of fine to him for life receiving the accustomed wages viz 2d daily with the due fees and other profits and commodities *Patent Roll 3 Suture IV w 6 Cat OE 54*

de Bonville Joanna 1364 widow of **Nicholas** held half a fee at Gumfreston of **de Carew John** *Henry Owen Old Pembrokeshire Families*

de Carew John 1362 Gumfreston

de Swynemore John 1399 founded a convent of Carmelite friars at Tenby called St Mary's College

de Tours Robert 1113 son of **Martin** founded priory Caldy Island *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis 1834*

Dicken David 1498 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Dobson Myfanwy 23 April 1940 wife of Wilson **Richard Edmund Sergeant Observer 565833 Royal Air Force** educated at Monmouth School before joining the Royal Air Force He had served at Basra for three years prior to the war when he was posted to RAF Carew Cheriton Richard met and married from Tenby but he was killed when his Hawker Henley Serial L3427 crashed at Nash Villa on Richard is buried at Carew St Mary New Churchyard His widow gave birth to their daughter five months later *Pembrokeshire County War Memorials – Steve John*

Dornell Ralph 1670 Tenby Villa H5 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Driver William 1670 junior Tenby Villa H4 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Dunstarileld John 1649 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Dunsteraeld John 1627 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Dunsterfldd Thomas 1592 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Dyer Phillip 1479 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Ebsworth John 1670 Tenby Villa H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Edmonds Katherin 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Edwardes William 1 May 1802 Tenby Gent Offence Unlawfully erecting a lime kiln near the highway and failing to fence around a pit dug near it Tenby Prosecutor **Leach John**, esq *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Edwards Jno 1588 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Elliot Walter 1477 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Elliott Lewis 1593 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Elyot John 1326-1327 on relief Tenby *Ministers Account 1208 m 7, 53*

Euerard Richard 1327 -1329 Tenby constable *Ministers Account 1208 m 5,*

Evan Morgan 1570 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Evans Thos 1608 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Evarard Richard 1329-1330 Tenby constable *Ministers Account 1208 m4, 52*

Eynon Henry 1670 Gumfreston H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Eynon Thomas 1 3 1647 born son of Henry Eynon and Katherine his wife *Gumfreston Parish Register*

Eynon Walter 1443 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Eynon Walter 1461 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Eynon Walter 1465 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Eynon Walter 1471 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Eynon William 20 7 1658 born- son of Henry Eynon and Katherin his wife *Gumfreston Parish Register*

Ffender William 1568 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Ffender Willium 1579 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Fferrior John 1617 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Fferrio r Wm 1592 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Fflok John 1326-1327 on relief Tenby *Ministers Account 1208 m 7, 53*

Ffranklin Willm 1629 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Ffrench William 1578 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Forand Henry 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gardner Robert 1545 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Garrett Nicholas 1515 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Germin David 1535 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Germin Leonard 1550 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gethin Owen 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gibb Jno 1434 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gibb Philip 1534 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gibbe Edward 1647 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gibbe Phillip 1573 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gibbon Alice 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gibbon Dav 1595 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gibbon David 1623 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gibbon David 1615 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gibbon Griff 1581 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gibbon Griffith 1647 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gibbon Griffith 1625 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gibbon Griffith 1670 Tenby Villa H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gibbon John 1629 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gibbon Leonard 1606 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gibbon Thomas 1442 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gibbon William 1670 Tenby Northtown H 3 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gibbon William 1651 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gibbon Willm 1572 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gibbs William 1502 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gierke John 1484 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gilbert John 1511 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Glome William 1428 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Goskon John 1417 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gotten Philip 1505 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gough John 1533 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gough Thomss 1521 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gower John 1470 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gray Margarett 1670 Tenby Northtown H5 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Grenway Mighel 1544 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Griffith Thomas 1457 Tenby "married Ann Rogers of Pont ar Ogwy, Co Glamorgan,born at Cowbridge – had children" George Owen MSS 1601 *Arch Camb 1854*

Griffith Philip Tenby Drowned in the Towy- Son of Griffith Thomas and Ann Roger married Gwenllian daughter of Thomas Bede she lived Gartnarth George Owen MSS 1601 *Arch Camb 1854*

GriffithRees Tenby Son of Griffith Thomas and Ann Roger married Mawd Johnes of Carmarthen who then married Willaim David's of Carmarthen George Owen MSS 1601 *Arch Camb 1854*

Griffith David 1483 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Griffith David 1508 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Griffith Evan 1670 Penally P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Germin 1526 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Griffith Henry 1645 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Griffith Henry 1604 Gumfreston Rector 1613 *St Petrox* Rector *WWHR Vol3 p 304WWHR Vol1 P306*

Griffith John 1670 Tenby Northtown H3 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Rees 1670 Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Robert 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Tho 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Thomas 1457 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Griffith Willm 1546 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Griffiths Henry William 17 Nov 1847 born Tenby Pembrokeshire died 14 Nov 1924 SmithField Cache Utah Married to **Dock, Euphemia** on 25 Dec 1866 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Griffiths Margaret Roch 14 Jul 1832 born Tenby Pembrokeshire died 1 Sep 1904 **Logan** UtahLeft Liverpool on 19 Apr 1856 aboard the S Curling Arrived in Boston on 23 May 1856 Married to **Thain, John Teague** on 16 Mar 1856 at Pembroke, Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Griffiths Mary Ann 9 Jan 1842 born Tenby Pembrokeshire died 1 Dec 1880 Benson Cache Utah Married to **Thomas George** on 13 Jan 1866 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Griffyth Tho 1596 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Grifiy Edward 1566 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gronowe Jno 1593 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gronowe John 1581 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gronowe John 1588 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gronowe John 1598 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gruffydd ap Rhys Maredudd 1153 captured Tenby castle and slew its garrison

Gruffydd ap Rhys Rhys 1153 captured Tenby castle and slew its garrison

Gryfty Thomas 1537 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gurdoun John 1327-1330 Tenby reeve *Ministers Account 1208 m4, 52,m 5, 53*

Gwin Griffith 1556 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gwither David 1466 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gwither Roger 1541 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gwyn John F 1458 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gwyn William 1464 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gwyn William 1445 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Gwynne Mrs 1851 St Julian House Tenby Member *Arch Camb 1851*

Gwynne Mrs 1870 Tenby – St Julian House Member *Arch Camb 1870*

Gwynne William 5 Dec 1539 a priest and parson of St Nicholas Cole Abbey London advowson of St Mary Tenby

Haatlen Richd 1600 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hailo John 1644 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Halle Richd 1438 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Halle Richd 1439 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Halle Richd 1447 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Halle Richd 1451 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Halle Richd 1459 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Halls John 1468 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Halls John 1480 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Halls Thomas 1463 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Haile Mararett 1670 Tenby Villa H4 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hall Richd 1431 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Halle Richd 1429- 1431 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Halle Richard 1416 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Halle Richd 1430 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hamond David 1641 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hamond David 1645 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hamond David 1632 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hamond David 4-12-1655 JP for Tenby *Gumfreston Parish Register*

Hamond Richd 1570 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hamond Thos 1604 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hamood David 1602 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hanley Roger 1483 Magister promised presentation of the Church of Tenby

Hardfai Robt 1499 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hardin Gwenllian 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hardin Philip 1456 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hardin Robt 1470 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Harley Robert 1327-1331 Tenby *Ministers Account 1208 m 5, 53&1208 m 9d, 53*

Harries Isaac 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harries James 1670 Tenby Villa H4 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harris Richd 1621 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Haryes Edward 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Haryes Richard 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Haskin Tho 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hasling Thomas 1670 Tenby Villa H3 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hasllen Adam 1573 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hastlen Adam 1560 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hastlen Adam 1568 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hastlin Adam 1583 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hastlin Richd 1607 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hastlin Richd 1616 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Haunsell Hugh 1548 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Haye David 1576 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hemings John 1519 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Henbroagh Anth 1618 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hendry John 1430 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Henry 1483 16 May duke of Buckingham constable of the castle and town of Tonebigh *Patent Roll1 Edward V m3 Cal p 349*

Henry John 1450 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hensley Barry 1670 Tenby Villa H5 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Herring Richd 1437 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hey George 1533 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hibberd John 1469 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hicks David 1605 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hill Francis 1654 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hinny John 1508 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hinton Thomas 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hitchin Elinor 1670 Tenby Villa H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hitchings Elnor 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hodge Robt 1461 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hodgs James 1490 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Holcombe John 1730 Feb16 d1770 Gumfreston rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR* Vol1 p 306

Holmes Richard 1670 Tenby Villa H3 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Holmes Richd 1657 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hombroagh Walter 1656 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hooper Walter 1565 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hooper Walter 1619 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Horaam Nicbs l620 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Horrlnge John 1416 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Horton Willm 1528 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Howell David 1641 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Howell Edward 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Griff 1580 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Howell Griff 1578 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Howell Griffith 1569 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Howell Griffith 1556 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Howell Ho 1579 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Howell How 1590 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Howell How 1587 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Howell Howell 1614 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Howell Howell 1605 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Howell James Anthony 1906 Jun 16 Gumfreston Rector *WWHR* Vol1 p 306 *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Howell John 1444 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Howell John 1574 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Howell John 1586 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Howell John 1619 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Howell John 1712 was instituted into consolidated rectory St Mary Tenby

Howell Lewis 8-1-1655 of St Florence Parish married Elizabeth Prout Married by Thomas Rogers JP for Tenby *Gumfreston Parish Register*

Howell **Lewis** 1504 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Howell **Lewis** 1670 Gumfreston H 2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell **Phillipp** 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell **Richard** 1622 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Howell **Richd** 1609 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Howell **Richd** 1631 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Howell **William** 1487 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Howell **William** about 22 5 1651 servant to Mr **Williams** buried *Gumfreston Parish Register*

Howells **Thomas** 1772 a man of a despicable character ChurchWarden St Mary's Church Tenby
The Mayor, Justice, Common Council, Burgesses and inhabitants of the borough and Parish of St Mary, Tenby, to **Charles Moss,** Bishop of St Davids **Thomas Williams** was Mayor in 1770-1 and 1772-3
Petition
Humbly sheweth unto your lordship that we have lived in a very unhappy state in regard to our religious worship since our present rector has come here, whose vociferous method of preaching is truely disagreeable to us And though we have made frequent applications to him to preach by notes as his worthy predecessor always did, and all other clergymen of the Church of England still do, yet he obstinately persists in following his methodistical custom of preaching extempore, and that so harsh and unintelligible to all capacities as he has prevented many well disposedChristians from frequenting the church This obstinate behaviour of our rector being truley grievous to your petitioners, they, by their ChurchWarden presented him in your lordship's court at Haverfordwest at your Lordship's last visitation, and also at two subsequent courts In order to prevent your petitioners from having justice done then our rector has for these two years last past elected one **Thomas Howells** a man of a despicable character to be his ChurchWarden who acts agreeable to the rectors desire and has in his presentment contradicted your petitioners ChurchWarden's presentment As your petitioners have hitherto had no redress, we humbly apprehend we have no other method of being relieved but by applying to your lordship by petition
Your petitioners humble hope that your lordship will take their unhappy case into consideration unhappy, we may truely say, as we cannot go to our own church with any comfort to hear his thundering incoherent doctrine, and grant us such relief as to your lordship shallsee fit There were about 70 signatories

Hughes **Andrew** 1670 Tenby Villa H4 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hughes **Honor** 1670 Tenby Northtown H5 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hughes **Joseph** 1745 Jul 31 Lamphey Vicar 1757 Mar 17 Penally Vicar 1764 Oct 11 **Nash** Rector *WWHR* Vol3 p 215,*WWHR* Vol2 p221,*Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Hughes **Thomas** 1670 Tenby Northtown H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hughes **William** 1660 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hun Walter 1326 to 1327 Tenby reeve Ministers Account 1208 m 7, 53

Hun Walter 1329 to 1330 Tenby reeve Ministers Account 1208 m4, 52

Hun Walter 1307 September 20 Juror *Inq Post Mortem C Edward II File 4 1 Cal p 21a*

Hun Walter 1327-1329 Tenby reeve *Ministers Account 1208 m 5, 53*

Hunt Jennett 1670 widow Tenby Villa H 2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hunter Nicholas 1550 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hunter Richd 1505 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Hutchinson George 1670 Tenby Villa H 5 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Istance Henry 1718, July 25 **William Barlow** of Colby, esq, son of Sir **John Barlow** of Slebech, bart, deceased, **John Barlow** of Slebech, esq, son of the said **John Barlow** Release of a legacy of £1,000 from the said Sir **John Barlow**, the messuage and lands called Molleston in the parish of Narberth, messuages in the tenure of Henry Istance, and messuages in the town of Tenby, and of the legacies bequeathed by **Katherine Barlow**, sister of the said **William** and **John Barlow**, deceased *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Jacks William 1468 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

James George 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

James Lettice 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkin John 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkins George 1856 Tenby rescued

Jermin David 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jobnes Willm 1614 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Jobnes Willm 1630 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Joce John 1296 was a witness to **William de Valence's** charter to Tenby before 1296

John Elizabeth 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Halle 1448 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

John Jenkin 1624 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

John ? 1603 Master - gentleman at Tenby

John Michiel 1386 Inquisitions Miscellaneous *Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 Tenby*

Johnes Thomas 1512 6 July court clerk during pleasure of Pembroke and Tenbye *Letters*

Henry VIII Papers Vol1 p 3 74 Pat 4 Henry VIII p 2 m 5

Johnes William l620 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Johnes Willm 1635 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Jones David 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Francis 1670 miller, Penally H Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Griffith 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Henry 1670 Tenby Northtown H7 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Margarett 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Mary 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Rees 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jordan John 1447 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Jubb John 1459 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Jyllian Richd 1589 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Kent Thomas 1670 Tenby Northtown H3 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Kermerdyn John 1393 Also on 17th November, in the year abovesaid, the same reverend father commited to master **John Kermerdyn**, his official to make inquisition touching the vacancy of the parish church of Tynnerby to which Master **John Cole** is presented by the religious men the prior and monks of the holy priory of St Nicholas Pembroke, and, if this inquisition find in full in favour of the presenters and the presentee, to admit the same presentee to the said church and to institute him canonically and cause him to be inducted as rector of the same And he had Letters in the usual form

Kethin John 1553 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Kethin John 1670 Tenby Villa H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Kethin Rece 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Kiffe William 1421 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

King Barthul 1643 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

King Elinor 1670 Tenby Villa H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

King Elnor 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

King Morris 1578 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

King Stephen 1670 Tenby Northtown H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Kinge Thomas 1650 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Kynaston Bridger Edward 1870 Caldy Island Owner of Caldy Island--- alabaster reliquary *Arch Camb1870*

Landry John 1475 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Langshawe Dominus Richard 1484, May 31 Presentation of **Dominus Richard Langshawe,** chaplain to the Abbot of St Alban's, who was presented to the Rectory of Tenbie, vacated by the resignation of **Magister John Hunden**, STP, late Bishop of Llandaff

Langshaw Richard 1486, June 20 On the 20 June in the same year, at the manor of Lantfey, **Sir John ap Res** was admitted to the vicarage of the church of the Blessed Mary Tenby vacant by the death of **Sir Philip Smyth** and in the presentation of **Sir Richard Langshaw** rector of the same church, patron of the said vicarage

Lansdon John 1567 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Latch Thomas 1552 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Laugharne John 1625 of Tenby *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Lawrass John 1475 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lawreni John 1442 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Laws Edward 1837 - 1913 , historian of Pembrokeshire , was the eldest son of admiral **John Milligen Laws** b 1799 of Marchfield House , Binfield, Berks , and **Mary** 1815 - 1899 , daughter of **Mathias Charles** , of Lamphey Court and Llangwaran, Pembs His parents were married on 25 June 1836 and he was born on 17 April 1837 and christened in Lamphey church on 4 July He was educated at Rugby and Wadham College , Oxford , where he matriculated on 28 May 1856 His wife, who died on 8 May 1897 , was **Georgina Elizabeth Laws** , eldest daughter of the Rev **W Nantes** of Frome Vowchurch , Dorset For some years he held a commission in the 35th Royal Sussex Regiment , before settling at Tenby where he was a notable public figure for half a century He was a member of the town Council 1897 and mayor of the borough 1900 , a JP for the county of Pembroke , and chairman for a long period of the Tenby bench In 1899 he was high sheriff of Pembrokeshire He devoted much of the ample leisure, which he enjoyed as a gentleman of means, to the study of the history and archaeology of Pembrokeshire His chief works are the county history, *Little England beyond Wales* , 1880 *Church Book of St Mary the Virgin, Tenby* , 1907 in collaboration with his adopted daughter **Emily Hewlett Edwards** , *A Short History of the Civil War as it affected Tenby and its neighbourhood*, 1887 , and a number of articles in *Arch Camb* , 1882-1906 He died 25 July 1913 after an accident while driving his horse and trap , and left one son, **Edward Lucian Laws**

Laws Edward 1880 Tenby Rock House new Member Arch Camb *Arch Camb 1880*

Laws Edward 1900 Esq, FBA Brython Place, Tenby *Arch Camb 1900*

le Baker Robert 1327 to1329 Tenby *Ministers Account 1208 m 6, 53*

le Clerk Walter 1327 - 1329 Tenby reeve *Ministers Account 1208 m 6,*

le Gras Benedict 1329-1330 Tenby *Ministers Account 1208 m4, 52*

le Lange William 1327-1330 Tenby Miller, *Ministers Account 1208 m 5, 53 1327 to 1329 Tenby reeve Ministers Account 1208 m 5, 53 1329 to 1330 Tenby* **Miller,** *Ministers Account 1208 m4, 52*

le Panage William 1327 -1329 Tenby Miller, Ministers Account 1208 m 6, 53

le Whyte William 1344 August 12 of Tynbegh mariner *C Inq Misc File 152 8 Cal p 478 No 1907*

Leach John 1841 - 1916 of Pembroke and Tenby married **Sarah** was a printer had sons

Leach Arthur Leonard 1869 and

Leach Edward H younger son of **John Leach** and **Sarah**

Leach Arthur Leonard 1869 – 1957 **of Tenby,** historian, geologist and archaeologist born at Tenby , 12 November 1869 , elder son of **John** and **Sarah Leach** of Tenby Married **Sarah Currie** of Liverpool- He was a teacher in London but frequently returned to Tenby – wrote Leachs Guide to Tenby Died 1957

Leach Ann 1670 widdow Tenby Villa H3 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Leach Arthur 1908 Mr Tenby commented about the Ritec

Leach Henry 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Leach John 1652 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Leach John 1670 Tenby Villa H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lee Harry 1611 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lee Henry 1619 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lewhelling William 1562 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lewis David 21 September 1804 Gumfreston Labourer Offence Assault Gumfreston Prosecutor **Ormond William**, gent *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Lewis Howell 1452 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lewis John 1496 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lewis John 1502 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lewis John 1515 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lewis John 1482-1483 bailiff of the town of Tembie *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

Lewis John 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Katherine 1607 Gumfreston "In 1607A grand jury presented that **Katharine Lewis** of Gumfreston, spinster, otherwise **Katherine Bowen** (wife of **Thomas Bowen** of Tenby, yeoman) , by

the instigation of the Devil performed diabolical artes called witchcrafts, inchantments, charmes, and sorceries at Gumfreston on 27 June in that year, by reason of which **Richard Brownynge** of Gumfreston suffered great loss in his goods and chattels," *"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days"*

Lewis Robert 1559 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lhwyd (Lhuyd) Edward 1697/8 Feb 28 Scotchburgh near Tenby Letter to Rev John Lloyd at Gwersylht near Wrexham was born in Loppington, Shropshire, the illegitimate son of Edward Lloyd of Llanforda,Oswestry and Bridget Pryse " *Arch Camb 1851*

Linton ? 1670 Widdow Tenby Villa H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Llewellin David 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Llewhelling James 1791/2 tenant Manorbier Lidstep *CRO Land Tax Records*

Lloid William 1510, 18 June For **William Morgan** of Carmarthen To be constable of the castle of Tynby, Pembroke, during pleasure, so lately held by **William Lloid** for his service done to the late King against the rebels of Cornwall upon Blak Heth, where he was sore hurt and maimed' *Letters, Henry VIII papers, Vol 1, p I64 Pat 2, Henry VIII, p 2 m12*

Lloyd David 1449 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lloyd Evan 1542 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lloyd Evan 1546 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lloyd Griffith 1529 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lloyd Griffith 1552 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lloyd James 1657 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lloyd James 1670 Tenby Villa H4 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lloyd Jenk 1528 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lloyd Jenk 1531 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lloyd John 1482 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lloyd John 1503 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lloyd John 1514 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lloyd John 1529 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lloyd John 1532 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lloyd John 1533 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lloyd John 1543 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lloyd John 1556 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lloyd John 1-11-1655 Married **Anne Williams** Married by **Thomas Rogers** JP for Tenby Gumfreston Parish Register

Lloyd Owen 1532 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lloyd Roger 1683Mar 23 Tenby Clk M A Rector of Tenby *(34 Chas II p2 No25) Ecclesiastical appointments Patent Rolls Charles II Arch Camb 1886*

Locker Richd 1513 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lome Thomas 1431 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lome Thomas 1409 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lome Thomas 1422, 1425,1426 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lome Thomas 1405 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lome Thomas 1418 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lome Thomas 1434 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lome Thomas 1435 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lome Thomas 1435 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Longe Evan 1628 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Longe Evan 1640 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Longe Honkin 1626 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Longe John 1307 September 20 Juror Inq *Post Mortem C Edward II File 4 1 Cal p 21a*

Longe Nicholas 1563 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Longe Thomas 1527 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Longfaer Robert 1577 Doctor, Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Longher Jno 1599 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Longher Thomas 1544 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Longher Thomas 1545 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Longs Henry 1469 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Longs John 1473 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lort Thomas 1670 Tenby Villa H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lougher Thomas 1527 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lougher Thomas 1537 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lougher Thomas 1536 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lougher Thomas 1539 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lougher Thomas 1550 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lovy Thomas 1405-1408 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Lovy Thomas 1416 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Luntley Johannes 1534 est rector Gornifreston *Valor Eccl*

Luntley John 1516 Dec7 Gumfreston Rector *WWHR Vol 1*p306

Maasy Wm 1587 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Maddox Thomas 11 May 1807 Tenby Mariner Offence Assault on prosecutor who was in the employ of **Sir Henry Mannix,** Tenby, while on a scaffold, putting up a door leading from latter's Garden, Tenby Prosecutor **Francis,James** Mason ------Also Assault on prosecutor, prevented prosecutor's workmen from putting up a door leading from his Garden, Tenby 11 May 1807 Prosecutor **Sir Henry Mannix,** Tenby Verdict Guilty, Punishment 2 months imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Madoc John 1327 -1329 deceased Tenby *Ministers Account* 1208 m 5,

Maggott Bobt 1421 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Maggott Jams 1587 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Maggott John 1461 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Maggott Philip 1502 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Maggott Richd 1420 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Maggott Thomas 1409 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Maggott Thomas 1452 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Maggott William 1540 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Maghuutly Tho 1500 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Malefaunt William 1436 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Malfauntly Thomas 1482 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Man Thomas 1659 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Mare Ann 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Marichurch Jo 1494 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Marichurch John 1501 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Marichurch Roger 1452 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Marichurch Thorn 1503 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Martin David 1438 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Martin Richard 1670 Penally P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Martin Richd 1422 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Martin Robt 1450 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

MaryChurch John 1508 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

MaryChurch John 1511 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Marychurch Roger 1453 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

MaryChurch Roger 1444 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

MaryChurch Thomas 1491 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby Arch Camb 1853

Maskell ? 1670 Mrs Tenby Villa H3 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mason Lewis 1425 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Mason Richard 1882 Tenby Printer and author of Guide to Tenby died 1882 *Arch Camb 1882*

Mason Thomas 1581 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Mathoe Philip 1549 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Mathoe Phillip 1555 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Maughlett Thomas 1482-1483 bailiff of the town of Tembie *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

Maunaell Hugh 1547 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

May John 1476 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

May Richard 1459 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Maydenhead Lewis 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mazzoke Richd 1620 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Mazzok Richd 1633 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Mazzoke Richd 1639 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Melsander Griffith 1423 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Meredith David 1524 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Meredyth William 1493 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Merricke ? 1670 Wife of **John** Tenby Villa H 4 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meuric Gladusa 1407, February 15 concubine
Guy etc to Sir **John**, rector of the parish church of Tynbie, and Sir **Richard** vicar of the same church, greeting, etc
although all persons what-soever, admitted to the rule of a church and the cure of souls, are bound according to the sacred, Canons to reside personally in such benefices, nevertheless one **Sir William Wytlock** , Prior of the priory of Lawaden, not troubling to reside in his said priory, but at Tenby openly keeping in his house one Gladusa Meuric, his concubine, leads a life above measure dissolute and inhumanly and with closed doors ? leaves his priory unofficiated and remains away for no small periods of time to the grave peril of the souls of his parishioners and a grievous and pernicious example to others

Meyricke Francis 1729 esq Gumfreston manor *WWHR Vol1* P 305

Meyricke Francs 1729 Esq and his wife patron Gumfreston *Pembrokeshire parsons*

Meyricke Harry 1525 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Meyricke John 1770 Gumfreston manor *WWHR Vol1* P 305 *Pembrokeshire parsons*

Meyriek John 1652 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Meyriek John 1622 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Meyriek John 1834 Esq Gumfreston *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales*

Meyriek Tho 1643 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Milford Lord 1791/2 owner various Properties *CRO Land Tax Records*

Milford 1797 Feb 22 Picton Castle Lord Lieutenant of Pembrokeshire was too infirm but followed with with reinforcements *French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883*

Moore George 1623 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Moore John Ar 1637 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Moore Thos 1583 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Morgan Charles 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morgan Jenkin 1554 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Morgan Nicholas 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morris David 1520 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Morris Thomas 1497 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Morris Thomas 1478 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Nasshe John 1543 Gumfreston ChurchWarden Lay Subsidies *PRO223 423*

Newton Rice 1690 Jan 13 Gumfresdton Rector ,1693 Jul 24 Pwllcrochan Vicar *WWHR Vol3* p 252 *WWHR* Vol1 P 306 *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Nicholl Walter 1386 Juror Inquisitions Miscellaneous *Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 Tenby*

Nicholl William 1670 Tenby Villa H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Noot, David 15 June 1808 Alias **David Newte** Milford Haven Yeoman Offence Assault following a disagreement, Whilst prosecutor waited with his horse and carriage at the Ferry for a boat to convey him from the Haverfordwest side to the side, the prisoner and his accomplice , with four horses, boarded the ferry first, resulting in a lack of space for the prosecutor, Burton Prosecutor **Mannix Sir Henry** Tenby Guilty Punishment 1 month imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Norris Charles 24 Aug 1779-1858 published his etchings of Tenby 1812 drawings Carew Castle 1800s made two sketches of Higgons well water colour sketch in 1812 Paterchurch son of **John Norris** , **Hughenden** , Buckinghamshire , by his mistress, **Deborah Busby** though not a Welsh, man by birth, **Norris** lived and worked in Wales for nearly sixty years He settled in 1800 at Milford , but removed in 1810 to Tenby , where he died 16 Oct 1858 The great majority of his pictures are concerned with St Davids and Pembroke and Tenby , and he published a book, *A Historical Account of Tenby* , in 1818 2nd ed 1820

O'Brien Cornelius 1769 Alias **John O'Brien, John Henry,**Tenby,YeomanOffence Threatening behaviour - forcibly taking from the prosecutor a letter and assault Tenby Prosecutor **Williams William**Verdict Rejected *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

O'Brien Cornelius June 1787 Alias**John O'Brien, ,John Henry**TenbyYeoman Offence Threatening behaviour towards his spouse , the prosecutor, whom he had left fifteen years previously, taking possession of her house and threatening violence No indictment Tenby Prosecutor **O'Brien,Emelia** Tenby Punishment To keep the peace towards his spouse and others for 12 months *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Ord J P 1851 Tenby Member *Arch Camb 1851*

Ormond , William 21 September 1804 gent Prosecutor **David Lewis** Gumfreston Labourer OffenceAssault Gumfreston *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Oronnowe John 1569 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Paera **William** 1408 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Pakton **William** mid 1700s Sir sea baths Tenby

Palmer **Davd** 1586 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Palmer **David** 1545 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Palmer **David** 1600 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Palmer **David** 1613 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Palmer **David** 1633 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Palmer **David** 1644 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Palmer **David** 1650 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Palmer **David** 1658 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Palmer **David** 1670 Tenby Northtown H4 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Palmer **Dolly** late 1800s died age 90 famous Llangwn Fisherwomen photo by Frith at Tenby

Palmer **John** 1561 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Palmer **John** 1575 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Palmer **Mary** late 1800s died age 96 famous Llangwn Fisherwomen photo by Frith at Tenby

Parcell **John** 14-Jun1791 Amroth drowned when fell out of boat going to Tenby *Inquest report*

Penott **Thomas** 1404 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Percival **John** 1364 of Tenby, convicted of felony in for killing **Clerk Henry** of Tenby, held Est Ravaghan by military service"

Perotte **William** 1489, 4 April of ScotsboroughOn 4 April in the year aforesaid the reverend father admitted **Lewis ap David**, deacon to the parish church of Llys -y-fran vacant by the surrender of **Sir Owen** ap **Griffith** last rector there , and he was instituted in the same to which he was then presented by **John Devereux**, **Knight**, lord Ferrers, **John Malefaunt**, **John Perott**e esquire and **William Perotte** of Scotsborough, true patrons of the said church

Perrott **Thomas** 1413 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Perrot **Robert** 1454 Bailiff of Tenby Mayor 1458,*Arch Camb 1898*

Perrott John of Scotsborough Married **Jane** daughter of **John Lloyd** of Tenby and had an only daughter and heiress **Katherine** who married **John ap Rhys of Rickeston** – 1550 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Perrott **John** 1547 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Perrott John 1557 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Perrott John 1563 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Perrott John 1567 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Perrott Robert 1454 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Perrott Robert 1458 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Perrott Thomas 1548 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Pheipe Thomas 1404 1406 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Pheipe Thomas 1418 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Phelpo Thomas 1403 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Phelpe Howell 1439 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Phelpe John 1575 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Philipps Cecilia 1805 died unmarried at Tenby

Philipps Cecilia 1805, July 27 **Thomas Philipps** of Neeston, esq, eldest son of the Reverend **Edward Philipps** late of Lampeter Velfrey, clerk, deceased,**Thomas Philipps** of Jeffreston, esq, nephew of **Cecilia Philipps**, **Nathaniel Phillips** of Slebech Hall esq Conveyance of the messuage called Lower House, etc, in the parish o Lampeter Velfrey *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Philipps Cecilia 1789, Aug 22 **Edward Phillips** of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, clerk,**Cecilia Philipps** of the parish of Saint Marys in the town of Tenby, spinster Mortgage of Lower House Farm, Street House, Wern Login Ucha and Wern Login Issa, Newton, etc in the parishes of Lampeter Velfrey, for securing the repayment of £1716 and interest *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Philipps Cecilia 1789, Aug 24 **Cecilia Philipps** of the parish of St Mary, Tenby, spinster,**Grace Phillips** of the same, widow Declaration of trust as to £785 included in Mortgage from **Edward Philipps**, clerk, and the interest thereof *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Philipps Cecilia 1802, June 10 Receipt from **Maurice Bateman** for £9 paid by Mrs Cecilia Philipps *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Philipps Edward 1789, Aug 24 **Cecilia Philipps** of the parish of St Mary, Tenby, spinster,**Grace Phillips** of the same, widowDeclaration of trust as to £785 included in Mortgage from **Edward Philipps**, clerk, and the interest thereof *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Phillipps Richard 1557 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Philkin John 1553 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Phillip Jenkin 1480 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Phillpe Walt 1589 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Phillphi Walter 1571 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Philpia Walter 1601 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Philpin Griffith 1602 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Philpin Walt 1584 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Philpin Walter 1595 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Philpin Willm 1506 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Philpin Howell 1601 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Philpot Walter 1561 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Philpin Walter 1610 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Picton Thomas 1384 Dec 10th rector of the parish church of Tynbegh 1397 14 February died church of Tynneby before 1403 December 10 *WWHR* Vol2 p 205 *WWHR* Vol2 P204 *Pembrokeshire Parsons*--- **Picton Thomas,** 1403 13 October Dead Also on 13 October, in the year abovesaid, the bishop collated, to Master **John Colle** clerk, at Charleton, the free Chapel of Hoggeston of his collation and diocese, vacant by the death of Mastel **Thomas, Picton**, last rector or Warden of the same and instituted him etc And he took the oath etc And it was written to **Sir Richard Wythlokes**, dean of Pembroke, or **Sir Bernard Tyler**, vicar of Lantefey, to induct him, under the same saving always the archdeacon's right in all things And he had Letters etc **Picton Thomas,** Dead 1403, December 10 Also on the 10 December, in the year and place aforesaid, the bishop admitted **John Brokholl** clerk, to the parish church of Tynneby, of his diocese, vacant by the death of Master **Thomas, Picton**, last rector of the same, to which he is presented to the bishop by the most excellent etc , Henry etc, King of England, as pertaining to his gift by reason of the temporalities of the alien priory of Pembroke being in his hand on account of the war between himself and his adversary of France, and instituted him etc And he took the oath etc, And it was written to **Sir Waleys,** vicar of the said church etc, And he had Letters etc

Pnell Willm 1403 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Powell Eynon A 1517 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Powell John A 1492 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Powell John 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Poyer John 1639 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Poyer Phillip 1414 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Poyer William 1427 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Preeca Harry 1412 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Prendergast Thomas 1582 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Price Thomas 1620 of Scotsborough *Justice of the Peace in Pembrokeshire in 1620*

Prichard John 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Prickard Griffith 1530 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Prickard Griffith 1630 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Prickard Rees 1609 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Prickard Rees 1608 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Prickard Rees 1625 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Prickard Rees 1632 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Prickard Rees 1637 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Pricked Lewis 1529 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Pridiard Rees 1594 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Priekard Jams 1589 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Priekard Rees 1582 SenrMayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Priekard Rees 1565 SenrBailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Priekard Rees 1570 SenrMayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Protheroe John 1653 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Protheroe John 1646 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Prothoraugh John 4 6 1655 JP for Tenby *Gumfreston Parish Register*

Proute Henry 1670 Gumfreston H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Proute Jenett 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Prydy Philip 1560 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Prydyt Philip 1543 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Purnell Thomas 1834-1889 author, was a native of Tenby, Pembrokeshire He matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, 1852, and afterwards took up his residence in London as a journalist

Purnell Thomas 1859 Tenby *Article in Cambrian Journal on Pembrokeshire dialect Below the Landsker by Robert Scourfield and Keith Johnson*

Qibb Thomas 1410 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Qibbe Phillp Wm 1586 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Raetall John 1561 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rastall John 1551 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rastall John 1552 -1553 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rastall John 1565 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rastall John 1571 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rath Mary 1670 Dale H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Recof Richd 1559 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Record Erasms 1610 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Record Joshua 1625 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Record Richard 1543 ChurchWarden Tenby brother of **Robert Recorde** *PRO223* 423

Recorde Robert c1525 a very eminent mathematician, was born at Tenby, in Pembrokeshire He was the son of **Thomas Recorde**, Esq, by **Rose**, daughter of **Thomas Jones** of Machynlleth, in Montgomeryshire He entered at Oxford about the year 1525, and was elected Fellow of All Souls, in 1531, being then Bachelor of Arts Applying himself to the study of physic, he went to Cambridge, where he took the degree of Doctor in that faculty in 1545, honoured by all that knew him for his great knowledge in several arts and sciences **Robert Recorde** was the first original writer on arithmetic in English the first on geometry the first person who introduced the knowledge of algebra into England the first writer on astronomy in English the first person in this country who adopted the Copernican system the inventor of the present method of extracting the square root the inventor of the sign of equality= the inventor of the method of extracting the square root of multinomial algebraic quantities He was resident in London in 1547, and followed his profession as a physician Having fallen into pecuniary difficulties, he was imprisoned in the King's Bench, where he died in 1558, not long after making his will which is dated June 28 *Eminent Welshmen* –R *Williams* 1852

Record Robt 1584 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Record Thomas 1495 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Record Thomas 1519 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rede Griffin 1528 usher of the chamber silaginer ports of Pembroke and Tynby *Del Hampton Court 15 March 19 Hen VIII S B*

Redhefd William 1348 Dec 10 constableship of Tenby castle *Patent Roll22 pt 3 m 26 Cal pp199 200 1348 Nov 7 Sandwich Close Roll22 Pt 2 m 5 Cal pp579 80 1348 Dec 10 Westminster Close Roll22 Pt 2 m 5 Cal pp579 80*

Reeas Walter 1487 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Reed John 1 February 1783 Tenby Mariner Offence Assault on **Faithful David**, special bailiff in the execution of his duty Tenby Prosecutor **Lloyd Herbert**, gent Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Reed Robert 1 February 1783 Tenby Gent Offence Assault on **Faithful David**, special bailiff in the execution of his duty Tenby Prosecutor **Herbert Lloyd**, gent Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rees Ann May 1819 Tenby Spinster Offence Infanticide of a female infant found dead in a pool of water, Inquest jury 'suppose' that she had been murdered, No indictment, Tenby Prosecutor **James Child** & **John Shears,** Tenby, overseers Verdict No prosecution, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Rees John 1670 Gumfreston H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rees Mary 7 March 1771 Tenby Married Offence Theft from the ruins of a dwelling house of **Thomas William** deceased, of money - moidores St Issells Prosecutor **Thomas James** St Issells Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rees Phillip 1670 Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rees Thomas 1406 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Reese Thomas 1427 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Reess John 1417 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Reess John 1451 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Reess Thomas 1440 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Reess Thomas 1436 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Reess Thomas 1437 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Reid Douglas Arthur 23 July 1866 MD JP served in the Crimea with the 90th Regiment died in London Mar 22nd 1924 at the age of 90 Memorial in St Mary's Church Tenby last surviving medical officer of the Crimean War His wife died in Tenby in 1912 age 74 They had 3 sons

"**Dreadful accident and loss of lives at Pembroke Dock Pembroke 23 July 1866**
The town of Pembroke was, on Monday evening last, the scene of one of the most alarming accidents which have occurred here for many years past From the particulars which have been ascertained it appears that about six o'clock in the evening a party consisting of women and lads and children about 14 in number, were returning from a hay-field in Lamphey Lane in a waggonette drawn by one horse The horse and vehicle were the Property of Mrs **Truscott** of the White Hart Inn and when they had arrived nearly opposite the Dragon Hotel the belly band gave way and the horse began to kick This so alarmed the women and children that they began to scream and by this means so frightened the animal that it took off at a furious pace down towards the Lion Hotel and from there up by the Old Castle Here PC **Davies** No 24 attempted to stop the animal but was unable to do so and also got much hurt in the attempt, the shaft having struck him in the side From thence the animal continued its career over the steep and sinuous Westgate Hill and eventually struck the vehicle against the old parapet wall of the Calvinistic methodist Chapel when both horse and vehicle got turned completely over
In this terrible crash a young woman about 17 years of age named **Dorcas Ann Truscott**, a daughter of Mr **W H Truscott** of the " Red White and Blue" Inn Quay Pembroke was killed on the spot, while her younger sister, named Olwin Lavinia, age 14 years received a frightful scalp wound, sustained

such other serious injuries that she is not expected to survive Ann Moy, a widow , about 60 years of age - so dread fully injured that her death is momentarily expected A lad named **John Haran** who was driving the horse at the time and his sister - both seriously injured A woman named **Elizabeth Williams** - much injured **Lettice James** , a woman who jumped out before the vehicle was turned over, very seriously injured The whole of the other occupants including an infant in arms, are more or less injured Dr **H P Jones** and Dr **Reid** were at once in attendance and rendered all the medical assistance they could *Extract from the Haverfordwest and Milford Telegraph newspaperJuly 25th1866"*

Two Graves in St Daniel's Churchyard
Truscott Dorcus Ann of Pembroke Quay age 16 years - sudden death on Westgate Hill, 23 July 1866

Moy Ann age 60 years an accident on Westgate Hill, 26 July 1866

Both are buried side by side at St Daniel's Pembroke

Resn Walter 1471 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Reverton Willm 1564 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Reynald William 1670 Gumfreston H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Reynold Thomas 1466 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rice Beynon 1670 Penally P Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rickson Anne 1724 Scotsborough she was left an Annuity of 40 pounds by her husband **Joseph Rickson** *WWHR 1915*

Rickson William 1724 Scotsborough son of **Joseph Rickson** and **Anne** he also lived at Cornish Down *WWHR 1915*

Ridro Elizabeth 1670 Tenby Villa H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Risam Jane 1651 June 30 Will Dated Jane Risam of Tenby, widow *Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days*

Risam John 1634 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Risam John 1638 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Risam William 1615 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Risam Willm 1618 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Risam Willm 1624 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Risam William 1638 past mayor Tenby died Will Dated 1628 May 20 **William Risam** of Tenby, Merchant *Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days*

Robbin James 1670 Tenby Villa H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roberts Jennett 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Robin Richd 1447 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Roche John Roach 1670 clerk rector Tenby Northtown H 4 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rogen David 1562 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rogen William 1428 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Roger John 1466 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Roger Phillip 1503/4, Feb 20 of Tenby Grant for eight years of lands,*Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Rogers ? 1655 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rogers James 1855 of Tenby contractor restoration of Warren Church *Carmarthen PRO Cawder Box 223 & 140*

Rogers Jno 1595 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rogers John 1488 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rogers John 1455 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rogers John 1485 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rogers John 1497 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rogers John 1514 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rogers John 1516 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rogers John 1606 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rogers John 1612 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rogers John 1621 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rogers John 1626 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rogers John 1653 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rogers Richd 1419 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rogers Richd 1632 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rogers Robert 1695 Pembroke Bailiff *WWHR 1915*

Rogers Thomas 1-11-1655 JP and Mayor for Tenby *Gumfreston parish Register*

Rogers Thomas 1645 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rogers Thomas 1670 Tenby Villa H3 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rogers William 1429 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rogers William 1443 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rogers William 1444 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rogers William 1651 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rogers Willm 1571 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rogers William 26 Oct 1540 advowson of St Mary Tenby

Rogors John 1476 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rosser William 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Row Phillip 1670 Gumfreston H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Row Thomas 1670 Tenby Villa H5 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Row William 1670 Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rowe Thomas 1428 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Rowland David 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Salsbury Jone 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Sambrocke Richard 1670 Gumfreston H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Samson Thomas 1433 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Samson Thomas 1414 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Samson Thom 1458 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Samson William 1490 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Saonden John 1423 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Satton Michael 1644 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Saunders Erasmus 1572 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Saunders Harry 1616 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Saunders John 1607 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Saunders Phillip 1612 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Sayae John 1405 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Sayce John 1670 Tenby Villa H5 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Sayes John 1649 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Sayes John 1657 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Sayse John 1441 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Scare John 1440 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Scare Philip 1522 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Scare Phillip 1516 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Scone Griffith 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Scone John 1670 Tenby Northtown H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Sears Philip 1501 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Seely John 1413 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Seely Richd 1412 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Selman John 1638 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Selman John 1670 Tenby Northtown H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Severn John 1460 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Seys Walter 1327 to1329 Tenby *Ministers Account 1208 m 5, 53*

Seys William 1363 Gumfreston rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR* Vol1 p305

Shaggerly Peter 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Shepheard Wm 1592 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Sherbom David 1640 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Sherbom John 1650 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Sherbon Walter 1627 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby Arch Camb 1853

Sherborn Johan 1670 widow Tenby Northtown H 4 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Sing Peter 1856 Tenby lost his thumb

Sinnett Mary 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Smith Francis June 16 1686 Tenbie gent land purchase

Smith Francis 1670 Tenby Villa H3 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Smith G N 1851 Rev vicar of Gumfreston large cannon ball found in Carew Castle *Cambrian Arch Association*

Smith G N 1847 Rev Rector Parish of Gumfreston *State of Education in Wales*

Smith G N Gumfreston Rev relocated the font *Notes on older Churches 1845– Glynne-- Arch Camb 1886*

Smith Gilbert N 1849 May 20 Gumfreston Rectory Description of Manorbier Castle *Arch Camb 1849*

Smith Gilbert N 1870 Gumfreston Tenby Rev MA Member *Arch Camb 1870*

Smith Gilbert Nicholas 1837 Feb 16 Gumfreston Rector *WWHR* Vol1 P 306

Smith Joane 1670 Tenby Villa H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Smith John 1411 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Smith John 1419 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Smith John 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Smith Phillip 1404 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Smith Phillip 1414 &1415 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Smith William 1432 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Smith Wm 1434 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Smyth Morgan 1670 Gumfreston H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Smyth Stephen 1670 Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Sonthwood Nichs 1606 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Stafford Joane 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Stafford John 1557 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Stafford Nichs 1609 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Stahenfe Thomas 1642 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Stephen Thomas 1473 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Stephen Thomas 1478 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Stephen Thomas 1484 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Stephena Harry 1612 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Stone John 1637 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Streat Hugh 1670 Tenby Villa H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Summers Henry 1670 Tenby Northtown H 6 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Summers Humphry 1633 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Sutton Willm 1530 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Sutton Willm 1535 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Sutton Willm 1541 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Symond Richard 1670 Tenby Villa H2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Talabom Heni 1436 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Tanner David 1532 Tenby *Misc book no 151 ff 31*

Tanner William 1449 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Tasker Morgsn 1507 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Taylor Mary 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Taylor Merrick 1427 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Taylor Phillipp 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Taylor Thomas 1631 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Taylor Thomas 1761Wesley's lay reader preached at the Market Cross Tenby

Teyler John 1518 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Teylor Harry 1504 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Teylor Walter 1655 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Theo David 1386 Juror Inquisitions Miscellaneous *Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 Tenby*

Thomas ? 1417 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomas Adam 1618 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomas Catherine 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Comro John 1493 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomas Daniel Stilwell born abt 1797 Tenby Pembrokeshire Married to **Williams, Ann** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Thomas David 1451 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomas David 1670 Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Dennis 1541 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomas Elizabeth 1 May 1745 Tenby Married Offence Theft from the dwelling house of cloths and wearing apparel Value £11 4s 43/d Tenby Guilty Punishment Death, reprieved till following session *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas Griffith 1608 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomas Harry 1555 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomas James 22 August 1821 Tenby Yeoman Offence Rescue of himself, arrested in a debt, Narberth Prosecutor **Allen David**, Narberth, constable *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Thomas Jenk 1509 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomas Jenk 1513 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomas Jn 1580 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomas John 1439 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomas John 1496 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomas John 1507 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomas John 1499 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomas John 1659 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomas John 1624 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomas John 1536 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomas John 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Katherin 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Margarett 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Margrett 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Morgan 1670 Tenby Northtown H6 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Richard 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Richd 1603 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomas Richd 1605 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

ThomasRoger 1479 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomas Walter 1510 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomas William 1670 Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas William 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas William 1591 weaver *Haverfordwest Records 1539–1660*

Thomas William 1501 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomas Willm 1525 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomas Willm 1530 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomas Willm 1534 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomas Willm 1514 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Thomti John 1558 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Toms Henry 1670 Tenby Villa H 2 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Toreke Erasmus 1605 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Torr Philip 1481 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Trouer John 1329 to1330 Tenby reeve *Ministers Account 1208 m4, 52*

Tucker David 1489 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Tucker David 1510 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Tucker Jenk 1489 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Tucker John 1445 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Tucker Meredyth 1495 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Tudor John Kelly 8 September 1819 Lt Tenby Soldier Offence Assault following a quarrel over a sedan chair which wanted to hire for his mother and which prosecutor wanted for a Mrs **Morgan** after a ball in the White Lion Inn, Tenby Prosecutor **Richards, John**, Tenby, esq, JP Punishment To pay costs and extend an apology *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Turner John 1512 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Turner John 1483 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Turnill Poole 1670 Tenby Northtown H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Tusker William 1465 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Tyler Walter 1499 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Tyllor Harry 1523 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Upcott Ann 1670 Tenby Villa H Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Vachan Maurice 1383 Gumfreston Rector *WWHR* Vol1 p305,

Vachan Maurice parson of Gumfreiston Patent Roll of Ric II *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Vaughan John 1472 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Vaughan John Lloyd 1540 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Voyle Lettice 1670 Tenby Villa H3 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Waddin Edward 1538 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Walcoicke Tho 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wale William 1327 to 1329 Tenby *Ministers Account 1208 m 6, 53*

Waleys ? **Sir** 1403 December 10th Vicar church of Tynneby

Wallis Richd 1590 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Walter David 1415 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Walter John 1505 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Walter John 1519 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Wat Loughr 1544 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Water John 1533 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Waterston Thos 1607 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Watkin Thomas 1670 Tenby Northtown H3 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Watts John 1403 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Way Elizabeth 1670 Tenby Northtown H3 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Webb David 1500 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Webb Dayd 1598 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Webb **Elinor** 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Webb **Henry** 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Webb **Jno** 1600 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Webb **John** 1426 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Webb **Mathew** 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Welch **Jno** 1434 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Welch **Tho** 1598 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Welche **Tho** 1593 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Welchs **Thomas** 1467 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

West **Pars** 1542 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

White **?** 1486 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

White **David** 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

White a very early family in the history of Tenby In the 1200's the name
le White **Jasper** c1200's can be found in records and
le White **Sara** 1326 was a Tenant recorded in the Lantefey *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids* 1326

White **John** 1415 was bailiff of the town of Tenby in 1415 and mayor in 1420 - he was re-elected 17 times and his tomb is in Tenby Church

White **Thomas** 1482 was the Mayor of Tenby who assisted Jasper Earl of Pembroke, **Margaret** the Countess of Richmond and the **Young Henry** Tudor on their flight to Brittany He died in 1482 and had a son

White **Jenkyn or John** 1498 who was mayor of Tenby in 1498 and married as his second wife Christina so-heiress of **Eynon John** of Henllan - They had a son

White **James** whose eldest son

White **Griffith** married 1st **Mary** daughter of **Perrot Sir Owen** and 2nd **Margaret** daughter and co-heiress of **Watkins** **Thomas** of Narberth and had a son

White **Henricus** c1600 Pembrokeshire Ar- Justice of the Peace *Cambrian Register 1796 History of Pembrokeshire -George Owen c1591*

White **Henry** who married **Jane** daughter of **Fletcher Richard** of Bangor and whose eldest son

White **Griffiths** 1626 of Henllan Castlemartin who was Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1626 married a daughter of **Lort Richard** of Stackpool and they had children

White **Thomas** died unmarried

White **John** died unmarried

White **Henry** married **Mary Bodely** and had one son

White **Griffith** son of **Henry** and **Mary** married the daughter and heiress of **Griffith Davies** of Bangeston

White **Roger** 1626 the eldest son of **White** **Griffiths** of Henllan Castlemartin who was Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1626 had three sons

White **Thomas** died without issue

White **William** youngest son

White **John** middle son had a grandson

White **Francis** 1698 born at Studdock near Henllan in 1698 had three sons by his second marriage the eldest

White **Henry** 1749 of Hill born who married **Jane** daughter of **Davies Robert** of Prickeston and had children one being
White **Robert Davies** born 1787 married **Martha** daughter of **Palmer William** of Coachyland and had issue **George White**

White **George** 1825 of Tenby JP mayor of Tenby for the 7th time in 1871 son of **Robert Davis White** born at St Florence 1825 married 1st **Mary** daughter of **Thomas Baldwin Dundridge** of Devon by whom he had a son

White **Joane** 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

White **John** 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

White **Thomas** 1482 Merchant Mayor of Tenby died Tomb in Tenby St Mary's Church - *Cambrian Archeaological Association 1880*

White **John** 1484, 12 February
Grant for life to the King's servant, **John White** the elder of the town of Tenibie and his assigns of all the lands, meadows and pastures by and within the town called 'lez Demaynes', 'Fugatif Londes', 'Watellvyashyll', and 'Rigons Close', with two wind Mills called 'lez Wynde Mylles', and a water mill called 'le water wynch mylle', with all appurtenances to hold to the value of £10 yearly, rendering to the King a red rose at the feast of St Peter ad Vincula, provided that he sufficiently repair the premises *Patent Roll, 1 Richard III pt 3, m 19 Cal, p 410*

White **James** 1454 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

White **John** 1415 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

White **John** *1420 1421 1423 1424 1429 1431 1432 Mayor of the borough of Tenby Arch Camb 1853*

White John 1433 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

White John 1440 1441,1442 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

White John 1445 1446 Mayor of the borough of Tenby Arch Camb 1853

White John 1449 1450 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

White John 1454 1455 1456 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

White John 1477 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby Arch Camb 1853

White John 1482 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

White John 1487 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

White John 1490 1491 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

White John 1498 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

White John 1603 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

White Richd 1568 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

White Thomas 1467 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

White Thomas 1457 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

White Thomas 1463 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

White Thomas 1472 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

White Thomas 1477 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

White Thomas 1481 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

White Henry 1670 Gumfreston P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

White Richard 23 8 1651 son of Henry White buried *Gumfreston Parish Register*

White Thomas 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

White Thomas 1471 *Mayor of Tenby*

White Walter 1425 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Whits John 1494 1495 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Widelock also spelt **Widlock** or **Wedlake** **John** 1359 *Lord of Gumfreston* was a juror at Tenby

Widelock John 1362 two messuages in Gumfreston and Widelock

Wilcox William 3rd September1866 age 25yrs buried Cholera Pennar Pembroke Dock

Wilkin John de 1441 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Willcocks David 1472 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Willfauns Richd 1630 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

William Elizabeth 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William Elnor 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William Griffith 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William Howell 1438 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Williams Anne 1-11-1655 married John Lloyd **Married by** Thomas Rogers JP **for Tenby** *Gumfreston Parish Register*

Williams Ann born 28 Mar 1801 Tenby Pembrokeshire Deweyville Box Elder Utah Left Liverpool on 18 Feb 1850 aboard the Josiah Bradlee Arrived in Newife ofrleans on 18 Apr 1850 Married to **Rogers,, John** on 13 Dec 1838 at Amroth, Pembrokeshire Married to **Thomas Danial Stilwell** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Williams Henry 1672, June 7 Declaration by **Henry Williams** of Tenby, gent, that the lands conveyed to him by **William Barlow** and **Lewis Barlow** were conveyed in trust only for the said **William Barlow** and **Lewis Barlow** *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Williams Jacobi 1534 armigeri Gornifreston *Valor Eccl*

Williams James 1535 esq Gumfereston manor *WWHR* Vol1 p305,

Williams James 1535 Esq patron Gumfreston *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Williams Jo 1693 Gumfreston manor , **Williams** Jo Esq 1693 patron Gumfreston *Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR Vol1 p305*

Williams John 1487 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Williams John 1670 of Gumfreston *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Williams John 1665 Aug 10 Sir Gumfreston *WWHR Vol1 P 307,*

Williams John 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams John 1670 esq of Ivy Towers Gumfreston H 3 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams John 1693 Gumfreston

Williams Peter 1567 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Williams Richard 1484, 20 December Grant to the King s servant, and the heirs male of his body for his good service against the rebels, of the castle, manor or lordship ofManerbere and Pennalee with its members co Pembrolie of the yearly value of £100 to hold with Knight s fees and all

its appurtenances by Knight service and a rent of £7 10s yearly *Patent RollS, 2 Richard III , pt 2, m 19 Cal, p 501*

Williams Richd 1635 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Williams Robt 1463 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Williams Thomas 1904 owned Wedlock Gumfreston and it is now a farmhouse

Williams Thomas 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Thomas 1670 Tenby Villa H5 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Thomas 1770-1 or 1772-3Mayor of Tenby

The Mayor, Justice, Common Council, Burgesses and inhabitants of the borough and Parish of St **Mary**, Tenby, to **Charles** Moss, Bishop of St Davids **Thomas Williams** was Mayor in 1770-1 and 1772-3
Petition
Humbly sheweth unto your lordship that we have lived in a very unhappy state in regard to our religious worship since our present rector has come here, whose vociferous method of preaching is truely disagreeable to us There were about 70 signatories

Williams Thomss 1648 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Williams W 1594 patron Gornifreston Gumfereston manor *WWHR* Vol1 P 305 *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Willy David 1506 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Wimberley Conrade Making 1835 Jul 25 Gumfreston rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Withet John 1543 ChurchWarden Gumfreston *PRO223 423*,

Wogan Elthred 1670 clerk Penally H 2 Castlemartin Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wogan Ethelred 1665 Aug 10 Gumfreston rector *Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR* Vol 1 p 306,

Wolcock John 1486 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Woodward Anth 1591 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Wulkox Roger 1670 Tenby Northtown P Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*,

Wyatt Devz 1629 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Wyatt Devz 1636 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Wyatt Edward 1647 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Wyatt Richd 1643 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Wyatt Richd 1659 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Wyatt Richd 1639 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Wyatt Thomas 1628 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Wyatt Thomas 1634 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Wyatt Thomas 1622 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Wyatt William 1602 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Wyatt William 1658 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Wyatt Willm 1611 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Wyatt Willm 1575 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Wyatt Wm 1591 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Wyatt Wm 1596 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Wydeloek John 1375 the elder Gumfreyhiston *Pembrokeshire Parsons,*

Wyder Philip 1636 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Wysman Henry 1326 to 1329 Tenby reeve *Ministers Account 1208 m 6,*

Wysman William 1329 to Easter 1331 Tenby reeve *Ministers Account 1208 m4,*

Wystt Devz 1616 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Wystt Richd 1652 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Wytlock William 1407, February 15 Prior of the priory of LaWaden
Guy etc to **Sir John**, rector of the parish church of Tynbie, and **Sir Richard** vicar of the same church, greeting, etc although all persons what-soever, admitted to the rule of a church and the cure of souls, are bound according to the sacred, canons to reside personally in such benefices, nevertheless one **Sir Wytlock William** Prior of the priory of LaWaden, not troubling to reside in his said priory, but at Tenby openly keeping in his house one **Gladusa Meuric,** his concubine, leads a life above measure dissolute and inhumanly and with closed doors ? leaves his priory unofficiated and remains away for no small periods of time to the grave peril of the souls of his parishioners and a grievous and pernicious example to others

Yargan Jno Lloyd 1524 Mayor of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Yecaiy Robert 1540 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Yencks David 1496 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Young Wm 1579 Bailiff of the borough of Tenby *Arch Camb 1853*

Wrecks at Tenby Acc to Pembrokeshire Dive UK

1775 December 30th UNIDENTIFIED Brig Lost off Tenby. Carrying fruit.
1829 DORCHESTER. Boat first was stranded at Ragwen Point, Pendine. Beached Tenby and Broke up.
1832November 11th. ALBION. Sailing Ship. Lost off Tenby.To Cardigan. Tenby to Cardigan.
1833HOPE (ABERYSTWYTH). Sloop. 56 tons Lost near Tenby
1833September. ANN. (MILFORD). Sloop. Lost off Tenby.
1833 December ¦ANN. Sailing Ship. Lost off Tenby. Out of St.Clears bound for Gloucester.
1835 HUNTER. Schooner. Tenby.
1838July 2nd. GEORGE THE FOURTH Burthen smack 35 tons. 45'ft long. (Bt 1825). Lost off Tenby.
1839February 23rd DORCHESTER Barque. Tenby
1844 August 4th RICHARD. Brig Tenby. Wrecked..
1853 RANGER Sailing Ship. Tenby.
1855December 18th. AGENORIA. (BIDEFORD). Schooner. 39 tons. St. Catherine's Rock. Tenby. Cargo of Coal.
1855December 18th. ALEXANDRA. (LE HAVRE). Schooner. Tenby.
1859November 6th. POLICY. (SUNDERLAND). Brig. Smack. Travayne Cliffs / Monkstone Point.
1865November 25th MARY. (CARDIGAN). Smack. South shore Tenby.
1868August 22nd. SARAH PRINGLE. (LIVERPOOL). Schooner. Near Tenby. Driven ashore and wrecked.
1868October 15th RETRIEVER. (ST. DOGMAEL'S). Sloop. 44 tons. Off Old Castle Head,Nr Tenby.
1870May 12th. LOVE. Sloop. Tenby.
1883HOUQUE. Barque. North Beach. Grounded at High Cliff.Taken to Harbour.Broke Free. Enroute to Seville with Welsh Coal.
1884 February 19th BERTRAND DU GUESCLIN. (FRENCH). Barque. Tenby. Figurehead in Tenby Museum.
December 20th AGENORIA. (BIDEFORD). Schooner. Near Tenby.
1894November 11th LIZZIE. Smack. Tenby.
1901MASTERPIECE. (LOWESTOFT). Fishing Ketch. 51 tons. Monkstone Point. Stranded and wrecked.. Fishing out of Tenby
1906 January 11th KELLY. Ketch. Tenby.
November 11th CORNISH LASS. North Beach Tenby.
1916 March 22nd. FIREFLY. (ABERYSTWYTH). Small Steamship. Wrecked in Tenby Harbour. On return from Caldey Island during Gale.
March 27th ANNIE. (TENBY). Ketch. Tenby. North Sands.
September 12th CAISTER CASTLE. Iron Steamship. 109 tons. Off Tenby.
1923 February 26th TEVIJA. (Russian). Schooner. Off Tenby.
1934 August 1st. KUMAKI. Motor Vessel. Tenby.
1938 January 15th FERMANAGH. (Belfast). Steamer. 2 miles East of Monkstone Point. Holed on Woolhouse Rocks. Enroute Drogheda to Llanelli.
1961 September 10th ILIAD. Sailing Boat. Monkstone Point. Wrecked.....

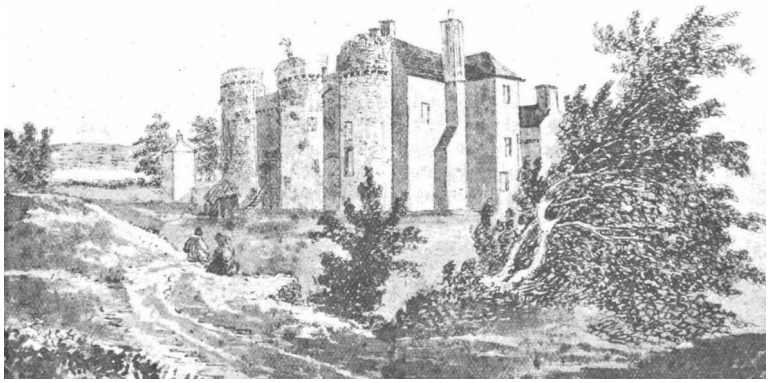
Upton

1115
Giraldus Cambrensis called Upton Ucketune and Uccetena another old name was Ucton.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Upton Castle

A small castle was built upon the site indicated in the closing years of the 13th century, probably by the third member of the Maliphaunt family who settled at Upton. (Walter Malefaunt, the third successive bearer of the name , appears as a witness to a grant of Aymer de Valence to the Hospitallers of Slebech in 1323.) . In plan it appears to have been similar to Picton Castle, and may have been built by the same craftsmen.



Upton Castle Norris

A sketch by Norris made about the year1800, shows its appearance at that time, since which extensive alterations have still further removed its earlier features, and there remains little beyond the gateway with its two flanking circular towers
Visited 4th May 1922
Arch Camb. 1852 II, iii,196; Glynne Notes 1888 V v 125 Castles and Strongholds of Pembrokeshire 1909 p41

The castle was modernized in the 18th century and today is on private grounds not open to the public, however the castle grounds contain a fine arboretum managed by the National Park Authority.
Minor stronghold on creek of Carew river built 13c by a member of the Malefant family who died out in the male line with Stephen Malefant whose daughter Alice married Owen ap Gruffudd ap Nicholas of Dinefwr. 1564 their descendant Rhys ab Owen took the name Bowen after the English manner .18c purchased by John Tasker and then passed through marriage into the hands of the Rev William Evans 1927 purchased by Stanley Neale
extract from National Park Guide
The remains of the ancient castle have been incorporated in the building of the present mansion: they consist principally of the entrance gateway, and the two circular bastions by which it was defended; one of these now forms a projecting window in one of the apartments

UPTON 1839 Lewis
a parish, in the hundred of Castlemartin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Pembroke; containing 12 inhabitants. This parish, which was withdrawn, a few years since, from the hundred of Narberth, and included in that of Castlemartin, is exceedingly small, and inhabited only by one gentleman's family, who are proprietors of the whole. It occupies an elevated site above a creek of Milford Haven, and was formerly distinguished for its castle, which, if not originally built, was anciently occupied, by the family of Maliphant, from whom it passed by marriage to that of Bowen. Upton Castle and its dependencies were subsequently purchased by Mr. Tasker, who devised his estates among his three nieces, one of whom, by marriage, conveyed the castle and a portion of this property to the Rev. William Evans, who is now owner of the parish. The remains of the old castle, incorporated in the buildings of the present mansion, consist principally of the entrance gateway, and the two circular bastions by which it was defended; one of these now forming a projecting window in one of the apartments. The seat occupies a charming situation, and commands picturesque views of the surrounding country, and of the ruins of Carew Castle, washed at their base by the converging estuaries which unite to form this branch of the Haven. Upton is annexed to the rectory of Nash. The church, a small edifice, is supposed to have been built at the same time as the castle, to which it was formerly attached. It contains some ancient monuments, among which is one having a recumbent effigy of a warrior in complete armour, under a richly sculptured canopy of stone: a clenched hand, issuing from the wall, forms a candelabrum for a taper, for the maintenance of which some fund has been probably left by the deceased or his relatives. There are also several mural monuments to more recent proprietors of the estate.

Upton Chapel

dedicated to St Giles
RCAM
This small disused edifice stands closely adjacent to, but not adjoining, Upton Castle, though it is said that it formerly was part of the residence.

The building on plan shows a chancel (16ft by 10 ft 6in) nave (27ft by 14 ft) with a single bell cote above the west gable. In the south wall of the chancel is a single trifoliated lancet, now blocked, and a plain piscine. The chancel arch is a plain circular –headed cut(6ft wide) through the east wall of the nave. The entrance is in the south wall of the nave and has been modernised. The Jacobean pulpit is that formerly used in St Mary's Church Haverfordwest. The font basin is of the square Norman type (26in externally 18in internally 9in deep). It stands on a plain circular shaft and square base, the total height being 31 in. It is one of the most perfect examples of the type in the county (Arch Camb 1880 IV xi 295)
The roof and windows (with one exception) are modern.
Effigies – There are four sepulchral monuments.
Beneath the blocked lancet in the chancel is a 13th century mailed effigy which once stood on a altar tomb in the parish church of Nash. The effigy is of a large man 6 ft even without the lower limbs is considered to be the most ancient of its kind in the country reputed to be a Lord of Upton Drowned in a shipwreck as he was returning home from a long voyage used to be at Nash Church sometimes called the" Admiral".

Against the north wall of the nave and beneath an ogee canopy, is the effigy of a knight girt partly on mail and partly in plate armour. The figure is thought to be William Malefont who died in 1362 and is clad in a complete suit of Chain mail

The effigy of a female under an ogre arch in the north east corner of the Chancel. The corbel supporting the western pinnicle of the arch of canopy is adorned by a grotesque mask , rudely carved.This is suggested by Glynne to be the wife of William Malefant ,from the clothing the figure

would appear to be from about 1380 1420 Did this figure also come from Nash Church?
All the above represent departed Maliphaunts of the 14th century
In the chancel is a much worn slab charged with a male full face above a long floriated cross. The head, which Sir Stephen Glynne, who saw it in August 1871, describes (Arch Camb 1888 V v 125) as that of a priest, does not seem from its present state to have been tonsured: the hair is curled over each ear, the head rests upon a rectangular cushion, and no priestly paraphernalia are to be traced. Along the edge of the stone runs an inscription, practically obliterated except for the letters A C....LAM..IAR: PRE., which appear to be of the 13th century
On the walls there are mural tablets to members of the Bowen, Taskers and Evans families.
Stone Taper Holder Affixed to the north wall of the nave – apparently its original position at a height of 4ft from the present floor level and projecting from the wall 5 ½ in, is a man's clenched fist with a perforation for placing in it a light of taper. (Arch Camb 1888 V v 127)

Cross On the south side of the churchyard stands a stone cross five ft six in high with octagonal shaft; the base has been restored.

Acc to West Wales Historical Society Transactions 1914 IV 228
Quoting *Llwynwormwood Papers*
In a case submitted on 23 October 1722, for counsel's opinion in regard to the liability of the owner of Upton for payment of tithes on the demense lands of Upton , it was stated that the benefice was a chapel of ease belonging to Nash. The document adds that "there is a tradition that during the period of celibacy of clergy, the rector [of Nash] always lived at Upton with the patron, and had his diet there, and that there were then four instances within memory where the rector while he was unmarried had his diet in the house whereof the then present incumbent was one"
This benefice is a chapel subordinate to Nash Rectory, and from the earliest recorded institution the rector of Nash has also held Upton or Ucton.
George Owen in his list of benefices compiled in 1594, states that it was a rectory appendant to the manor of Upton, the patron then being Harry Bowen [of Upton].

Historical Records

1115
Included in the locations in Pembrokeshire mentioned by Giraldus in his various works are Churches: Upton .
[According to J Conway Davies Journal of the Historical Society of Wales Vol 2 1950 p54]

1290 November 6. Clipston.
Charter Roll 18, Edward I, m. 1 (Cal . p.373)
Witnesses included Walter Malenfaunt.

1298.
A witness of the Sloane Charter XXXII. 14 (British Museum) was David Malesent (Malefant,) of Upton).

1324
I. P. M. Edward II files 84 & 85. An Inquisition was held on August 20 1324 before John de

Hamptona, King's Escheat, at Pembroke, regarding the estates of Aymer de Valance Earl of Pembroke one of the Jurors being; Walter Maeleufaut.
Half knights' fee was held by Walter Maleufaunt at Esse (Nash) worth yearly 10 marks.

1348 September 24 Pembroke.
Writ of certiorari de feodis etc., to John de Shol, escheator in Hereford and the adjacent March of Wales, 24 September,
Esse (Nash) half fee held by William Maleufant, worth yearly 10m.

1358 May 10.
Writ 10 May 32 Edward III, to Henry de Prestewode, escheater in co. Hereford and the adjacent marches of Wales, directing him to enquire of what liberties belonging to the earldom and lordship of Pembroke; Jurors included William Maleufant.
William Maleufant died in 1362 and was succeeded by his son William Malenfaunt.

1377 February 16 Westminster.
Patent Roll 51 Edward III m 3d (Cal p 501).
Commission to John Joce “chivaler”, Henry Wogan “ chivaler”, Matthew Wogan, Peter Perrot, William Malenfaunt, Laurence Bronhull, Richard Huscard, John Scurlag, Richard Wyrot, Peter Jurdan, John Wydlok, Philip Sutton, the mayor and commonalty of Pembrok, and Tenby, and the king’s steward and ministers of Pembroke.

1377 February 16 Westminster [second entry on m.3d].
Commission to John Joce,”chivaler”, Henry Wogan, “chivaler”, Matthew Wogan, William Malenfaunt and Peter Perrot.

1380 April 20 Westminster.
Patent Roll, 3 Richard II, pt 3 m 23d (Cal p 509).
Commission to Guy de Briene, John Joce, knight, Walter Mille, Matthew Wogan, John Hoton, Henry Shirmyn, William Malenfaunt.

Malefant family died out in the male line with Stephen Malefant whose daughter Alice married Owen ap Gruffudd ap Nicholas of Dinefwr.

1564

Rhys ab Owen took the name Bowen after the English manner.

1594

George Owen in Elizabethan Pembrokeshire lists Upton Manor under Narberth Hundred. I594 the patron then being Harry Bowen [of Upton].

1613

Lewis Dwnn Deputy Herald of Wales records that Henry Bowen of Upton Castle had married a daughter of the Wyriotts who lived at Orielton.

Malafaunt ,Maliphan, ap Owen & Bowen of Upton

----- Upton Castle formerly the abode of this ancient Norman-French family
Maleufaunt Walter 1324 August 20 Esse held half Knights fee held by worth yearly 10m
He was succeeded by his son **William** 1324 August 20 Pembroke *C Edward II File 85*

*Acc/to **Henry Owen** --Old Pembrokeshire Families*
The place was anciently called Ucceton, Ucton, Ockton, and Octon it is frequently mentioned in the records' Of the original castle, part still remains, together with the chapel, once used as a parish church, which has some interesting monuments It is said that the 13th century effigy, the oldest in the county, which used to be at the mother church of Nash and is now at Upton, is that of the

founder of the castle and the builder of Nash church Fenton, who commented upon the disgraceful neglect of this monument, gives a tradition that this first lord of Upton was a man of gigantic stature, that he died at sea, and that his body was brought home and landed at Cosheston Pill He was probably a **Malefant** but there is nothing to show it The first **Malefant** recorded was **Malefant Walter c**1244 , who married **de la Roche Avice**,and as Upton was part of the great possessions of the **de la Roches,** it may have come to the **Malefants** by this marriage **Malefant Walter** was a witness to the charter of **Thomas,** Bishop of St David's 1244-1256 to **John de la Roche,** and according to the Annales Cambrice" he was killed fighting the **Welsh,** at Kilgerran in 1258,

This **Walter** was succeeded by a son and a grandson of the same name,

Malefant Eleanor Daughter of **Sir Walter Malefant** Married **Robelyn William** of Kestington Keeston *Arch Camb*

Malefant Walter 1268&1278approx,1290 November 6 the son of **Malefant Walter** married **FitzHenry Joan,** daughter of **Henry Fitz Henry** the son was,in about 1268, a witness to the grant of Fishguard" by **William de Cantinton** to St Dogmael's Abbey, to **Roger Mortimer's** charter to **Thomas, de la Roche**," and some ten years later, to **Thomas, de la Roche**'s charter to Pill Priory *charter roll 18* ***Edward*** *1 m 1 Cal p 373 1290 November 6 Clipston*

Malefant Walter 1323 the grandson son **Malefant Walter** married **Elizabeth,** daughter of **John de Londres** was in 1323 a witness to the agreement between Earl **Aymer de Valence** with the Commandery of Slebech, which is set out in Fenton's Appendix, in the next year to a charter by that Earl to Tenby, and to the further charter to Tenby by Earl **Lawrence** Hastings in 1342 in 1327 and 1331 he was a juror at Pembroke, and in 1324' and 1348 he held half a **Knight**'s fee at Esse, or **Nash**, of the value of 10 marks **Maleufaunt Walter** Esse **Nash** held half **Knight**s' fee held by worth yearly 10 marks **Malenfant Walter** *Inquisition on August 20 1324 before* ***John de Hamptona, King****'s Escheat, at Pembroke*, *Patent Roll*27 Pt 1 M 27d Cal p 447 1353 Feb 8 Westminster 1324 Aug 20 Esse *Nash I P M Edward II files 84 & 85*

This last **Walter** was succeeded by his son

Malefant William died1362 who married **Margaret**, daughter and co-heiress of **John Fleming** of St **George**'s in Glamorgan he died in 1362 seised of the manors of Over Ash and Nether Ash, worth 60s, and one and a half carucates of land at Critchurch, worth 30s, which, jointly with his wife, he held of the Earl of the manor of Llandethauk Llandawke worth 50s, held by military service of **John Wogan** of **Picton** and **Isabel de Londres** his wife of the manor of Milton, worth £7 10s, by the like tenure, of **John de Carew**" of a rental of £4 at Cadygansford in Whitchurch Dewisland by suit of court of the bishop , and of lands at Dennant, worth 40s, of **de la Roche** " it is probable that it is his effegy and that of his wife which are at Upton Castle" Juror 1332 31 May 1358

This **William** had a son also called

Malefant William born 1347 **William** the younger was one of a jury at Dale in 1375, and at Pembroke in 1383

Malelefaunt William 1403, June 16 Commission of array in the county of Pembroke and the lordships and county of Rous to **Thomas,** Earl of Worcester **Thomas,** baron of Carrew, **John Organ**, **John Joce**, **William Malelefaunt**, **Thomas, Roche**, **Richard Wiriot**, **John Eynor**, and **Thomas, Rede**, on information that **Owen Glyndourdy** and other rebels of those parts for want of

victuals intend to come suddenly with no small posse to the marches of the county to seek victuals and waste the county *Patent Roll 4 Henry IV pt 2 m 19d Cal p280 Patent Roll*3 Richard II pt 3 m 23d Cal p 509 1380 April 20 Westminster*Patent Roll*51 m 3d Cal p 501 1377 February 16 Westminste

Malenfaunt William 1377 February 16 Westminster second entry on m 3d
Apparently he died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother **Henry**

Malefant Henry 1405 was one of the three commissioners appointed in 1405 to raise funds to buy a truce from **Owen Glyndwr** " Fenton gives the commission as including the rectory of St Giles at Picton," but in the original it is clearly Octon, ie, Upton and four years previously we have a grant of a burgage in Tenby to **Henry Malefant** of Octon, Esq"

Malenfant Henry 1407, November 24 On the 24th day of the same month etc he admitted **Sir John Malenfant**, priest, to the free chapel of Hodgeston of the diocese of St David's, vacant by the free resignation of Master **John Smyth** last rector of the same on the presentation of **Henry Malenfant** and **Thomas, Sturmyn**, lords of Hodgeston, true patrons of the said free chapel for this turn, and instituted him as rector etc

Malenfant Henry Patron lord of the manor of Ogeston Hodgeston1487 *Pembrokeshire parsons*

The successor of **Henry** was his son **Sir Thomas,**

Malefant Sir Thomas died 8th May 1438 and was buried in the Church of St Bartholomew the Less in Smithfield In the epitaph on this tomb, preserved by Stow,'" he is described as Lord of Wenvoe and St George's in the county of Glamorgan and of Ockeneton Upton and Pile Pill in the county of Pembroke, but he seems to have been a Glamorganshire magnate rather than a Pembrokeshire one

Upon the death of **Sir Thomas,** Wenvoe and the Glamorgan estates passed to his son Edmond upon the death of whose grandson **John Malefant** without issue, in the reign of **Henry** VII, they were escheated to the Crown

In the same tomb as **Sir Thomas,** was afterwards buried his wife, **Margaret Astley,** of whom a curious story, illustrative of the lawlessness of the times, is told in the Rolls of Parliament" **Margaret**, in her petition in 1439, sets forth that immediately after her husband's death, of which she was then in ignorance, **Lewis Leyson**, a Glamorgan man and trusted servant of **Sir Thomas,** enticed her from Upton by forged Letters stating that **Gruffydd ap Nicholas** and other enemies were lying in wait for her Leyson conveyed her to Tythegston, near Bridgend, and after failing in his attempt to marry her in the church, imprisoned her in the fortified manor house there, whence she escaped to her mother in London --**Leyson** appears to have fled from the country'"
It was a second Edmond the father of **John** whom **William** Earl of Pembroke beheaded in 1469 desired by his will that his daughter **Jane** should be married," but Edmond married elsewhere From a charter of 1441 it appears that

Malefant Margaret 1441 nee **Astley** held the **Malefant** Pembrokeshire estates of Upton, Pile, one fourth of the manors of Hodgeston and Burton for her life " how they descended afterwards is not clear

According to *Sir S Meyrick Heraldic Visitations* Ap **Nicholas Owen** second son of **Griffith** ap **Nicholas** of Newton or Dinevour married

Malefant Alice daughter and co-heiress of **Henry Malefaunt** Fenton states that **Henry** was the last of the Upton **Malefant**s, and that his daughter **Alice** married **Owen**, the second son of Gruffydd above mentioned, who was slain in the 1460's" **Sir Thomas,** had a son **Henry**, who was buried with him, and who seems to have died under age But it is more probable Acc/to **Henry Owen** that **Alice** was the daughter of

Malefant Stephen brother of **Sir Thomas** and of his wife **Alice Perrot**

Malefant Alice 1564 Upton Castle daughter of **Stephen** married **Owen ap Gruffudd ap Nicholas** of Dinefwr 1564 **Ap Owen Rhys** of Upton Castle 1564 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire **Ap Nicholas Owen** second son of **Griffith** ap **Nicholas** of Newton or Dinevour married **Alice Malefant** daughter and co-heiress of **Henry Malefaunt** ***Sir S Meyrick*** *Heraldic Visitations*

Malefaunt Henry daughter and co-heiress **Alice**? Married **Owen ap Nicholas Rhys ap Owen**, sheriff in 1564, took the name of **Bowen**

Bowen Harry 1594 Patron Nash Church 1594 Upton of Upton Castle **Lewis Dwnn** Deputy Herald of Wales 1613 *WWHR* Vol3 P 214, *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Bowen Henry 1600 approx of Nash manor *WWHR Vol4 p227,*

Bowen Hugh 1637 Jul3 Upton Pemb *WWHR* Vol3 P 216,

Bowen Hugh 1670 esquire Carew H6 Narberth Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen Hugh 1698 of Upton Castle High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Bowen Maurice 1695 1701 Upton Pembs *WWHR* Vol3 p 216,

Bowen John 1708 Sep 24 Upton Pembs Living Discharged Nash Church *Bacons Liber Regis WWHR*Vol3 p 216,

Bowen Morris 1738 Upton , Living Discharged Nash Church Acc to *Bacons Liber Regis WWHR* Vol 3 P 215,

Bowen Morris 1746 of Upton Castle High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire died 1758 had daughters co heiresses

Bowen Lettis 1774 Upton *WWHR* Vol3 P 216,

Bowen Anne 1764 (spinster) Upton *WWHR* Vol3 P 216,

Bowen Anne 1774 Upton married **William McCamick** esq, *WWHR*Vol3 p216

Bowen Mary 1764 1774 Upton married **Thomas, Skyrme** esq, *WWHR* Vol3 p 216
Eventually the estate was bought by a nabob,**Tasker Captain John** He died **y**oung and without heir in 1800 and the castle passed to his niece **Evans Maria,** who was married to the **Reverend William Evans** The Property stayed with the family until 1927 when it was sold by **Admiral Evans** to **Neale Stanley** who undertook the main landscaping and planting of the Gardens It was inherited by his daughter **Neale Joyce** a serving WAAF officer at Pembroke Dock during WW2 who married

Skelton John Canon formerly **Canon** of Lincoln Cathedral, Mrs Skelton was for many years the voluntary Organist at **Nash** Church In 2006 Upton was sold for only the third time in 750 years by **Mr Neale's** daughter and her husband, the Reverend **Canon Skelton**, to **Stephen** and **Prue Barlow** who are undertaking the present restoration

Warren

Warren 1851(before the restoration of 1855)

Most of these notes were made as part of my research for a sermon/lecture I was asked to give on the reopening of the Church B H J Hughes

Place Names of Pembrokeshire by B. G. Charles.
Warren [Name may well have been of Welsh origin but Anglicised]. Woveran 1273, 1293, 1325 [Unpublished deeds in PRO]
Woueran 1326 [Black Book of St David's, ed J. W. Willis Bund. Cymmrodorion Record Series 5, London 1902]
Woran c1602 [George Owen, Description of Pembrokeshire ii 295,
Woram (tempore) HY 8 [R. Fenton Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire 241, 1513 [Episcopal Registers of St David's]
1535 [Valor Ecclesiasticus], 1603 [George Owen, Description of Pembrokeshire i.107, ii 292].
Waram (Waran) c 1566 [Reports on Manuscripts in the Welsh Language 1917]. Woraine 1539 [Calendar of Public Records relating to Pembrokeshire iii 73 H. Owen].
Warren 1684 [NLW MS 1390].
Overham 1487 & 1594 [Episcopal Registers of St David's]. Overam 1490 [Episcopal Registers of St David's]. Oram 1503 [Episcopal Registers of St David's].

Acc/to *Wade - South Wales*. 1913

Warren: A small parish in Pembrokeshire 5 miles SW of Pembroke. Its Church has a tall tower constituting a prominent landmark, but architecturally uninteresting though it preserves a piscina in

the S Chapel and an early font. From Warren a road runs south to the coast where the cliff scenery is exceptionally fine. A cliff camp on a promontory encloses a circular chasm (entered at the bottom by the waves through an arch in the face of the cliffs) which is called "The Devil's Punchbowl" and forms a sea cauldron. Off the coast rise two isolated rocks named the Stacks which are the breeding grounds for puffins, guillemots, razor bills and other sea birds. They assemble in thousands at the beginning of May and depart at the end of July. These rocks are really in the parish of Castlemartin.

Owen George 1606 *Taylor, s Cussion* Warren 3 freeholders 14 householders

Acc/to *Lewis - A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1834.*

Waren: A parish in the hundred of Castlemartin County of Pembroke 5 miles SW of Pembroke 963containing 169 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the south western part of the county is of considerable extent reaching to the coast of the Bristol Channel by which is bounded on the South and South West. It includes the small village of Lenny, on the western coast from which a point of land, projecting into
the sea derives its name of Lenny head. The living is a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St David's, rated in the King's books at £4 8s 11/2d., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 Parliamentary Grant and in the patronage of the Bishop of St David's. The church dedicated to St Mary is an ancient building with a square tower surmounted by a spire of stone forming a conspicuous object on this part the coast. In the Churchyard is the pedestal of an ancient cross, in which is inserted the head of one of the circular kind. According to tradition, there was an ancient religious house on a farm called Warren; but there are no remains of it, and the only records of its existence are the names of several places in the immediate neighbourhood, which would appear to have been derived from such an establishment. Vestiges of an ancient fortification of a circular form and still in good state of preservation may be seen in a field between this place and the parish church of St Twinnel; it was defended by a triple rampart, having an entrance on the west side, an appears to have been a place of great strength the area within the inner rampart, which is the most entire is about one acre in extent. It appears to have formed a link in a chain of fortifications by which the South West coast were protected from the piratical incursions of the Saxons and the Danes. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £123 19s.

Pre Norman:
Phillips suggests that Laws may have found an early Christian burial site on the southern coast not far from Warren (P58)

Laws p57

. Edward Laws did excavate what he believed was a large early Christian Cemetery not very far away from the Church with over 200 burials and one special burial which was carefully covered by a large stone slab and among the items found in the grave was a piece of limestone with a celtic cross cut in it. One suggestion was that the cemetery dated to the 2nd Century AD.
He also found what the local labourers described as the ruins of a chapel standing east and west 16ft by 12ft which it was believed had an east window and a stoup 14in by 8in of red sandstone was also found.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments records:

Brownslade Tumulus:

This is a much-disturbed sepulchral mound standing in a field called Church-ways belonging to the farm of Brownslade. It was partially excavated in 1880, when remains of burials of men, women

and children where discovered on the south-eastern side, the bodies "packed in tiers" of at least three deep. With the remains were found a piece of fine bronze which might have been an ear-ring, a finger-ring, and a small brass ring with a rude pattern of spots punched on it and also a small stoup, which is now fixed in the wall of Flimston Chapel. Mixed with the human remains were animal bones, a few limpet shells, and a flint flake. A little to the north of this find was disinterred a human skeleton, placed on a roughly-prepared clay surface and surrounded by rough dry masonry; with the body was a horse's nipper, some animal bones and sea shells. In the course of the re-interment of the human remains in the centre of the mound, a cist burial was discovered about 3feet below the surface; the bones were much decayed. In the cist there were some animal bones, a fragment of wheel-turned pottery, a piece of Chert stone bored for use as a hammer, and a block of red sandstone marked with V shaped lines. In the mound, but perhaps not connected with any of the burials was a flat piece of limestone bearing a roughly incised cross within a circle. *Laws - Little England beyond Wales, 57-9, ill.).*

Brownslade Tumulus Finds:

(a) Wheel-turned pottery.
(b) A piece of fine bronze, possibly the remains of a finger ring.
964(c) A small brass ring.
(d) A socketed pivot-stone, probably that of the door of the closely adjacent ruined chapel; also a roughly hewn stoup since fixed in Flimston Chapel.
(e) A piece of chert about the size of half a brick, with a deep hollow on each side - possibly a cresset stone from the chapel.
(f) A block of red sandstone with indeterminate markings.
(g) A flat piece of limestone with roughly inscribed cross within a circle.
With the exception of the stoup all the above are in Tenby Museum.

Churchways Chapel:

This little edifice stood immediately north of the Brownslade tumulus on one of two fields called Upper and Lower Church Hill (Tithe Schedule, No 376-7). The remains of foundations are now practically buried beneath the sand. When opened up in 1880 the chapel was found to be "very tiny, being only 16 feet by 12 feet and pitched with water-worn stones". (Laws p57).

Crocksydam Camp

This is a promontary camp defended on three sides by steep cliffs, and on the land side by a convex rampart and ditch. The bank which has a length of 300 ft rises 3 ft and falls 8 ft to a 5 ft ditch. The enclosed area of about one acre is rough and exposed ; the surface shows slight depressions which may be hut circles . The mid -rampart entrance has a width of 10ft . The ends of the bank are strengthened by a few large slabs which appear to occupy their original position. Visited 24th May 1922.

Merrion Camp

This earthwork stands immediately north of Merrion Court, on a field called Castle Park. It has greatly suffered of recent years from cultivation

Lt Col W. Ll Morgan R.E. Reports of it in 1889:-
An irregular oval 300ft by 240ft on fairly leval ground but slightly falling to the west and south with a narrow gully to the north The main rampart is seldom more than 2 to 3 ft above the interior, with a 9ft fall on the eastern side, where the defences are best preserved; but 12ft overlooking the gully(where the ditch is 3ft deep). Here this first is the only defence.
To the east are three other banks the crests of which are 4ft, 2ft, and 4ft below the the inner rampart. The ditches are on a uniform level with the ground outside, there is here no outer ditch. On the west

and south the third bank disapears, and in its place is a level plateau 36ft wide; there is however an outer ditch 2ft deep. As ther is no outer ditch where there is a third bank it is evident that the plateau is intentional and is not due to the distruction of the bank. The entrance is at the north west corner. – visited 24th May 1922.

St Mary Church Warren Parish of Castlemartin.

Restored in 1855 altering its appearance but barrel vaulting in nave and south transept suggests 13c. It has a tower with octagonal steeple.
Church closed - restored - and reopened 1988 by the German Army bases at Castlemartin.
The church has an unusual plan. The chancel has a north wall in line with the three bay arcade between a wider nave and a north aide with a squint. Tiny chapels open off the SW corner of the chancel and SE corner of the nave, and a small gabled tower stands north of the aisle. The whole south side was rebuilt in 1870, in the porch is a tiny figure of a civilian under a canopy. There is a scalloped Late Norman font.
The lofty west tower has lancet belfry windows. The nave, south porch, and south transept are vaulted. They are 13th century but the windows have been renewed. The chancel was rebuilt in 1855. The porch has corbels for the beams of an upper floor.

Pembrokeshire parsons

There appears to be no very early mention of this church, which seems to have always been in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Davids as record show that the Warren estate was held by the Bishops from before 1293.
Woram. - Vicaria ibidem ex collacione dicti episcopi [Meneven'] unde Johannes Howell est vicarius. lilt valet per annum iiijli. x8. Inde sol' in sinodalibus et procuracionibus quolibet anno, ijs. Et remanet dare £4 8s. Inde decima 8s. 5d. - Valor Eccl.
Under the heading “Livings Discharged”:- Warren alias Woran V. (St. Mary). Svn. and Prox. quolibet anno, 2s. Bishop of St. Davids, Impr. and Patr. Clear yearly value £10. King's Books, £4 8s. 11/2d. - Bacon's Liber Regis.
On 20 June, 1638, this living, together with the parsonage and church of Lamphey with the glebeland, was leased by the Bishop to Thomas Mayarld, gent., for 21 years, at the annual rent of £26 13s. 4d.
On 26 Dec., 1851, the vicarages of Warren and Twinnells were united under an Order in Council.
1770 November 30.
Abr[aha]m Leach to the Rev. Mr Archdeacon [george] Holcombe at Pulcroghan a letter reporting the the poor condition of one of the aisles of the church. A. Leach's father was tenant to his lordship for the tithes of Warren and had care of the repairs of the chancel in consequence of it. Lucas MS 1062.
Church very similar in basic outline to many others in the area; oldest of which is probably St Daniel's. Was the original tower added at the same time? One of a line of churches on the high ground running down the centre of the peninsular.

Registers

Birth, Deaths and Marriages in NLW start 1813. Bishop's Transcripts NLW start 1799.
.....

Warren St Mary's August 1851 (before restoration) Arch Camb 1852 Freeman

A peculiar Pembrokeshire style of church but differing in arrangement materially from Castlemartin. It comprises a chancel, nave , south transept, porch, and a western tower with stone spire. The tower and spire seem to be Third Pointed; the tower large and lofty without strings of division, but with stair turret at the north-west. Ther is neither buttress nor battlement, but a corbel-table near the top; the west door closed; the basement spreads outwards; the west window Third Pointed , and labelled; the belfry-windows are single, narrow lights and ther is another kind of lanceet opening on the north. The spire is not lofty in proportion to the tower, is octagonal, but not ribbed. Its only openings are a series of single lights; one in each face round the lower part. The lower part of the tower has within a plain vault and a modern wall has been added between it and the nave ,perhaps for additional strength. There appears to have been once an aisle or chapel on the north. The chancel inclines considerably from the line of the nave to the north. The chancel-arch is a very rude, mis-shapen one, which can hardly be in its original state. To the north of it is an arched recess in the wall, perhaps a hagioscope. There are stone corbels inside the nave, on the north side. Most of the windows are frighfully modernised; but there is a closed lancet at the south-east of the chancel and another at the north-east. The chancel is long and well developed. Ther was once an aisle or chapel on the south side opening to it by a Pointed arch and by another to the transept. The sacrarium is large. There are some stone brackets in it. The nave has rather a desolate look and is pewed.

The font has asquare bowl upon a cylindrical stem which stands on two square steps. The porch has plain, pointed doors

There is a holy well in the churchyard on the west of the tower, and the steps on which once stood a cross on the south.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire.

Parish of Warren:

The Parish Church Dedicated to St Mary 1920

The building consists of chancel (33ft by 16ft) nave (44ft by 18 1/2ft), South Transept (15 3/4ft by11ft) tower at west end with short spire (19ft by 14ft) and south porch. The structure was restored in 1855 when the windows were renewed and the chancel rebuilt (*Arch. Camb. 1856 III ii 331*). The chancel arch and that to the south aisle are modern. The nave, south transept, porch and ground stage of the tower have plain barrel vaults of 13c date. In the south east angle of the south transept is a plain aumbry; in the east wall are traces of a blocked window with a pointed arch. Many corbels are still in situ, notably those of the rood screen on the west face of the chancel arch. The tower has a pronounced batter, and is crowned with a corbel table and parapet. The spire has been rebuilt in stone in succession to a former wooden one which had become unsafe. The font basin (26 inches square externally and 21 1⁄2 inches internally) is perfectly plain, and bears marks of having had a hinged cover. It stands on a circular shaft and square base.

Churchyard Cross: In the churchyard is a restored cross, the shaft and head in one piece; it stands upon a base of three steps. Visited 24th May 1922.

The area has been inhabited from early times as the name Longstone (owned partly by Sir Hugh Owen and partly by John Campbell and tenanted by Roger Hitching in 1791) is believed to have contained the site of an old burial mound.

Medieval Records relating to the Diocese of St David's - Francis Jones.

1291: The Church does not appear in the Taxatio of Pope Nicholas.
Warren P14
Warren was part of the Prebend of Brawdy in Dewsland in 1293 and was appropriated to the Bishop's table prior to episcopate of Thomas Beck.(Bishop from 1280 to 1293) *West Wales Historical records V 165 6.*

Inventory of the Goods of the Bishop of St David's 1293 PRO KR, Inventories E145/1/48.
Inventory of the goods of the lord Thomas, (Beck) Bishop of St David's, made in the manors underwritten after his death in the presence of the lord Ralph de Broughton keeper of the said Bishopric, the see being vacant, and the lord King's deputies William de Bruer and John de Forneis, by oath of the faithful subjects of the king, sworn on Monday next after the Ascension of Our Lord, 21 Edward I, 1293.

Woueran pars p'bende de Breudy (Warren Pembs).
There is there 1 stack of wheat estimated at 35 cribs worth £6. 2. 6d at 3s 6d per crib. 10 cribs of beans and peas worth 30s at 3s per crib. 20 cribs of barley worth 55s at 2s 9d per crib. 8 cribs of oats worth 36s at 4s 6d per crib.
Total £12 3s 6d

Extract from the Black Book of St David's 1326.
Woueran.
Profits
Master John the Chaplain, Gilbert Lawrence, and John Bole, the jurors there on their oaths present that the Lord has a grange there and a plot of land as a haggard, and they are worth yearly to let 12d
They also present that there is a chapel there annexed to the prebend of the Lord Bishop and it is worth yearly £20
Total £20 0s 12d

Taxpayers
Item, they say that John the Chaplain of the parish there holds a plot, building and curtilage, with 6 1/2 acres of land, as they compute the aforesaid plot which was formerly the property of Master Gilbert the chaplain, and he pays yearly in equal portions, at Easter and Michaelmas, 7s 6d
Item, Gilbert Lawrence holds a plot with curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item, John Cole holds a plot, buildings and curtilage with 2 1/2 acres, and 6 virgates of land, and pays yearly at Easter 21 1/2d and at Michaelmas 21 3/4d
Item, Adam Ricarfd holds a plot with curtilage, 3 stangs and 28 virgates of land and pays yearly at Easter 11 1/2d and at Michaelmas 11 1/4d
Total Acres, 10 and 4 virgates
Total rents in money, 14s
Services
And all the aforesaid ought in the autumn to stack the sheaves of corn in the Lord's field for a day, the Lord finding food, and the value of each service is 1d. And they give for a heriot the best beast; and if they have no beast they give that amount of a year's rent, and they do service in war time as the tenants of Lantefey. And there is, as aforesaid at Lantefey a common fine for simple breach, and they do suit of Court generally, and also where there is any difficult of doubtful business, as the tenants of Lantefey, of the same tenure. And if any of them die suddenly or without will, all his goods are forfeited to the Lord; and after their death the Lord is able to give or to sell them to whoever he wishes at his pleasure. Yet they present that the custom formerly was that the nearest in blood should be preferred to the others, by special favour of the Lord. And they ought to keep the prisoners, and escort them to Lantefey.

A section under Lamphey in *The Black Book of St David*'s reads:-
Item William Harald holds 2 carucates of land at Woveran and pays in every third year on the Kalends of May 2s. or 2 sheep at the option of the Lord and does suit of Court at Lawhaden

The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 - 1518.

1487 May 7. John Coke (chaplain) collated to the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of the Blessed Mary Overham (Warren) vacant.
1490 Oct 21. John Makeham (chaplain) collated to the perpetual vicarage of Overham (Warren) and instituted in the same vacant by the resignation of John Coke.
1494 Mar 21. Maurice ap Griffiths (chaplain) collated to the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Overham (Warren) and instituted him vicar of that church vacant by the death of Sir John last incumbent there and in the bishop's collation in full right.
1494 Jul 1. Richard Sherwood (chaplain) collated to the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Overham (Warren) and instituted him vicar of that church vacant by the resignation of Sir Maurice last vicar there and in the bishop's collation in full right.
1502 3 Mar 16. Thomas ap Atha collated to the perpetual vicarage of Oram vacant by the death of Sir Richard Shyrwode.
1513. Four tenths to be paid to the King.
Warren listed as among those churches exempted. The goods, church possessions and benefices, in the diocese of St David's which have been diminished, impoverished, and destroyed by wars, fires, ruins, inundations of rivers, and other misfortunes and chances deservedly to be excused from payment of the said four tenths.

Historical records

1265 10 May Hereford.
Whereas John de Warenna and William de Valencia with armed men to the number of about a hundred and twenty men as well horse as foot, have now landed in the parts of Pembroke and keep themselves there, and many adversaries of the king and the realm from beyond seas, if they knew of their landing which has been made without the king's knowledge and will, as their leaving the realm was made peacefully and without impediment, would prepare to enter the realm with more will and spirit, to disturb the peace, or to give aid to the said John and William if they proposed to grieve to the realm; the king has commanded the barons and bailiffs of the ports to keep their shore manfully and strongly against the invasion of anyone; and whereas the king has appointed and aid to the said Brian, in the keeping of the peace and especially in the defence of the maritime parts there; and if any are disobedient or remiss in executing the kings mandates, the king will betake him forthwith to their persons and goods, notwithstanding any liberty, as against those who care not whether the kings and realm be given over to confusion and disherison.
Mandate to the said Brian to be keeper of the peace of the counties accordingly; and the king has commanded the sheriff to be of aid and counsel to him. And as false rumours are being spread of the king, whereby trouble may be again stirred in the realm, the king has written to the said sheriff in the form of these presents, and if the sheriff is lax, the said Brian is to urge him to be diligent for the love of the king and the common utility of the realm.
Patent Roll, 49 Henry III, m. 16 (Cal., pp423 4).

.....

1326. William Harold of Haroldstone held Warren of the Bishop. He was the William Harold of Haverford who did homage to the King in 1301 and also is recorded as a witness to a grant of land at Llawhadden to the chapter of St David's. His grandaughter and heiress Alice married Peter Perot of Jestington around 1349.
George Owen - Pembrokeshire Families. p64.

1534. William Waren or Warren was the last prior of Pembroke.
(*MS Col Vol xxvii fol 122b*).

1535. First actual record of the Church in the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII. when the value is recorded as £4 8s and the Vicar was John Howell.
Bacon's Liber Regis gives the clear yearly value as £10 and King's books value as £4 8s 1/2d.

Extent of the Episcopal Possessions of St David's.
20th July 1st year of the reign of Henry VIII.
"Item. feodum ejusdem Jacobi et Thomae: Custod: Park: et Warren, de Lanfey, ut de feodo consueto £3 0s 0d.
Bishop Barlow's Alienation of Lanfey from the see of St David's included de Woram. All of which he granted to Henry VIII his heirs and successors in fee.
Pembrokeshire Antiquities p36.
Henry VIII in the 38th year of his reign grants the same to Richard Devereaux, esq., and his heirs for ever by knights service, paying annually £3 13s 9d by writ of privy seal.

1606. George Owen records in the Taylor's Cussion the parish of Warren as having 3 freeholders and 14 householders. [I believe his handwriting is very difficult to understand.] The Warren family that he records though are of Trewern north Pembrokeshire.

1650. An inquisition on Church lands, impropriations, preaching and related subjects (*Lambeth MS 915*), record that the minister of Warren was not approved of by the Commission and was ejected and the profits sequestered. Was he replaced ? See list of vicars.

1662 April. Act of Uniformity required all ministers to give their assent to the rites and liturgy of the Church. 130 Puritain ministers left their livings many being replaced with those they had ejected 12 years before.
[*The History of Wales - J. Graham Jones*].

1710. Erasmus Saunders records that the living of Warren was valued at £10 per year (one of the poorest in the area). St Twinnels was valued at £24 and Castlemartin £20. He says that there being several churches where we are but rarely, if at all, to meet with Preaching, Catechising or Administering of the Holy Communion. In others the Service of the prayers is but partly Read, and that perhaps but once a month, or perhaps once in a quarter of a year; not is it indeed reasonable to expect that they would be better served while Stipends allow'd for the service of them are so small that a poor Curate must sometimes submit to serve three or four Churches for £10 or £12 a year and that perhaps when they are almost as many miles from each other.

1762 October 16th.
Letter from Bishop Samual Squire of St David's to Mr Holcombe [his newly appointed Agent] re estates belonging to the Diocese of St David's about which "parts of the lands I have reason to believe, have from time to time, been transferred by fraudulent leasees to other owners without the bishops or their agents knowing anything of the matter".
One of the Estates mentioned was that of Warren Rectory leases to Mr Bar. Blaine in 1751.
Church in Wales MS SD/LET/1827.

1770 November 30. Abr[aha]m Leach to the Rev. Mr Archdeacon [George] Holcombe at Pulcroghan:
Some little time ago I took the liberty of mentioning to you an inconvenience which attended Warren Church and Chancel from a vacant aisle adjoining the body of the Church. On a fair survey I find that it's not made the least use of by the parishioners and contributes greatly to make the church very damp, the water in rainy seasons running in streams into the church through the roof and gutter though its vaulted, the parishioners not attending to the repairs as its not made use of. I

made a proposal to the parishioners that if they would give me leave I would pull down the aisle and fill up the arch, which would make the church more dry and comfortable. They all consented but one, whose only reason is that some of his wife's family were buried there some years past. As the church is so large and burying ground enough in it for that family, I think his objection very trifling. I therefore beg the favour of you that you would be pleased to represent the matter to the Bishop and beg his indulgence to take down the aisle. You will please to mention to the Bishop that my father is tenant to his lordship for the tithes of Warren and has the care of the repairs of the chancel in him in consequence of it. (*Lucas MS 1062*).

1786 Land Tax returns: Henry Leach paid £4 on the Great Tithe of Warren; he died the next year age 87. [*Pembrokeshire Historian no7 page 38 has much information on Leach's family and yeoman stock in the Castlemartin area]*. Henry made his fortune as a merchant in Pembroke then invested in property; acquired Corston and also had investments in mining. It was Henry's son Abraham who wrote the letter above and who took over his fathers business interests and increased the family
fortune substantially.

1846 State of Education in Wales p393.

Dec. 20th.
St Twinnells: A church Sunday School is held in the vicarage of this parish (which is served by the same clergyman as St Nicholas Monkton), and in the room of the agricultural school at Warren, alternately.
Dec 18th. Parish of Warren: The Earl of Cawder's Agricultural School.
Deep snow and few children present. Schoolroom fitted with a gallery of desks and well supplied with apparatus. About to be enlarged from 24ft to 40ft in length with new gallery and wooden instead of concrete floor. Course of instruction comprehensive but did not include English History. Schoolroom, master's dwelling and some farm buildings included in the same range. Master occupies buildings rent-free + 5 acres of land at an annual rent of £1 per acre on which he has liberty to employ the scholars from 11am to midday and from 3.30pm to 4.30pm during which time a needlemistress instructs the girls. She is remunerated by the profit of their work. Pupils pay 1d per week books provided. Day school
intended to be self-supporting. So far as the master receives any direct salary it is as master of the Sunday school.

1851.

Census of religious buildings 1851

Parish Pop 124 63m 61f
Endowed; land (bounty) £31; tithe £50, glebe £12, permanent endowment £5; fees 10s.
Space: free 14 exclusive of the chancel where a few benches are occasionally placed. Average Congregation morning 40 -50 +10 -15 scholars, afternoon 40 - 50 + 10 -15 scholars.
Remarks: Warren is a small Parish consisting of three farms only with a few small cottages tenanted by poor labourers and families who are mostly Dissenters or Independents whose place of worship is situated in a neighbouring Parish although they occasionally attend Church.
Thomas Dalton Vicar.
.....
Restored in 1855 altering the church's appearance.
1855, 6, 7. Restored at cost of Lord Cawder by David Brandon architect London. James Rogers of Tenby contractor cost £629 + £82 for Minton Tiles. (*Carmarthen PRO Cawder Box 223 & 140).* Letter from David Brandon to Lord Cawder "When I examined the stonework of the spire, I found it much more decayed than anticipated. All the external face had crumbled, particularly on the Southwest side due to the vegetation covering it. It lets water through into the Church. It cannot be repaired and must either be rebuilt or cased in Forest of Dean stone 5 to 6 inches thick".

(*Letter CRO Cawder Box 140*).
[not clear which optioned followed, but it was "not quite finished" in another letter of 30 Dec 1857. ** work in the church included new windows, new floor, new pews, new pulpit and reading desk; all designed by Brandon **

1867. Stained glass window to Major (died 22 April 1864 aged 69) and Mrs Leach (died 1861) of Corston by Hearman of London [a good firm] (*Cambrian 29 March 1867*).
[This may be the east window, the subject shown was "Jesus rising from the tomb" however see 1922]. Their eldest son Henry inherited. (*NLW St David's Faculty paper 672*).

1894. Stained glass window put up to Archdeacon Edwards (*St David's Archdeaconary Magazine Dec 1894)*.

1905. Henry Leach of Corston buried at Warren [died 20 June] [see *Pembroke Historian vol7 p 50]*.

1922. His widow died March 1922 aged 86.

1922 the stained glass window in the transept "erected 60 years ago by General Leach" was removed by the family and another one substituted in its place. The old one was "never satisfactory to the family" and was destroyed.

1924. Stained glass window put up to Major General Leach who died in Bath 7 Aug 1923 aged 86 and to Henry Ince of Trecwn by Lady Leach [Ince was her uncle] 'This is the 3rd Leach window in the Church".
(*Pembs Telegraph 25 Aug 1924)*.

1930's Memorial to General Leach - stone plaque on wall may be by Eric Gill, sculptor. Brigadier General Sir Edmund Burleigh Leach CB CMG CVO died without issue 16th Aug 1936 ending the Leach association with Corston.

1970's. Closed.

In 1986 the Warren Church Trust was formed as it was realised that there was a need for a place of worship for the many troops who visited the Castlemartin R.A.C. Range. The British and German Forces based at the Castlemartin R.A.C. Range, part of the parish, arranged the funding of the complete restoration which included a new roof. The architects being Michell & Holden, Pembroke. Unfortunately on the 25th January 1990, during a hurricane with winds gusting up to 112 mph, the recently restored roof was blown off, and had to be replaced.

From article by Rev. Hill in Link Up:
Warren Church has a much travelled organ. Built in 1842, it is reputed to have originally belonged to Felix Mendelssohn (1809 - 1857). It was then moved to the church at Sibton Suffolk. In 1867 it was bought by F. & E. Mirehouse for St Mary's Church Angle. 20 years later it was moved from Angle to St Michaell's Castlemartin where it remained until 1988.The organ underwent a major restoration in 1916, paid for by Cecil Elinor Lambton as a memorial to her grandmother, Mary Levett, the daughter of John Mirehouse of Angle and Brownslade. By 1988 it was again in need of restoration, and by a happy inspiration was included in the
restoration work at Warren.

Lange William 1543 Waran PRO223/423 Churchwarden
ap John John 1543 Waran PRO223/423 Churchwarden

Hearth Tax 1670.

Bedford William 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Bennet Mary 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearths p
Demont John 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Gough Thomas 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h5
Gough Thomas 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Gough Reese 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Gough William 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h2
Hire Francis 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearths p
Hoode Richard 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Hoode Elizabeth 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearths p
Hughes Boulton 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Llewhelin Rice 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearths p
Meredith George 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Nicholas Henry 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Phillip Morrice 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearths p
Phillips Tabitha 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Phillp Paull 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Philp John 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h2
Proute James 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Rowe Joseph 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Russen John 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h2
Snapp Anne 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearths p
Tasker William 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearths p
Tasker William 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h3
Thomas Thomas 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearths p
Thomas Richard 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Thomas William 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearths p
Tucker Rowland 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h1
Whitto George 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearths p
Whittoe John 1670 Warren	Pembrokeshire hearth h2

Clergy

Howell John 1535 6 Warren vicar

Loveling William 1613 Warren vicar

son of John Loveling of Warren and Joan Morse. He married Margred Bishop and had at least seven children.

Thomas Loveling, Mathew Loveling vicar in 1629,Lucy Loveling who married Thomas Butler, Margred Loveling, Jane Loveling who married Thomas Harris and Anne Loveling.

Loveling Mathias (Mathew) 1629 Jul 4 Warren vicar

Also vicar of Castlemartin was the son of the previous vicar and matriculated at Jesus College Oxford on 20th June 1623 age 20. The administration of the effects of "Mathew" Loveling, dated 12 Dec 1671 describes him as "clerk of the parish of Castlemartin". Described as Matthew Llewelling, he is said to have been turned out of this benefice for insufficiency by the Commissioners for Propogation.

Loveling William 1672 Sep 23 Warren vicar

Also vicar of Castlemartin his will was proved at Carmarthen on 21st Jan 1712.

Loveling Thomas 1718 Mar 10 Warren vicar

Also vicar of Castlemartin. He was the son of William Loveling of Castlemartin, clerk, and matriculated at Lincoln College Oxford on 17 Dec 1703 age 19.

From *Fenton Tours Page 407* published 1810.
(Castlemartin) "In the Churchyard a neat gravestone commemorates an old lady of the name of Lovelyn, widow of a former rector, who died at the very advanced age of 104. She was mother to Lovelyn, of Trinity College Oxford, who published a book of poems, elegant specimens of classical latinity, but more honourable to his muse than his morals." (Unfortunately I have been unable to obtain a copy so I cannot comment. Fenton completely missed Warren on his journeying through South Pembrokeshire).

Rees John 1760 Apr 26 Warren vicar
Lloyd Thomas 1765 Aug 3 Warren vicar
Jones John 1770 Apr 21 Warren vicar
Dalton Thomas 1820 Feb 8 Warren vicar
also held Angle parish of Warren and St Twinnells united under an order in council 26th Dec 1851
Nares Owen Alexander 1859 Apr 15 Warren vicar
Reed William 1866 Mar 7 Warren vicar
Edmondes Charles Gresford 1882 Jul 11 Warren vicar
Matthews William 1888 Dec 1 Warren vicar
Jones Daniel 1903 Jul 29 Warren vicar
Gabriel Gwilym Philip 1907 Nov 18 Warren vicar

Baine Bar 1762 Oct 16 Warren rectory
Church in Wales MS SD\LET\1827.

Land Tax 1791.

Warren	Campbell John (owner)
Warren	Philps Wm (tenant)
Warren Addligutter	Campbell John (owner)
Warren Addligutter	Llewhelling Philip (tenant)
Warren Addligutter	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Warren Glebe & Vicarage	Jones Rev Mr (owner)
Warren Glebe and Vicarage	Price Richard (tenant)
Warren Gospool	Campbell John (owner)
Warren Gospool	Edwards James (tenant)
Warren Gospool	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Warren Great Tythe	Leach Mr (owner)
Warren Hermigate Field	Campbell John (owner)
Warren Hermigate Field	Young Jonathan (tenant)
Warren Longstone	Campbell John (owner)
Warren Longstone	Hitching Roger (tenant)
Warren Longstone	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Warren Merrion Court	Campbell John (owner)
Warren Merrion Court	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Warren Merrion Court	Philps Thomas (tenant)
Warren Merrion and North Hill	Campbell John (owner)
Warren Merrion and North Hill	Thomas James (tenant)
Warren Southrow Field	Campbell John (owner)
Warren Southrow Field	Gough Roger (tenant)
Warren Town End	Philps Thos (tenant)
Warren Towns End	Hay Mr (owner)
Warren Towns end	Campbell John (owner)
Warren Towns end	HitchingRoger (tenant)
Warren Towns end	Owen Sir Hugh (owner)
Warren Two Fields	Cod John (tenant)
Warren and Merrion	Campbell John (owner)

Warren and Merrion	Carrow Mr (tenant)
Warren two Fields	Campbell John (owner)

Names from Warren records

ap Griffith Maurice 1494, 21 March The same day at Lamphey the bishop collated to **Sir Maurice ap Griffith** chaplain the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Overham (Warren) and instituted him vicar of that church vacant by the death of **Sir John** last incumbant there and in the bishop's collation in full right *The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

Baine Bar 1762 Oct 16 Warren Rectory *CinW MS SD LET 1827,*

Blaine Bar 1751 Warren Rectory fraudulent leases *Church in Wales MS SD LET 1827*

Bole John 1326 Juror Woueran (Warren) *Black Book of St Davids*

Brandon David 1855 architect restoration of Warren Church *Carmarthen PROCawder Box 223/140*

Carrow Mr 1791/2 (tenant) Warren and Merrion *CRO Land Tax Records*

Cawder Lord 1855 restoration of Warren Church Carmarthen PRO Cawder Box 223 & 140

Cod John 1791/2 (tenant) Warren Two fields *CRO Land Tax Records*

Coke John 1487 May 7 (chaplain) parish church Overham (Warren) 1511 Stackpole Vicar *WWHR* Vol4 p 210, *The Episcopal Register of St Davids*

Coke John 1490, 19 October On 19 October in the year above at Llamphey **Sir John Coke** chaplain was admitted by the reverend etc, to the vicarage of Marloes and instituted in the same then vacant by the resignation of Sir **Ewen Thomas,** last vicar there, on the presentation of the master and fellows of the college of St David's patrons of the said vicarage **--Coke John** 1490, 21 OctoberOn 21 October he collated to **Sir Makeram John** chaplain, the vicarage of Overam and instituted him in the same then vacant by the resignation of **Sir John Coke** last vicar there and in his collation

Dalton Thomas 1817 Jan 20 Angle Vicar 1820 Feb 8 Warren vicar 1820 Feb 8 Warren Vicar *WWHR* Vol4 p 239 *WWHR* Vol1 p238 *WWHR* Vol4 p 239

Davis Thomas Wright 16 Jan 1855 born Warren Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

de Karren Nicholas 1298 Sir WarrenWitness *Sloane charterXXXII 14 British Museum*

Edwards Archdeacon 1894 Stained glass window Warren Church St Davids *Archdeaconary Magazine Dec 1894*

Gabriel Gwilym Philip 1907 Nov18 St Twinnels Vicar Warren Vicar *WWHR Vol4 p239 WWHR Vol3 p 308*

Gill Eric sculpter Memorial stone plaque Warren Church

Gough Roger 1791/2 tenant Warren Southrow Field *CRO Land Tax Records*

Green Alfred J M 1874 May22 St Twinnels Vicar 1874 May22 Warren *WWHR Vol4 p 239WWHR Vol3 p 307*

Harald William 1326 tenant Woueran Warren *Black Book of St Davids*

Harald of Haraudyston 1307 held half a fee at Haroldstone West of Guy de Brian, as of his barony of Castle Walwayn In 1323 **William Harold** was a witness to Aymer de Valence's charter to Slebech, and in the next year held one fee at HaroldstonSt Issels, as of the honour of Haverford, worth 20 marks in 1326 he held of the Bishop at Warren,

Harold William 1326 of Haroldstone held Warren of the Bishop

Holcombe George 1764 Nash Rector Rev 1766 Aug 6 Pulchrohen Rev 1770 Pulchrochen Mr Archdeacon Pulcroghan poor condition of one of the aisles Warren Church1770 November 30 *WWHR Vol3 p 215 Lucas MS 2862 Lucas MS 2856*

Hood Harvey carved woodern statue of Mary and Jesus *Warren Church*

Howell Johannes 1534 est vicarious Warren Church **Howell John** 1535 6 Warren vicar *WWHR* Vol4 p 239*Valor Eccl*

Ince Henry of Trecwn uncle of **Lady Leach** Warren Church

John the Chaplain 1326 Juror Woueran Warren Black Book of St Davids

Jones Daniel 1903 Jul 29 St Twinnels Vicar, Warren Vicar *WWHR Vol4 p 239WWHR Vol3 p 308*

Jones John 1770 Apr 21 Warren vicar *WWHR* Vol4 p 239

Jones ? 1791/2 Mr Rev owner Warren Glebe & Vicarage *CRO Land Tax Records*

Jones Williams Warren Tailor Offence Theft of wearing apparel St Twinnells 25 December 1773 Prosecutor **Jenkins,David** St Twinnells,Husbandman Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lambton Cecil Elinor 1916 restored Organ Mendelssohn Warren Church

Lawrence Gilbert 1326 Juror Woueran *Warren Black Book of St Davids*

Leach Henry 1743 Pembroke Mayor **Leach Henry** Great Tithe of Warren 1786 *WWHR 1915*

Leach Abraham 1770 poor condition of one of the aisles Warren Church1770 November 30 Pembroke & **Warren** *Lucas MS 1062*

Leach Henry died 22 April 1864 **J P Major** Commandant of Pembrokeshire Yeomanry Cavalry aged 69 Warren Church

Leach H Mrs died 1861 wife of Major Warren Church

Leach Henry 1852 of Corston Late Captain of HM 45 Regt JP High Sheriff Capt

Pembrokeshire Yeomanry eldest son of **Henry Leach** JP Major Born at Ddol Cardiganshire 1824 married **Mary** second daughter of **Francis Edwardes Lloyd** of Plas Cil-y-bebyll Glamorganshire inherited 1864 had brother **William**

Leach Henry 1902 15 May Lieutenant Colonel of Corston new *Infirmary Pembroke Union Workhouse 1980* died 20th June 1905 Warren Church *Howells*

Leach H March 1922 **Mrs** wife of **Henry** died age 86 Warren Church

Leach Sir Edmund 1870 Major General of Corston House had son **Henry Edmund Leach** born in 1870 died in Bath 7 Aug 1923 aged 86 Warren Church

Leach Sir Edmund Major General of Corston House plaque Warren Church reputed to be by **Gill Eric**

Leach ? 1791/2 Mr owner Warren Great Tythe *CRO Land Tax Records*,

Llewhelling Philip 1791/2 tenant Warren Addligutter *CRO Land Tax Records*

Lloyd Thomas 1765 Aug 3 Warren vicar *WWHR Vol4* p 239

Loveling - 4 generations of Vicars same parish

Loveling William 1613 was the first of four members of the same family who served this church as vicars over a period of one hundred and fourty seven years Is there any other church that can say the same

William only was vicar for 16 years and was succeded by his son

Loveling Mathias (Mathew) 1629 who also held the living of Castlemartin as did many of the succeeding vicars **Mathias** although had problems because be was turned out of the benefice for insufficiency by the Commissioners for Propogation in 1650 and the profit's what they were sequested a successor was not appointed He seems to have regained the living in 1662 when many puritain ministers left their livings rather that give assent to the rites and rituals of the Church under the Act of Uniformity
The Land Tax records give us a picture of the size of the parish at that time of thirty households ten were classed as paupers and onl six had more than one hearth the biggest house in the area has occupied by **Thomas, Gough** and had five hearths not very big when compared to some of the houses in other parishes

Mathias Loveling 1671 died in 1671 and was succeeded by his son

Loveling William 1718 during his time **Erasmus Saunders** described the living of Warren as one of the poorest in the area and says of the churches generally in the area that there were many which "" we are but rarely if at all to meet with Preaching Catechising or Administering of the Holy Communion In others the Services of the prayers is but partly read, and that perhaps but once a month or perhaps once in a quarter of a year Curates were submited to serve three of four churches very often ten of twelve Miles from one another for an annual stipend of 10pounds **William** was in 1718 followed by his son

Lovering Thomas 1760 **Thomas,** died in 1760 but his wife lived to be 104

Loveling William 1613 Warren Vicar *WWHR Vol4* p 239

Loveling Mathias 1629 Jul 4 Warren Vicar *WWHR Vol4* p 239

Loveling William 1672 Sep 23 Warren Vicar *WWHR Vol4* p239

Matthews William 1888 Dec 1 St Twinnels Vicar 1888 Dec 1 Warren vicar *WWHR Vol4 p 239WWHR Vol3 p 308*

Mendelssohn Felix 1809 1857 Organ Castlemartin Church then Warren Church originally from from Sibton Church Suffolk made in 1842

Michell & Holden 1988 architects Pembroke-- *Warren Church*

Nares Owen Alexander 1859 Apr 15 Warren vicar 1859 Jan 11 St Twinnels Vicar *WWHR Vol3*p 308 *WWHR Vol4* p 239

Owen George 1606 in the *Taylor, s Cussion* Warren 3 freeholders 14 householders

Reed William 1866 Mar 7 Warren vicar *WWHR* Vol4 p 239

Rees John 1760 Apr 26 Warren vicar *WWHR* Vol4 p 239

Ricarfd Adam 1326 tenant Woueran Warren Black Book of St Davids

Rogers James 1855 of Tenby contractor restoration of Warren Church *Carmarthen PRO Cawder Box 223 & 140*

Sherwood Richard 1494 Jul 1 chaplain parish church Overham Warren *The Episcopal Register of* St Davids 1397 - 1518

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